

The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED 1870

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September 20, 1919



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15 LAIGHT STREET -- NEW YORK CITY

September 20, 1919

Three Hundred and Eighty-seven

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

FOUNDED JUNE 2, 1917

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Continuing THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL (founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published from 1870 to 1917). As the official publication of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the WOMAN CITIZEN maintains intimate contact between the Association and its two and a half million members throughout the United States.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

No. 16

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

An International Conference of Women Doctors; Freedom of the Press; Ratification Schedule; The Woman Citizen's Wheel of Progress—Minimum Wage Laws; Women of the American Bar Association; The Merry-Go-Round, or the High Cost of Living; What is a Successful Woman; Activities of Republican Women; The Youngest State Chairman; Book Reviews; A Successful Probation Officer; The Armenian Fund; Ohio Suffragists Query President Wilson on Present Day Issues; Connecticut Suffragists Make Citizenship Survey of State; Notes and Comments from Many Sources.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

On News-Stands—or Write for Sample Copy

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

NUMBER 16

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Social Responsibility for Health

FOR the last decade the pressure of questions bearing upon health as a communal asset and on social responsibility for health has been well-nigh unbearable. When the pernicious silence of the Victorian era broke, it broke into a babel of confusion, with people indignant at a prudery which had victimized earlier generations, and clamorous that the young be given general instruction in health, hygiene, and sex—those "facts of life," knowledge of which had been rigorously withheld from the educational curricula of their forbears.

It has been the growing need of making this demand intelligent and coherent that has so plagued the last decade. Nothing that has been suggested as means to the desired end has promised so well as does the International Conference of Women Physicians scheduled, under the direction of the Social Morality Committee of the Y. W. C. A., for the six weeks which began on September 15 and will close on October 26. A review of the purposes and scope of the Conference will be found in another place in this issue. To it we invite the close attention of *Woman Citizen* readers. From week to week we shall carry forward the conference story, in the hope and belief that the papers presented and the discussion evoked will be a contribution of unprecedented social value.

That woman should make a noteworthy contribution along this line is expected because of the acuteness of her communal sense, once it is aroused, and because of her abhorrence of the waste of human product involved in the old order of ignorance and silence. In bringing the women of the world together to discuss physical, social and mental health under the leadership of the medical women, for the first time in the history of the world, the Y. W. C. A. is entitled to great credit for energetic initiative. What the medical women begin through the medium of this conference, women in general must take up and finish.

For Freedom of the Press

EVERY editor and publisher should help to awaken the public to the danger of the Overman Bill, now pending in Congress (Senate Bill 1686), which proposes to continue the Espionage act in time of peace. It is "panic legislation" of the worst type, and is sure to increase the very evils that it seeks to prevent.

In this twentieth century, no government can long hold the love and loyalty of its people if it denies them, in time of peace, the rights of free speech, free press and peaceable assemblage. The Overman Bill continues and extends the war-time Espionage

Act, which practically killed free discussion of some important public questions, and was repeatedly construed by the courts as making almost any expression of pacifist or radical opinion a crime, on the ground that it might cause refusal of duty in the army or navy or discourage recruiting.

The Overman bill adds a new clause to punish anyone who causes insubordination, etc., on the part of any person liable to military or naval service. This would cover practically the whole male population of military age. Any severe criticism of military or naval methods, in the press or in private conversation, would become highly dangerous to the critic. If the exposure of abuses brought army or navy temporarily into contempt, the person who exposed them would be liable to severe punishment. If this bill had been law, Theodore Roosevelt would have been heavily fined and sent to prison for the circular letter showing up the "embalmed beef" fed to the soldiers during the Spanish war. The sedition acts passed by our Congress in 1798 were like the Overman act in many respects. They were promptly swept away by popular wrath. Even under those sedition acts, truth was a defense; but under the Overman bill, if the critic of army or navy can prove his charges to be true, this constitutes no defense whatever.

The Overman act also proposes to establish a censorship. Any person may be given ten years' imprisonment or \$10,000 fine, or both, if he tries to import, or does import or transport, in foreign or interstate commerce, any written or printed matter intended to incite resistance to the United States, or a defiance or disregard of its constitution. Under its provisions an editor could be punished for having on his exchange list foreign papers in which criticisms of the United States from time to time appeared. The works of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams would become unavailable, and would subject anyone to punishment under this bill if he carried them across a state line, since they contain such sentences as "I hold a little rebellion now and then to be a good thing," and "The right of a nation to kill a tyrant in cases of necessity can no more be doubted than that to hang a robber or kill a flea." All the anti-slavery writings would be barred, which urged Northerners to disregard the fugitive slave law. It would be a crime to carry from one state to another a volume of Wendell Phillips's speeches, since he justified assassination in Russia under the old regime, though strongly condemning it in any free country. Many books and papers not given to the advocacy of violence contain some inconspicuous sentences to the effect that if all efforts at reform by peaceful means should fail, it might become necessary to resort to force; and a single such sentence would make it a heavy crime to import or transport the book. Cautious persons would hardly dare to

send for any radical or liberal book or magazine from abroad, or from across the boundary of a state.

Every member of the American Federation of Labor would become liable to ten years in prison for "disregarding the laws of the United States," since the Federation lately voted to disobey attempts at "government by injunction." So would evaders of the Prohibition Law, or women trying to smuggle a bit of finery into the country, or Christian Scientists refusing to submit to health regulations. And what would become of the multitude of editors of pro-Irish papers in America, who are daily disregarding the law against trying to incite rebellion against governments with which the United States is at peace? Even the Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights would become technically unavailable, for they are full of revolutionary utterances. Only a few years ago a New York judge was about to sentence a man for circulating a pamphlet which the judge described as full of the most incendiary sentiments, when a better informed person pointed out that it was made up wholly of extracts from the Constitution of the United States!

Anyone using language intended to bring about "disregard of the Constitution or laws" is to be made subject to the same drastic penalties.

At present everyone disregarding a law or urging others to do so is already subject to legal penalties; but among the multitude of laws passed by Congress, there are some which may be occasionally disregarded without deserving so heavy a punishment as ten years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. The Overman bill puts very trivial offences on a par with the most serious crimes.

It may be said that the courts would not impose the extreme penalty for trivial offences. Unfortunately, we have seen of late many cases where courts have done that very thing. Courts have repeatedly shown themselves ready to stretch the existing laws in the effort to suppress the discussion of social and political theories of which they disapproved; and the Overman bill would provide an instrument that could be used for all sorts of persecution.

Writing not as an official representative of the suffrage association, but as a newspaper woman and a patriotic citizen, I would urge that the Overman bill be either amended or defeated. All Americans who love their country and who want its people to remain loyal should oppose every effort to fasten upon the United States such laws as made the despotisms of the Old World odious. Among the worst of these are laws tending to break down the right of free speech and a free press—the very foundations of liberty.

A. S. B.

Unsuppressed Chinese Girls

ONE of the extraordinary features of the time is the share now taken in political movements by women of the Orient, and sometimes even by young girls. In the recent student revolt in China girl students as well as boys took part. The whole thing was astonishing and out of accord with what we have supposed to be characteristically Chinese. When the Peace Conference gave Shantung to China, students at Peking University demonstrated in protest. As part of the demonstration, they beat up two of the three Chinese statesmen, whom they looked upon as traitors because in the past they had negotiated secret treaties and loans with Japan.

The government arrested a number of students. Their fellows protested. Troops were thrown around the university buildings. The Chancellor of the University, a liberal, resigned, it is said, because his life and those of hundreds of his students were threatened. Then all the students in Peking, above the elementary

school grade, struck in protest against the action of the government; technical schools, normal schools, everything. They divided into bands of ten and scattered through the country, holding street meetings and urging a boycott of Japanese goods. They appealed to the students in all the large centres; and everywhere all the students above the elementary grade struck, formed groups of ten, and went out to preach. The people listened gladly to the "boy and girl orators." They not only called for a boycott of Japanese goods, but circulated lists of native substitutes. In some schools the industrial departments made substitutes of home manufacture, and the students went through the country peddling them and preaching patriotism.

The government tried forcible suppression. It forbade political speeches, broke up students' meetings, threatened to dissolve the schools, if the revolt did not cease, and warned the young people to leave foreign affairs to the government. It arrested several hundred students in Peking for speaking. Next day the number of students speaking was doubled, and more than a thousand were arrested. The others meant to keep on till all were in prison. The jails would not hold them, and they were shut up in the University buildings, with scant food and water, and surrounded by troops.

"Girl students formed a procession (some of them had to break down gates to get out) to wait upon the President and request the freeing of the students. They said they would remain praying for justice all night if he did not hear them."

Then the merchants in a number of cities struck and closed their shops. There was talk of a refusal to pay taxes. The government gave in, released the students, made apologies and granted their demands, which included the right of free speech, the dismissal of the "traitors," the restoration of the Chancellor of the University, and instructions to the Chinese representatives at the Peace Conference to refuse to agree to the surrender of Shantung.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who visited China on her tour around the world, told us on her return that the Chinese women "had always been oppressed but never suppressed"—that they had a great deal of latent strength of character. Some of it has now come out in an unexpected form. Imagine Chinese school girls marching in procession to petition the president, and breaking down gates in order to do it!

A. S. B.

THE Woman Citizen

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We call the attention of our readers to the fact that, though the *Woman Citizen* bears date of Saturday of each week, the magazine goes to press on Wednesday noon, preceding the Saturday of issuance. By Friday night of each week the whole edition is in the mails. Do not, therefore, expect the magazine under date of Saturday to cover the news later than Tuesday of that week.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

(Nine)

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
 Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
 Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
 Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
 Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
 Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
 Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
 Georgia—June 24, 1919.
 Alabama—July 8, 1919.

Special Session Called to Ratify in 1919

(Seventeen)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
 Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
 Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
 Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
 Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.
 Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
 Indiana—Called by Governor Goodrich. Date not set.
 South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
 Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for September 29.
 Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
 Arizona—Date not set.
 Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
 California—Date not set.
 Montana*—Ratified July 30.
 Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
 New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
 Washington—Called by Governor Hart.

Special Sessions for Other Purposes

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
 Maine—Special session in October.
 North Carolina—Special session called.

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920

That have not yet ratified

(Five)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 2	60 days

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921

That have not yet ratified

(Four)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

Biennial

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921 Unless Special Session Is Called

That have not yet ratified

(Fifteen)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Idaho	January 6	60 days
Indiana	January 9	
Maine		None
Nevada	January 20	60 days
New Mexico	January 1	None
North Carolina	January 8	
North Dakota	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Oregon	January 6	40 days
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
West Virginia	January 8	45 days

Quadrennially

Alabama..... Convened July 8, 1919. Next session in 1923

Recapitulation

Ratified

1. Illinois..... (June 10)
2. Wisconsin..... (June 10)
3. Michigan..... (June 10)
4. Kansas..... (June 16)
5. Ohio..... (June 16)
6. New York..... (June 16)
7. Pennsylvania... (June 24)
8. Massachusetts.. (June 25)
9. Texas..... (June 28)
10. Iowa..... (July 2)
11. Missouri..... (July 3)
12. Arkansas..... (July 28)
13. Montana..... (July 30)
14. Nebraska..... (July 31)
15. Minnesota..... (Sept. 8)
16. New Hampshire (Sept. 10)

Did not ratify

1. Georgia.
2. Alabama.

Still to act

30

Coming

FULL and vivid accounts of the campaigns which resulted in ratification by the Legislatures of Minnesota and New Hampshire will be published in the next issue of the *Woman Citizen*. Illustrations accompany both stories and the two make a September ratification chapter of lively, if unfinished, interest. Utah will add the finish by ratifying on September 29.

Three more of the full suffrage states have promised special sessions before January without conditions. They are Colorado, California, and Washington.

Two of the presidential suffrage states, Indiana and North Dakota, have done likewise.

In various states that have not yet called special sessions the legislators themselves are circulating petitions asking the governor to call a special session.

International Conference of Women Doctors

A Memorable Conference—Women from All
Over the World Gather in New York City

WOMEN doctors from all over the earth gathered in New York this week for one of the most significant conferences the world ever saw, a conference whose sessions are scheduled to last six weeks. Out of the war has come a great impulse toward public health, and the War Work Council of the National Young Women's Christian Association seized upon this flood-tide of interest to call women leaders of every sort together in council on subjects of vivid importance to them, their families and their communities. It is safe to say that this is one of the first world-wide meetings of women for open discussion of such fundamentals as the relationship of sex questions to daily life, public health and public morals. It is equally safe to say that it will not be the last.

This subject will not be discussed from any sentimental or traditional viewpoint, but from a scientific. For this reason it is the women doctors who have taken the lead in the discussions, not social reformers and religious leaders only.

Among the women who are leading this movement is Dr. Anna Brown, Secretary of the Social Morality Committee of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., of which Mrs. Robert Speer is Chairman. As this committee is hostess for the conference, its Secretary forms a natural link between the social and professional ends of this world-wide, post-war conference.

Dr. Brown commands the unqualified assent of her professional colleagues in thus putting the conference on a scientific basis. Speakers of international reputation have rallied to the support of Dr. Brown, who has been known as a member of the Social Morality Commission since 1913.

UPON the Program Committee, of which Dr. Brown is chairman, are: Dr. Augusta Rucker of the University of Texas; Dr. Alberta S. B. Guibord, instructor of Psycho-therapeutics in the Boston University School of Medicine; Dr. Kristine Mann, Supervisor of Health of Women in Munition Plants, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.; Dr. Elizabeth Bertine, Associate Director of the Bureau of Social Education of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association and one of the attending physicians in Medical Clinics of the Cornell Medical College, the Tuberculosis department of Bellevue Hospital and an assistant attending physician in the New York Infirmary for women and children; Dr. Edith Hale Swift, an examining physician in the Boston Juvenile Court, Medical Director of the Boston Children's Aid Society, and Public Health Lecturer of the American Medical Association; Dr. Sarah Sweet Windsor of the Faculty of the Boston University Medical School; Dr. Josephine Heminway Kenyon, Associate in Pediatrics, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and Dr.

Lenna L. Meanes, Medical Director of the Baby Health Conference of the Iowa State Department of Agriculture since the year 1911.

THE program for the six weeks' conference is extensive enough to cover problems of out-door exercise for women and girls, of corsets, of food, of industrial placement, and occupational causes of ill-health, and a serious and frank study of the psychology of sex.

The sessions which have to do with the intimate questions of health and emotional experience are closed to all except physicians. All questions of general interest and importance such as social conditions, education and legislative action, will be open to non-medical as well as medical women.

Social morality will be discussed for two weeks in private sessions for physicians only from October 1 to 15. After October 16, the sessions will be thrown open to the public. The Conference will then become a nation-wide convention in which delegated women from national organizations will take part. In this convention the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be represented by Mrs. Raymond Brown.

Dr. Anna Brown explains how the War Work Council became impelled to call forth international exchange of ideas upon the questions of public health. The Conference she explains as the natural and logical next step after the informal discussions held by the women physicians who were sent out by the War Work Council to lecture to women and girls. They compared notes, measured progress, and found that the problems involved were universal, and constant, not for war alone.

"When America entered the recent war, and men and boys were enlisting in the Army and Navy, the women of America, following the example of the women of allied countries, voluntarily enlisted themselves for service that should contribute to the success of the aims of the Allies. One of these aims,

frankly stated by the government, was to keep the men fit to fight. One of the conspicuous and successful measures to this end was the instruction in social hygiene to men in the training camps.

"The Social Morality Committee of the War Work Council of the National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations had the privilege of contributing to this effort indirectly through its program of lectures on social hygiene to women and girls.

"Women as well as men are often conspicuously lacking in a sense of social responsibility for physical health. They seem also equally unaware of emotional reactions which play so large a part in the great sex problems of the day. Legislative measures, corrective and educational as they are meant to be, still miss the



DR. ANNA BROWN
Secretary of the Social Morality Committee of the War
Work Council of the Young Women's Christian
Association

great objective of regulating people's consciences, with the result that their social practices are not squared with their individual codes of ethics in social relationships.

"In all these questions women physicians have found themselves obliged to correct their hitherto accepted views by a study of social and psychological data, previously unstudied or unadmitted."

Working constantly and closely together, these women physicians found strength in union.

They also found that their researches carried them into a social consideration of other countries. To gain a complete understanding of the reactions of foreign women to universal social problems seemed to be one of the first demands. It is but another instance of the way in which humanity has broken down its inhibiting barriers and opened its gates to a consideration of public questions without artificial barriers of nation or sex. For there will be men as well as women doctors on the program, Dr. Bernard Hart of London, England; Dr. William A. White, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Adolf Meyer, of Baltimore; Dr. Max Exner and Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, of New York, among them.



MRS. RAYMOND BROWN.
*Delegate from the National American Woman
Suffrage Association to the International
Conference*

"A NUMBER of prominent American women physicians have, during the past two years," says Dr. Brown, "become profoundly interested in the need of health education as a means of creating a sound understanding of social responsibilities and moral standards. They have now come together in conference for the purpose of studying methods of health education that shall be dynamic and not merely academic. As a proof of the sincerity of their belief in health ideals, they have asked for physical examinations to learn how they themselves measure up to the health standards, and have made an honest attempt to demonstrate in their own persons the vitality of the ideas they preach."

"In the same manner they have given close attention to the subject of emotional development and experience with a view to a better understanding of the experience of women and girls with whom their professional service brings them into constant communication."

In fact, these women physicians have used laboratory methods to discover what they want to propose to other women by way of betterment of physical and psychical conditions.

Much time is promised for general discussion of all subjects. Topics scarcely breathed above a whisper a couple of decades ago will now come up for examination in the frank light of day.

Dr. Brown announces that it is the hope of the program committee that the outcome of the conference may be the formation of a plan which when adapted to the conditions of the respective countries represented, shall unify the work of women physicians in this sphere of service throughout the world.

THE program for the first week, which began September 15, has been devoted to such entirely physical topics as out-of-door exercise, food and clothing. In order to make the lectures entirely practical and illuminating Dr. Augusta Rucker and Dr. Harriet Wilde made physical examinations by appointment and demonstrated these as a means of health education. Dr. Anna Norris of Minneapolis, Dr. Agnes Burns Ferguson of Pittsburg, Pa., and Dr. Estelle Bertine of New York, gave a morning to the possibilities of exercises for women—college women, city women and country women.

The ever insistent problem of woman's dress was discussed on Thursday. This was accompanied by demonstrations of the right types of corsets and foot-wear. The entire day was under the direction of Dr. Edith Swift Hale of Boston.

On Friday the topic shifted to food economics under the direction of Doctor Graham Lusk of New York City and E. V. McCullom of Baltimore.

In the week to come, beginning on Monday, September 22, women's strength and endurance, work and maternity, the reduction of infant mortality, occupational causes of ill-health, fatigue and health measures for children and girls, will make a full program.

A feature of Monday afternoon will be a lecture by Charlotte Perkins Gilman on "Community Conservation of Women's Strength."

About thirty of the expected foreign doctors have already arrived in New York, and it is interesting to note how many of them have given attention to public health measures for girls and women in their own lands.

For instance, Dr. Tomo Inouye of Tokio, Japan, is in charge of the hygiene department of a number of girls' schools. The city of Tokio provides for a yearly physical examination of all school children in the public schools, and Dr. Inouye directs hygiene in several boarding schools where she has full supervision of all the girls who attend.

Dr. Frances Storrs Johnson, an American woman who works in Edinburgh, Scotland, has there organized a maternity and infant welfare service; Dr. Yvonne Pouzin of Nantes, France, has established a dispensary in mills and factories for women and girls; Dr. Clelia Lollini is working for a national measure instituting the study of social hygiene in all public schools; Dr. Anna Sundquist of Stockholm, Sweden, was appointed physician at the public clinic for social diseases in Stockholm, a position she held until last year. She is now a member of the government commission for popular social education.

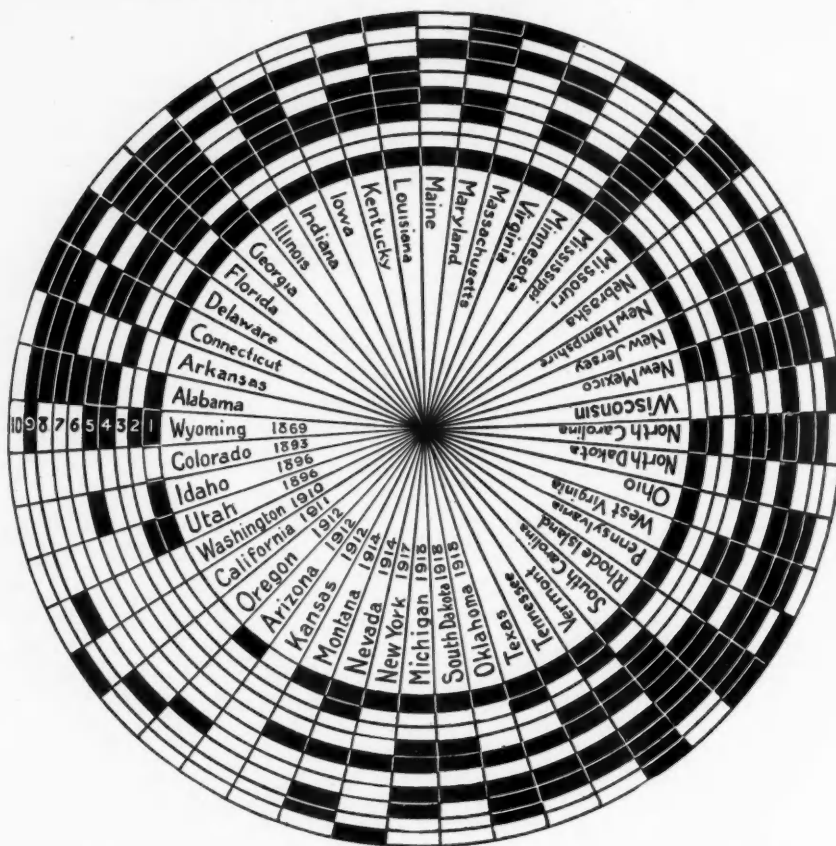
Honor Alice Stone Blackwell

THE celebration of the centenary of Lucy Stone was one of the outstanding features of the present suffrage year, which is a memorable one in suffrage history from many standpoints. Now during the past week the Massachusetts suffragists held another celebration in honor of the birthday anniversary of Lucy Stone's daughter, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. The affair was a tribute and an expression of appreciation for the long years of devoted leadership which Miss Blackwell has given to state and national suffrage.

The reception was held on the afternoon of September 16 at the College Club in Boston. Among the speakers were: Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Ida Porter-Boyer and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird. The anniversary committee included Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Mrs. Ida Porter-Boyer, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham.

Legislative Standard No. V.

"THE PIONEER MINIMUM WAGE COUNTRIES, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, GREAT BRITAIN, INCLUDE BOTH SEXES IN THEIR MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS."



"THE PIONEER MINIMUM WAGE ACT IN THE UNITED STATES IS THAT OF MASSACHUSETTS, WHICH WAS PASSED IN 1912."

Circle 1 Industrial Welfare Commission to regulate hours, wages and working conditions of women and children.

2 Child Labor—14 year limit. Guarded exemptions during vacations are allowed and poverty exemptions when these are neutralized by Mothers' Pensions laws.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN'S WHEEL OF PROGRESS

(Mrs. J. C. Holman, of St. Paul, originated this wheel)

WHITE SPACES INDICATE GOOD LEGISLATION
BLACK SPACES POOR OR NO LEGISLATION

Full Suffrage States are listed in the chronological order in which they gained suffrage.

Circle 3 Compulsory education—State-wide.

4 Eight or nine hour day for women.
5 Minimum wage.
6 Mothers' pensions.
7 Equal guardianship.
8 Age of consent, 18 years—chaste or unchaste.
9 Red light abatement.
10 Prohibition.

Minimum Wage Law

(Based on the Model Law of the National Consumers' League)

TWELVE states and the District of Columbia have minimum wage laws designed to prevent sweated labor of women, and in some states, of minors of both sexes; in Minnesota the term minor extends to the age of majority, 21 years.

The pioneer minimum wage act is that of Massachusetts, which was passed in 1912. The latest is that of the District of Columbia (1918), which is regarded by the National Consumers' League as nearest the model.

The model minimum wage law, recommended by the National Consumers' League, would, to state its terms in brief resumé, ⁽¹⁾ provide: (a) a minimum wage commission of three members, representing the employer, the employee, and the public, who shall appoint a secretary and other employees; (b) this commission shall inquire into the condition of the various industries, hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, examine books and wage records of women and minors; (c) if investigation convinces the commission that a substantial number of employees in a given industry "receive wages inadequate to supply them with the necessary cost of living to maintain them in health and protect their

morals" the commission shall establish a wage board in the particular industry made up so as to represent employer, employee and public, which, on the basis of statistics gathered by the commission, shall set wage determinations, based on time or piece rates, of three sorts, namely, for the learner, with a maximum time limit for the period of learning, for apprentices below 18 years, and for the experienced worker; (d) the rate set by the board may be accepted and announced for enforcement by the commission, if it approves; or, if not, it may be recommitted to the same or a new board until the result is satisfactory to the commission; (e) from time to time, as conditions demand, the commission may reconvene a wage board or appoint a new one, for the reconsideration of rates already established; (f) the commission shall, from time to time, investigate trades in which a minimum has been established, to see that its orders are being carried out; (g) any person violating the determinations of the commission shall be fined and his employees may recover the legal wages withheld; (h) an employer will be fined for discriminating against an employee who gives evidence against him; (i) special licenses to work at a rate below the minimum can be issued to handicapped persons.

¹This can be obtained in full from the National Consumers' League, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

THIS is the form of law which the Consumers' League, one of the organizations most thoroughly informed in regard to the working of this form of Legislation, believes will bring the best results. Most of the laws now in force have somewhat this form. (2) Arizona forms a notable exception, as it has no commission and no machinery of enforcement, not even a State Labor Department; simply a minimum wage on the statute books.

In Nebraska and Massachusetts the wage determinations promulgated for the various industries by the commission are recommendations merely and no penalty can be exacted from a recalcitrant employer except unenviable publicity through the commission's right to advertise in the newspapers.

Seven of the states improve on the model in that the power to set a minimum wage is in the hands of an Industrial Welfare Commission, which at the same time may regulate hours and other conditions and thus make wage regulation part of one harmonious scheme of improving labor conditions.

Three states, Utah, Arkansas and Arizona, do not make a special study of individual industries. They set a flat rate minimum, designed to cover "necessary cost of proper living" for all women workers. Arkansas and Utah set \$1.25 a day and Arizona \$10 a week. The rate in these states takes no account of learners or apprentices, and having been fixed in all these states except Arizona several years ago, it is very much too low. Many determinations for separate industries in other states are, however, much too low, so this can not be charged as a defect inherent in the flat rate.

The flat rate for all industries seems at first a careless method, but there is this to say for it, that it may afford some protection against the natural tendency in the study of an individual industry to give too much weight to profit and loss as against the welfare of the worker. The laws of Nebraska and Massachusetts specifically provide that the condition of the industry must be considered in determining the rates.

"A FEATURE of the law which works considerable hardship to the employes," says the secretary of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, "is that providing that the financial condition of the industry must be taken into consideration before the wage determinations are made. For this reason nearly all the wage boards have recommended rates which were below the amount they had previously agreed upon as the minimum amount on which a woman could exist."

The state of Washington, though its law provides for the determination of rates in separate industries, came near adopting the flat rate method when its War Emergency Conference, called by the Industrial Welfare Commission, set \$13.20 a week, one of the highest rates then in existence in any state, for all women over 18 years engaged under the broad head of war industries. Wisconsin has recently set a flat hour rate and Minnesota is considering one.

Minimum wage Legislation has had criticism which no particular form of model law will meet and which only experience can prove or disprove.

It has been said that a minimum wage will tend to be below the living wage; that it will tend in a given industry to depress the upper level of wages and become an average as well as a minimum and that raising the lower level of wages will tend to displace women in favor of men.

On the last point there is not a great deal of evidence, but what there is is reassuring. Reinvestigations of industries in which a minimum had been set in Washington and in Oregon, showed no change in the proportions of men and women. A reinvestigation of the brush industry in Massachusetts, after a year under the minimum wage, showed a remarkable increase in the number of women employed and a reinvestigation of retail stores in that same state showed a very slight decrease (10%), but this decrease was for the most part among minors and affected very few of those receiving the minimum for experienced workers.

ON the second point also the answer comes from the same states. In Washington an actual increase in some of the wage groups above the minimum was observed. In Oregon the proportion getting more than the legal minimum was found to have increased. In the Massachusetts brush industry a great increase was found in the proportion of women getting more than the prescribed minimum. From the retail stores of Massachusetts the report was: "Comparatively few cases in which the wages of women receiving more than the minimum were reduced," and furthermore a larger proportion of such reductions were in stores not adopting the recommendations of the commission, a fact which tends to show that all reductions may have been due in part at least to other causes than the minimum wage. Evidence on this point comes also from California, where, when the first minimum wage decree was imposed, in the canneries, "not a single cannery that paid in excess of the minimum wage lowered its wage scale."

The relation of the minimum to the living wage is particularly interesting. The very first act of many of the minimum wage commissions was to study the cost of living of groups of working women; then to study the wages on which they were forced to try to meet this cost. When it came to setting wage standards the "condition of the industry" had to be taken into account and always in the early days the minimum wage had to be a compromise between what it cost to live and what the industry could pay. But one of the most valuable things the minimum wage commissions of Massachusetts, California and other states did was to keep calling attention to this discrepancy and year by year to point out that while their rate began below the cost of living of an earlier year that cost itself was climbing and leaving the minimum wage still further behind. The result has been that the minimum wage decrees have been climbing too, though in most cases, it is true, not so fast. In the matter of revisions, for example, California in 1917 set \$10 as the mercantile minimum and in 1918 raised it to \$13.50, or 33%.

IN Minnesota, wage scales were set in 1913 in five groups of industries running from \$8 to \$9. This year the commission declares these "far below the cost of living," and is working for a flat rate for all industries of \$11 for a 48-hour week.

In Wisconsin the commission approved a minimum of \$9.50 a week in 1913, though none was imposed on account of doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, and in July, 1919, it did actually impose a minimum much higher, namely, 22 cents an hour, or about \$12 for a 55-hour week.

In Massachusetts decrees of later years tend to be higher than those of the earlier years. Never till 1919, for example, did Massachusetts set a rate higher than \$10 and most of its rates were much lower than this. In 1919 it set \$11 for two industries and \$12.50 for another. The high rate set by Washington, \$13.20 for war industries (1918) has already been spoken of.

(Continued on page 399)

² A schedule of all minimum wage laws in the United States is to be found in American Labor Legislation Review for December, 1918, p. 360 ff.



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FOR TOILET—FOR BATH

Women of the American Bar Association

ONE of the best known women in the legal profession in the whole United States is Ellen Spencer Mussey, Honorary Dean of the Washington College of Law.

Dean Mussey founded this as a law school for women, but it was co-educational from the start and has graduated as many men as women. On her way through New York City this week, Dr. Mussey stopped at the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters to report progress on the bill for the naturalization of American women for which she is sponsor. She was fresh from a meeting of the American Bar Association held in Boston, to which she and seven of her colleagues had just been elected members. Very few women lawyers have been previously elected to the Association, and the entire attitude of the men lawyers at this session was one of comradeship.

In an interview, Mrs. Mussey gave to the *Woman Citizen* an account of the proceedings in Boston, an occasion memorable for many things, mainly for the post-war questions discussed by both men and women.

Mrs. Mussey had been the guest of honor of the Woman Lawyers' Association of Massachusetts at a luncheon in the Women's City Club in Beacon Street, on Thursday, September 4. To this Miss Sybil Holmes, president of the Woman Lawyers' Association of Massachusetts extended a cordial invitation to all the visiting women lawyers and most of them were able to accept. The only speaker at the luncheon was the guest of honor, who spoke especially of the work of Judge Kathryn Sellers, of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, and urged that the women members of the bar stand solidly for the promotion of the interests of women, both in the law and otherwise. The Women's Bar Association of Massachusetts has done much to solidify not only women in the legal profession but in all professions by bringing them in touch in every part of the country.

On Friday, September 5, the Professional Women's Club of Boston, of which Mrs. Mussey is an honorary member, gave a reception and tea in her honor, at the Hotel Brunswick. The invitations to this function were not issued until Mrs. Mussey arrived in the city and the officers regretted that they were only able to reach a very few of the members, but in spite of the short notice the gathering was quite large and among those in attendance were several musicians, among them Mrs. Faelton of Boston, president of the Club, also representatives from the medical profession, ministers, teachers, several actors, including Rose Coghlan, Miss Marion Brazier, a well-known journalist, founder of the Club and the visiting women lawyers.

In her recount of the sessions of the American Bar Association, Mrs. Mussey said:

"THE meeting of the American Bar Association in Boston, from September 2 to 6, was the most memorable in the history of the Association; first, because there were in attendance upon its sessions and its speeches men of international reputation upon the bench, beginning with our own Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Riddell, Chief Justice of the province of Ontario, present at the banquet; and an ex-Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Finley, formerly Attorney General of Great Britain, present at nearly all of the sessions, as well as the banquet and spoke several times. Justice Riddell is the friend of the women barristers of Canada and has written an article, which was published last year in one of the Canadian law journals, on the subject of women at the bar, both

of Canada and the United States. He spoke in the highest terms of the women who had appeared before him and believed that their advent into the profession was a benefit to the courts as well as an inspiration to other women."

The attendance on the association was the largest in its history and the membership was increased by the admission of eight women, six of whom were from the District of Columbia: Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Honorary Dean of the Washington College of Law; Miss Emma M. Gillette, present Dean of the Washington College of Law; Miss Ida May Moyers, President of the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia; Hon. Kathryn Sellers, Judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia (appointed by the President of the United States); Miss Laura M. Berrien, the first woman admitted to the Georgia bar, but now of the District of Columbia, and Miss Katherine R. Pike, holding a legal position in the Customs Division of the Treasury Department. All of these women are connected or have been connected with the Washington College of Law, as members of the faculty or students.

Among other women present were Miss Mary Lathrop, of Denver; Mrs. Jessie B. Gessner, of New Orleans; Miss Mary Grossman, of Cleveland; Miss Sybil Holmes, President of the Woman Lawyers' Association of Massachusetts; Helen W. Bradlee of the same Association and Miss Sarah Stephenson, Secretary of the Borough of Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Local Council it was set forth that the representation of women was so large that they should have a member of the Local Council and Mrs. Mussey was elected to that position. Mrs. Mussey continued:

"THERE was strong opposition among some of the representatives of the older law schools to night law schools, but the feeling was strong in the association that the men and women who were earning their own livelihood ought to have the opportunity for legal education after regular office hours, which means night schools, and that standing of a school should not be made to depend upon the hours when the classes were in session but upon the thoroughness of its instruction and the breadth of its curriculum. The women members of the association especially felt that women would practically be shut out of legal education unless the night schools were maintained, but did not desire that their standard of instruction or the qualifications for admission should be lowered. No action was taken on this report and the new constitution which was adopted for the association practically wiped out the Legal Education Council, leaving it in the hands of Committee.

"The association went on record as opposed to the recall of judges, believing that it was strongly socialistic in its tendencies and would in the end impair the freedom of the court to do justice independent of individual interest.

"The session on juvenile courts was extremely interesting. The judge of the juvenile court of Cincinnati believes that the jurisdiction of that court should be extended to include all domestic relations. It is believed that a bill will be drawn and promoted by the association to that end. As at present constituted most juvenile courts are practically criminal courts, punishing children or putting them on probation. To this in some of the courts is added jurisdiction of men deserting their families and in those cases the court collects for the family the amount the juvenile court decides he shall pay for the support of wife and children, but the equity courts of the county and supreme court of the state deal with the subject of divorces and separa-

(Continued on page 399)

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Ohio's Appeal

THAT women are keenly alive to present day issues is shown in the following telegram, which was sent to President Wilson by the Executive and Political Committees of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association. This action was taken at Cleveland on September 6, and the message, forwarded to the President at Kansas City, reads:

"The Executive Committee of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association in session in Cleveland, home city of Secretary Baker, appeals to you to explain why, if the League of Nations means peace for the world, the Secretary of War is asking Congress to establish universal military training and continue conscription. Your speeches at Columbus, Indianapolis and St. Louis, as reported by the press, do not clear up the conflict between your statements and the proposed policy of the War Department. We request explanation in future public addresses not as captious critics, but as sincere supporters of the peace which we were promised as the outcome of the war."

At this same session of the committees, this statement relative to the referendum petitions, which are now being circulated in Ohio, was issued:

"The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association is well aware that no organization of women is promoting the referendum on the presidential woman suffrage law and upon ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. We know that the petitions are being circulated by the same canvassers who are handling petitions for the repeal of prohibition Legislation. We also know that these petitions are, in many cases, represented to be in favor of suffrage and that signatures of our friends have been thus obtained by fraud. We ask our supporters to be on guard against this."

"In case the referendum is filed, we shall wage the most aggressive campaign of our history in defense of our rights. We implicitly rely upon the support of the dominant political parties in Ohio, and with their support we confidently predict victory."

Steady progress is being made on the enrollment work in Ohio, as reported at this session. The number of towns that have completed their enrollment runs into the hundreds. The silver cup, which was offered by Mrs. T. J. Bray of Youngstown, president of the Mahoning County Suffrage Association, for the largest number of signatures to the enrollment, was awarded to Mrs. E. S. Douglas.

Ohio is busily planning for its state convention.

To Make Educational Survey

THE Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is making a thorough survey of the state to ascertain what is being done in the way of education for citizenship in all parts of the state and by the various clubs and societies. Upon the result of the survey, the suffragists will base their Fall program of educational work.

To prepare women of the state for the duties of political enfranchisement is the objective point of all this intensive preparatory work. At first attention will be directed to adult women who are expected to be voters in 1920.

The survey is being conducted by Dr. Kate W. Tibbals of Newton, Connecticut, a former instructor at Vassar and Wellesley Colleges, and at present professor of English at Wellesley College. Dr. Tibbals is having personal interviews and sending out questionnaires to clubs, fraternal and welfare organizations, colleges and church societies to ascertain what has been done thus far.

Women and The American Bar Association

(Continued from page 397)

tion. The annals of the court show that most of the delinquent children come from broken families or are children who are defective in some degree.

"The special committee on court martials, which was appointed on account of the charges of General Samuel T. Ansell, U. S. A., as to the conditions and hardships of the enlisted men courtmartialed during the world war, presented both a majority and a minority report, which led to a heated and interesting discussion, in which General Ansell and many prominent members of the association took part, but there was no definite action.

"HON. DAVID JAYNE HILL spoke upon the constitutional powers to make treaties and also at length of the proposed League of Nations. The Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, gave an interesting account of the Peace Conference at Paris. It was evident that the association was anxious to be informed of all phases of the proposed treaties and League.

"The only woman speaker before any of the allied societies of the association was Dr. Katherine B. Davis, who spoke in the Division of Criminology and her address was practical.

"The session closed with a banquet at the Copley Plaza Hotel, at which there were present something over three hundred men, and directly in the center of the banquet hall was a round table at which were seated most of the women lawyers. The retiring president, Mr. George T. Page, of Illinois, addressed a few genial remarks to them and the incoming president, Mr. Tampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, greeted them warmly in his opening address and assured them he would always be glad to see them.

"All of the speeches at the banquet were by men eminent in the profession and while the session lasted till midnight yet there was nothing that should have been left out. The women present felt that it had been a feast and a privilege from beginning to end and all went away intending to come next year and bring with them many more of their sisters in the law."

Minimum Wage Laws

(Continued from page 395)

BUT the District of Columbia, the youngest of the minimum wage districts, has had the courage of its convictions and has set this summer the highest rate of all. This is no less than \$16.50 for mercantile workers, a rate which probably not only meets in most cases the bare cost of necessities but leaves a small surplus for "luxuries."

The model of the Consumers' League is a model based on what is practicable at the present time. A higher standard would bring under the terms of a minimum wage law all industries and all workers in those industries both male and female. The pioneer minimum wage countries, Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain, include both sexes and already in certain of our states there has been agitation to extend the law to cover men.

Unconstitutionality was at first feared but the same United States Supreme Court decided in April, 1917, that it was not an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of individuals to set maximum hours for men and minimum wages for women. These two decisions, based upon the same principle, would seem to pave the way for the inclusion of men in minimum wage legislation.



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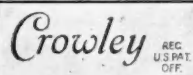
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What is a Successful Woman?

By Florence G. Kramer
Advertising Manager

IF it is earning a good salary, holding a position of big responsibility, keeping myself feminine, then I am a successful woman.

I have derived a great deal of pleasure in finding myself and helping others to find themselves.

Writing of one's self, using the eternal "I" weakens and lessens the subject. However, if it will help others to find themselves, the apology for the "I" will not be necessary.

IF there is one subject that is more interesting than another to me, it is "Woman," her undertakings, progress and successes. Whether it be a successful wife, home manager, mother or business woman, it has always been an inspiration to me.

I used to believe that the successful women were very few, and far between, and that women who really accomplished a goal were unusual. Today I know differently. They are among the great majority and quite normal and usual.

I am occupying a position heretofore held by men, that is why the *Woman Citizen* asked me to write this article, believing that managing a very busy advertising department for nationally advertised boys' clothing was a man's job and an unusual one for a woman.

I want to confess some facts, in the hope that they may come to the attention of women who have the ambition but lack the power or initiative to go ahead and accomplish what they really want to.

I believe education is the strongest foundation to build on, but not absolutely necessary to success. If one has been deprived of the advantages of education it doesn't necessarily mean that one cannot "carry through." I believe I was anything but a precocious child, and every bit of training I received was pounded into me, and I well recall how my professor despaired of me. Experience has taught me, however, that the fault was not altogether mine.

THERE were certain studies that came to me "naturally" while others such as mathematics I could not master, and never have. I often wonder why the studies in which I excelled were not encouraged, for if they had been, my particular vocation would have been a much easier job than I found it to be, because I had so much to overcome, as they succeeded so powerfully in completely overshadowing any tendencies I may have shown toward intellect, by my utter lack of understanding of the studies I did not master.

I presume there are many women brought up as I was without any consideration for the future. The time came when I had to support myself, but there was nothing I knew of that I could do that would net me enough to maintain myself, so I worked on the principle that if I had to work I must do something that would net me the biggest possible returns.

The first man who employed me, asked me what I knew about his business. I frankly admitted "not a thing." He told me that his business had progressed to the point where he was past the experimental stage and that everybody in his employ was an expert in his or her particular line. He wanted to know why I had come to him. I told him because I was forced to earn my living and wanted to connect with a big progressive concern, in return

for which I would give my services for a small compensation, knowing that I would make good in a short time. Having been given this opportunity I proceeded to make good, and know positively that success was due to mere common sense, plus good hard work and keeping my eyes open for opportunities. I was given duties that at times seemed almost impossible to perform. I taught women a certain study that I myself learned while on my way to them. I am glad for these severe tests. It is good to be confident that what one person can do we also can if we but use common sense.

THERE is no reason in the world why a woman cannot handle jobs of trust and responsibility. The woman who takes her job seriously, I believe when put beside the man in the same capacity can match him every time. She is loyal, steady, conscientious and untiring in her efforts and does not shun many of the "little things" that the man passes on to subordinates to be done.

I realize that in order to do big things, one must eliminate detail, but even detail must be watched, and it takes a woman to watch.

The one big reason why more women are not doing what they are capable of, is, I believe, due to the fact the women who go to business accept the work as a task, and one they hope will be a short one, and at best only a temporary one. They are quite satisfied, and too many do not "aim high and believe themselves capable of all things," and "hitch their wagons to stars!" Perhaps the world war taught women the necessity of looking beyond the hope of marriage as a panacea of the work ill.

I have told, oh, so many girls starting out in the business world of just this thing, to make themselves valuable to their employers and incidentally to themselves, for every bit of initiative used for the benefit of the employer is credited to one's own account, and when forced to go to work in later life, one is better prepared.

It is interesting to note that of the big correspondence that goes through my desk 90% of it is addressed "Dear Sir," which proves that the big world has not as yet entirely recognized woman's ability, and cannot place her in the positions she has made for herself. On the other hand, I believe the day has passed when people look upon the successful woman in business as a freak, and that everybody doesn't expect to find her dressed with high collar and mannish suit, in low-heeled shoes, etc., for really she is quite as effeminate and womanly as her sisters who stay at home.

The big thing for the business woman to know is that, whatever she tackles, to find what she is best fitted for, or likes best, and become as efficient as possible in that particular thing, for it is better to be a master of one job than a jack of them all.

Iowa Convention

THE Iowa Equal Suffrage Association will convene at Fort Dodge on the evening of September 30 for a two day session. On the opening evening Mrs. Charles Brooks of Wichita, Kansas, National Chairman of the League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch will be the speakers. Reports and routine business will occupy the first day. The adoption of the Constitution of the League of Women's Voters will be a feature of the convention. There will be a number of talks and speeches on the various lines of the League's work. The Honorable F. F. Faville, a long time friend of suffrage, will give the address of welcome.

Laws Every Woman Should Know

By Margaret A. Hobbs

American Association for Labor Legislation

IT is all too easy to give examples of ineffective labor laws. Sometimes the clumsy wording of a law defeats its object. A law was passed in Connecticut which was intended to prevent the employment of women at night in stores and factories. The law said they must not be employed "after 10 P. M." In 1915 a plant having war orders began to evade the intent of the law by putting women to work at 6 P. M., giving them two hours off between 10 P. M. and midnight, and then working them until morning. A little later a judge ruled that on account of its ambiguous wording, the law applied only to stores, so the women were left without much protection.

Perhaps the classic example of bad wording in a law is found in the Delaware Child Labor Law. One section of this states that "no girl under eighteen years of age shall be employed . . . where such employment compels her to remain standing constantly unless seats are provided."

Sometimes the broad discretionary power left to the factory inspector destroys the force of the law. In Connecticut stained, painted or corrugated glass in factory windows must be removed "where the same is injurious to the eyes" but only "upon the order of the factory inspector."

Failure to provide enforcing authorities or to make an appropriation for enforcement is another cause of failure of labor laws. Certain legislation in Georgia was for several years a dead letter because there was no factory inspector. In 1915 one was provided but his salary was voted only for that single year so that these laws still remain largely unenforced. Occasionally the carrying out of a law is just plain neglected. Nebraska enacted minimum wage legislation in 1913 and a Commission was appointed but has never held a meeting or taken any action. The excuse is made that "no complaint has been filed with the Commission."

Do Men Know Enough to Vote?

Answer Slowly

QUESTIONNAIRES sent out by the New York City League of Women Voters prior to primary day, to the various candidates for nomination, bore fruit in some most illuminating data and records. "One is impressed by the perfect frankness of the replies," states the Official Bulletin of the League. "Several did not hesitate to confess to ignorance or indecision." The instances of this are given in the following:

Asked whether he approved of voting machines in city elections, the candidate for the nomination of alderman wrote, "Not familiar with this, willing to learn." Asked about the advisability of raising the age of compulsory education to 16, said "Willing to be convinced, in doubt." A number wrote with perfect calmness to various questions. "Too ignorant to answer this." One summed up his education in two words, "Had none," and another could not recall how long he had been in politics.

One woman candidate wrote in reply to the query as to how long she had been in politics, "In the generally accepted sense never was, am not now, and never will be."

As to party affiliations there seemed to be a desire on the part of candidates to show an independence of spirit. "I am a party man but I have no ring in my nose," wrote one. Others said they were "Straight party men with independent tendencies."

The questionnaire is proving a valuable aid to the new voter and the League has received most cordial endorsement for its active interest in public affairs.

SHE lives in Pulaski County, Arkansas, and her name is Mrs. Jennie W. Erickson. Under her sway is the capital city of Arkansas—Little Rock.

Among the things Mrs. Erickson does, and does well, are these: She has the disbursement of the mothers' pensions for her district.

Under her direction the House of Detention has been changed from a mere place of confinement for incorrigible youngsters into a bright, home-like institution from which no child is sent without the feeling of friendliness that comes from understanding child life and sympathizing more than blaming. There are at present nearly three hundred girls and boys who have been, or are, inmates of this institution. Many who entered the home seemingly lost to any decent future have been developed into splendid boys and girls. Homes have been found for them, and many boys are employed in responsible positions. To their credit be it said that few complaints are ever made of confidence betrayed.

While the Detention Home, as the name implies, is a place of confinement, it has all the elements of a real home, including plenty of good music. In connection with it is a paternal school in charge of a competent teacher. There is also a manual training department in which boys are given instruction in the art of wood-working and a general insight into machine work, and girls are taught first lessons in domestic science. These adjuncts to the

A Successful Probation Officer

Being the story of the way one woman used her life as a training school to fit her for public service



MRS. JENNIE W. ERICKSON

original design of the home are the result of ideas originating with Mrs. Erickson and for which she has labored tirelessly many months, exerting her splendid enthusiasm in their behalf.

BEFORE assuming the duties of her present responsible position Mrs. Erickson was for a number of years one of the best public school teachers in the Southwest. Parents felt especially favored whose children came under her care, and her study of child life gave her an insight into needs and methods which she finds of great value in her larger work.

Once a teacher, always a teacher. It is in line with Mrs. Erickson's ineradicable desire to educate that her first thought for delinquents is to teach them to do better. In dealing with troublesome boys and girls, she first submits them to mental tests in order to get some idea of their individual needs. It is her belief that legislation alone can never so change social and moral conditions as to create a favorable environment for the reformation of delinquent boys and girls. The great transforming power is education.

One of Mrs. Erickson's chief attributes is self-reliance. The daughter of a pioneer lumberman of Michigan, she spent much time with her father in the lumber wilds, assisting him in different ways. Some of her most vivid recollections are stories that loggers told about the fires, and about the songs they used to sing.

From her mother, who came of the famous Caravan stock of Tyrone, Ireland, she got her humor and dauntlessness, her splendid physique, the flash in her eye, and her determination to win.

Her early education was received in a country school to which she walked from the farm, four miles each day. Later she attended Benzonia Academy at Benzonia, Michigan.

BEING quite a musician, the young girl taught music for twenty-five cents a lesson. She saved her money and when a sum sufficient was at hand she went to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and entered a teachers' training school. When her money ran low she looked after the wardrobes of two other young women and did odd jobs to help pay her expenses until she finished her course of training and received her teacher's certificate.

Her early married life was spent on a farm. Mrs. Erickson read in a farm magazine that money could be made in a properly conducted dairy. She determined to try her hand at it. She whitewashed the interior of her cow barns and in other ways made them sanitary. She kept her milk utensils in spotless condition and invited the people of the surrounding country to come and inspect her dairy. Her venture met with unexpected success from the very beginning.

The community spirit showing itself even then, she organized a literary club, the members of which gathered in from a radius of five miles.

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ONE of the principal things done by Mrs. Erickson since she came into office was really dramatic and was appreciated by her own section of the world. It is the case that proves the rule about "a prophet in his own country." "On the promise of \$50,000 from the Federal Government, a like amount was raised in Arkansas for a girls' industrial school and a woman's reformatory," says the Little Rock, Arkansas, *Gazette*. "But the Government's \$50,000 was not forthcoming because the comptroller ruled that under the requirements of Federal law the money could not be paid out of the million dollars that had been set aside for the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board. It was then that Mrs. Erickson, chief probation officer of Pulaski County, took the train for Washington. When she came back she brought the Government's check for \$50,000. As a person who knows how to get things done, Mrs. Erickson may well serve as an example to the 'stronger sex.' When the matter that she had in hand had to go through routine channels she often made herself a special messenger, carrying the necessary documents in person from one department to another; and she never permitted any document on which some action had to be taken to remain in an office basket overnight.

"Has any man of all the thousands that have gone to Washington to urge action upon some matter—the captain of industry, the corporation lawyer, the spokesman for private claims—ever shown greater efficiency in serving the cause he had in hand than was shown by this Arkansas woman who went to the nation's capital on business that concerned, not her own interests, but a social institution in which she sees the greatest possibilities for good."

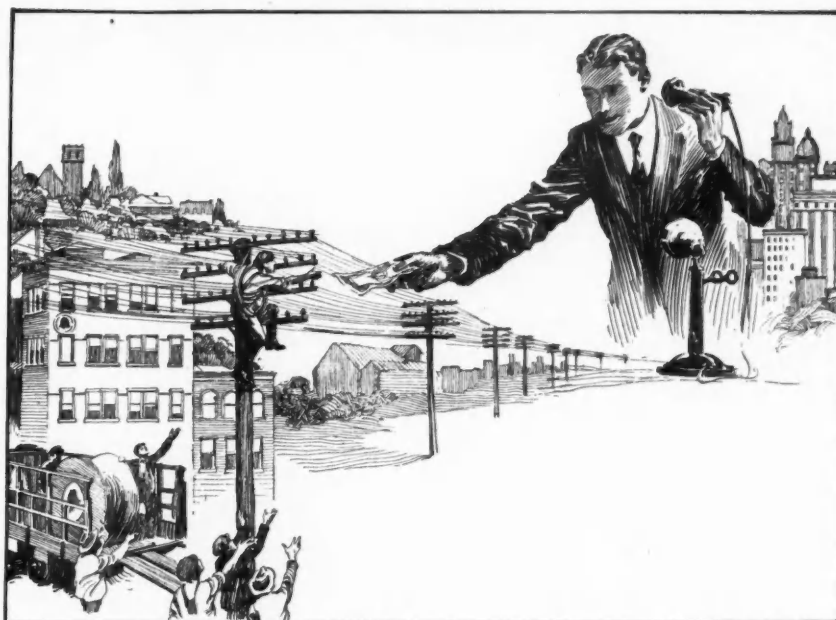
To Admit Women

BY order of the Trustees of Yale University, women are to be admitted to the Yale Law School with the beginning of the school year this fall. Under the terms of this new ruling any woman, who is a graduate of a recognized college, may take up the law course. The Board's action was a ratification of the recommendation made by members of the law school faculty. It places the law department on the same basis as the graduate and medical schools insofar as women are concerned.

Vote on Bond Issue

THE women of California were a factor in the success of the \$40,000,000 Good Road Bond Issue, which was voted in that state recently by practically a 7 to 1 vote.

Concerning the voting, Mrs. William Falger of Modesta, says: "In the nice clean garage where I went to vote sat four women and one man as the election board, two bouquets of



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The people of this country demand of the Bell System the best possible telephone service. The one endeavor of the company, its only reason for existence, is to give the best possible service. Every dollar the Bell System receives goes to provide telephone service.

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In its last analysis all telephone money goes for wages; wages for labor and wages for the necessary capital which investors have put to work in the Bell System.

The telephone management is the agent of the public. It is entrusted with the task of providing the quality of service the intelligent public demands. The wages of loyal, well-trained employees and the wages of the capital that provide the finest of mechanical equipment and most efficient operation, must be paid. As a public servant, one duty of the telephone management is to obtain rates sufficient to pay for these necessities of service.



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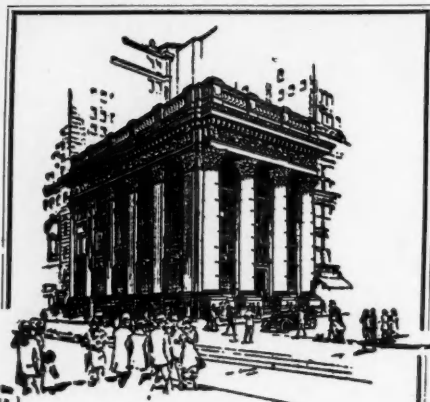
roses were on the long table—a box of candy had just been passed. How I did wish some of the wild antis I have met could have looked in upon that peaceful scene."

The Armenian Fund

THE Armenian National Reconstruction Committee (American Branch) gratefully acknowledges the following contributions received in response to the appeal for funds issued recently in the *Woman Citizen*. All checks should be made payable to the chairman, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, and should be sent to Room 530 Old South Building, Boston, the Committee's headquarters.

Helen B. Randolph.....	\$10.00
Bertha E. Langley.....	10.00
Mary H. Slanton.....	15.00
Frank S. Riddell	10.00
Eleanor Dupree	1.00
Mrs. William Floyd.....	10.00
Mary A. Tiffany	5.00
A. L. Sears.....	10.00
Annie Heacock	5.00
Harriet O. Hawkins.....	1.00
E. G. Taggart.....	5.00
W. E. and Ella M. Huntington.....	25.00
Mary B. Stewart	10.00

\$117.00



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Political Activity

TO even the casual observer it must be apparent that the Republican party is not disposed to undervalue the woman vote and is out to capture it if possible. Well-directed programs for securing the interest of women are being put forward on both national and state scales. Some of the most enterprising women in the country have become actively identified with the Republican campaign and are making it their business to interest other women in ever-increasing numbers. Among the women of special attainments enlisted on the Republican side is Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, a prominent suffragist.

Doubling the enrollment of Republican women of the state of New York this fall is the task Mrs. Livermore has set out to accomplish as chairman of the Women's Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee.

It is a task that has kept her busy. Those who see her in her headquarters in the Republican State Committee Building at 43 West 39th St., New York, declare she is the busiest person in the state as they note her rapid mending of Republican fences and her efforts to make the women of the state feel that the Republican party offers them scope for their patriotism and ability.

MRS. LIVERMORE and her associates on the Republican State Committee believe that every enrolled voter should have a voice in party government. They believe in conferences where all questions can be thrashed out and all points of view be heard, therefore a series of sectional conferences was initiated to bring out the best Republican thought in the state on the question of getting out a strong woman enrollment and vote.

The first was staged at the National Republican Club in New York City with Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago and Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, chairman and treasurer of the Women's Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee and George A. Glynn, Chairman of the State Committee, as guests of honor.

That was the first get-together meeting of the Women's Executive Committee, and the women who represent the Republican women of every section of the state voiced their enthusiasm for the G. O. P. in no uncertain man-

ner. Members of the committee with Mrs. Livermore, the chairman, are: Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Nassau; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, New York; Mrs. Walter Damrosch, New York; Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, Westchester; Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett, Chemung; Mrs. Eli T. Hosmer, Erie; Miss Mary Cahoon, Clinton; Mrs. Ruth Litt, Suffolk; Mrs. E. S. Knapp, Onondaga; Mrs. Frankie Merson, Yates; Mrs. A. H. Gleason, New York; Mrs. Anna G. DeWitt, Kings; Mrs. Nathan Glauber, New York; Mrs. H. G. Danforth, Monroe and Mrs. William Ives, New York, executive secretary.

A SECOND conference in Nassau county at the summer home of Mrs. Ruth Litt was equally successful. At that time the men leaders of Suffolk and Nassau counties talked over organization methods with the women and agreed to Mrs. Livermore's plan of electing or appointing women to places of authority within the party on county and election district committees.

Then came a "barn-storming" tour through central and western New York, with harmony conferences in Syracuse and Buffalo, at which men and women had equal voice in the discussion. Mr. Glynn, Mrs. Livermore and Miss Mary Garrett Hay were the chief speakers, as they were at the next upstate tour with Binghamton, Watertown, Saratoga, and Poughkeepsie in the itinerary.

While a New York state woman, Miss Hay, is laying out organization plans for the women of the country at national headquarters, where she is the acting chairman of organization as well as national treasurer, Mrs. Livermore is engaged in organizing the women of the state against the hour of need in 1920 when New York will be looked to for a large majority of Republican votes which may be a determining factor in the campaign.

AT the initial meeting the Women's Executive Committee assumed the responsibility for persuading the 1920 Legislature to pass a welfare program for the protection of women in industry. It passed this resolution:

"Whereas—The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, believing that it voices the sentiment of the entire State Committee, has been consistently in favor of a forward step in legislation for women in industry,

(Continued on Page 410)



In Memoriam

Rhoda Palmer

MISS RHODA PALMER, born in June, 1816, died August 9, 1919, at her home in Geneva, New York.

Burial was made August 12th in the Quaker Cemetery, north of Waterloo. Her nearest relatives are two nephews: Edward Palmer, Geneva, New York; Robert A. Palmer, Hamilton, Canada, and three nieces: Mrs. Florence Stafford, Sumner, Iowa; Mrs. Rhoda Cox, Pasadena, California, and Mrs. Mabel Dykins, North Dakota.

She was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments, at the first Woman Suffrage Convention at Seneca Falls, in 1848, and lived to cast her first ballot at the last convention.

Thus passes one of the oldest veterans, of the Woman's Cause, retaining to the last the strong vitality of her personality, inherited from sturdy, ancestral stock.

With the eye of an artist she saw the beautiful in life and transferred it with her magic pencil to the canvas of realism; with the pen of a poet she inspired to higher endeavor; with the philosophy, gained from the wisdom of experience, she weighed the motives of the world and adjusted, with careful precision, the intricate mechanism of the forces of good and evil. She was gifted with the irresistible humor of a Twain, expressed in the pure vein of the Quaker poet, whom she loved.

ASSOCIATED in her earlier life with such names as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, James O. Mott, Lucretia Mott, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Henry Channing, Col. Higginson, Lucy Stone, Antoinette Brown, Horace Greeley and Elizabeth Smith Miller, therefore, her reminiscences were of more than ordinary interest to those privileged to converse with her in the intimate sanctuary of her home.

And here, also, the *Woman Citizen* was a welcome and honored guest, and it is therefore fitting that a tribute to her memory be inscribed therein.

She has gone but she leaves with us her triumph.

EVA M. NOON.

OTHERS shall sing the song,
Others shall right the wrong,
Finish what I begin,
And all I fail to win.

WHAT matter, I or they?
Mine or another's day,
So the right word be said
And life the sweeter made."

—Whittier.

Anna Howard Shaw

AT the Memorial Meeting for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, held by the Sedgwick County League of Women Voters, Wichita, Kansas, recently, the following resolution was passed:

"EVERYTHING concerning women concerns the Government, and everything concerning the Government concerns women. Just as soon as women become awake to the relation between the ballot and life, the home, education and children, it will be considered an evidence of their intelligence to be interested in politics."

Anna Howard Shaw.

WHEREAS, Her silver speech must henceforth be upon our lips.

WHEREAS, Her illuminating thought must henceforth be indelible upon our minds.

WHEREAS, Her undying effort must now become dynamic, through our achievements, and whereas, her expression of the Eternal, God-given Inspirations toward Liberty, Justice and Equal Opportunity, must henceforth find a voice through our sincerity of action,

Therefore, Be It Highly Resolved, By the Sedgwick County League of Women Voters, In Memorial Meeting assembled to pledge loyalty to the ideals of Equality and Integrity, expressed by Anna Howard Shaw, The Teacher, The Doctor of Medicine, The Woman Voter, The Doctor of Divinity, The Wage Earner, The Renowned Temperance Lecturer, The College Student, The Most Famous Woman Orator, and The Defender of Her Country.

In the name of the Home Makers, whose voices are still silent;

In the name of the Little Children whose laughter is yet to be, Let It Be Further

Resolved, That the women of the Sedgwick County League of Women Voters, do go forth from this hearthstone (typical of the highest ideals of American Womanhood, Wifehood and Motherhood), with renewed energy to carry forward, each one as God gives her the Light to interpret, The Immortal Ideals of Anna Howard Shaw.—American.

(Signed) HARRIET DAVIS DUNCANSON,
ANNA FELLOWS PIATT,
ROBERTA GRAY SMITH,

Committee.

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The Book Stall

Fallacies in Fiction for Females

THAT women readers of fiction for females, as purveyed in a number of magazines have not long since risen wrathfully against it makes one believe—almost—that the composite editorial mind is right in rating female intelligence lower than that of cats—which do not feed from the hand that smites. For the circulation of these brochures soars steadily from million to million; and their fiction grows more impudently fallacious every month.

In justice to the composite editor of these magazines, we must know him as the lineal descendant of Voltaire's Pangloss, that shrivelled old tutor to youth who crept through *Candide* and hideous environment, mumbling: "*This is the best of all possible worlds!*" And we must scan the motto above his composite editorial desk, by which he lives and toils and of which he shall painfully die: "*Whatever is new for women is wrong!*" Only once, since magazines for ladies were, has he failed that motto, and that motto, him. Heretofore Father Time, his brother, has permitted him to reverse himself otherwise than by the dizzy sommersault. But, in 1917, his motto met its Waterloo.

NOW this editorial Pangloss, since 1750, has been hanging desperately to the hour-hand of the clock of life. Periodically the resistless minute-hand, ticking round, has brushed him off like a fly. And, recovered from the ever-unexpected shock, he has sprung up again, to hold back the coming hour. He sat down to edit the first magazine for females when a few of them were learning to spell. And some of his ancient fiction is based on that "plot." The Euphemia who could spell lost her lover to the Euphrosia who couldn't. But when a fair majority of females were spelling, he caught again at the hour-hand and urged three R's for women, while he beat his tom-tom against Greek and Latin. There is old fiction on that "plot." He succumbed to the classics with a leap when medical degrees for women were demanded—and readjusted fiction for females accordingly. He fought to the end against "Votes for Women"—the end, that is, of their minority on his subscription lists. He reversed here with fair grace, for "the feminist"—new alarming term!—was making "the suffragist"

respectable. And again he juggled with "plot": "Priscilla Alden, Feminist: A Feminine Story with a Feminist Flavour!" And a very rank flavour too; Euphemia's poor old bones brewed again with the deadly nightshade poison of Priscilla!

Always, as anesthetic to life, he published "the love-story," simple, if not pure. Sublimated Laura Jean Libby, most of it is, as defiant of reality or art, and, reduced to final cold analysis, as basely erotic. "Because I loved you!" is a motivation in these tales that will break under dynamic thinking. "Honor" is another bread-poultice for aching carbuncles. But "The Moral" rears itself as starkly above the story as an old dead tree in a pathless swamp.

Not long before the editorial Waterloo of 1917, this story for women appeared: A girl who refused to give up her "work," married a protesting man. They "boarded," but the "board" was poor. Her mother solved the difficulty by taking them in. Suddenly, terribly, the young wife realized it was to her mother the young man talked of evenings. The mother may or may not have been a more interesting woman than her daughter—this would be a real problem for a tale. But no illumination on this point is offered; we are asked to believe that the young man talked to his mother-in-law because she could cook. What they talked of we are not told—this also would be worth the telling—were it no more than of the perfect pie it might throw light on the dark and pathless morass. But they merely "talked," with assiduity.

AND the young wife "saw"—what? That she was jealous of her mother? That her mother was falling in love with her own son-in-law? That her husband was becoming enamoured of his mother-in-law? Or that constant chattering with the old lady was fast turning him into a ninny? Heavens knows! She merely "saw!"; she furnished a flat secretly; learned to cook; gave up her "job"; and one evening invited this wretched male "home." I recall that tale to this day—it teemed with dark, intriguing possibilities of what was actually happening to Her and Him and Mother. But the moral was clear—clear as mud! "Give up the job; learn to cook; for the true hus-

band talks only to that woman who cooks for him!"

It is all too true that the ethics of this fictional trash must not be scratched beyond the surface adjectives; it reacts to clean soap-and-water like a painted lady.

AND then came the war! Men went off to their ancient task of battle, and what Florence Nightingale had begun in the Crimea two generations ago in war-work for women must be carried on to its "nth" expansive power here. Europe had taught us that.

And for the first time in his editorial life, our Pangloss leaped from the hour-hand, and at his first perspective distance, cried out the marching hour; perceived that women were "people"—nothing else—and strong to stand alone; that if they were not, life had no use for them—nor writers of his fiction!

With an incredible swiftness, the basic "moral" of fiction shifted overnight. No longer could the dependence of woman hamper men; no longer was she essential to the home; no longer was there any beauty in her flattering dependence, nor morality, nor womanliness—nor sex appeal! This complete reversal of magazine-morality for women had its hopeful, sinister, and humorous aspects for a thoughtful reader; but it was hard, hard, on the "favorite authors," who were obliged, at an hour's notice, to turn a charming parasite heroine into Rosalind Anathema, and to make a charmless independent-female-object-lesson, Joan Triumphant. Joan-on-Her-Job was to win him, against the hitherto unbeatable girl who, "Because I love you," stayed in the home and cooked.

The bare, necessitous "plot" was there; as, in life, the bare, necessitous circumstance. But the solution was a problem, in life and fiction. And the fictional solutions, in the magazines of 1917, betrayed a troubled "plot-sense" and a bewildered paucity of resource. Now and then a Joan-on-Her-Job took hold of her man's business and ran it—magnificently! And there was always the Woman's Reserve Corps. But the average solution for bringing in the fictitious shekels was "catering" in one form or another. The mass of fictional restaurants and delicatessens that bridged the heroine's financial gulf would have, set up in real life, broken the very back of food-conservation. But al-



ways, always, against the heretofore "womanly" Rosalind, Joan-on-Her-Job came gloriously into her own. Joan won Him!

And today! One hold's one aching head! For the war is over; men are coming back. Nothing lasted here long enough to make women in the world anything but upsetting to men, as heretofore. On that first, "false" peace day, Pangloss leaped again for the hour-hand, and, as heretofore, with one brief interim, hangs desperately on it. Read *A Man's Job*, or *A Woman's Job*, or *His Job*, or *Her Job*. They have appeared under these or other titles in most of these magazines since the armistice. When He went to war, She took His job. He came back, and She refused to give it up. Says He, as neurotically as hysterical women: "I want a wife, not a business partner. My God, don't you understand!" As pitifully and hopelessly as an 18th century female in her 18th century world he goes forth to seek work. Everywhere he sees women: conductresses, waitresses, floor-walkers, elevator-runners; in "men's jobs"; and all of them "with a hard, bright look in their eyes which means: 'You see, I can do it!'" Be it noted here, italicized, that this look is the same look which, in the fiction-vintage of 1917-18, was "the soft, spiritual look in their eyes which means: 'You see, I can do it!'" Just two little adjectives, edged treacherously in!

AND the old solution is with us again. For, to conclude, this starving He, in his bare hall-bedroom, at his meagre meal of bread and cheese and "a bottle of beer"—the only masculine note in the scene—hears Her coming up the stairs, as myriad heroes have leaped up the stairs to rescue starving heroines. "Oh, my dear!" she says, "I don't want the job. It's yours!"

It is "Back to the home, girls!" with a vengeful vengeance today. Heroes with phrase-books from "The Duchess" are invoked for their mesmeric charm. Just a few months ago a ladies' magazine, and one of the greatest of these, published a tale: *The Wife Who Kept Step With Her Husband!* A clever title; it is reminiscent of the war-fiction; comrades in marriage! And what do we find? He and She are discussing their marriage, and He says: "Must there be a maid . . . Dear, you know I want you to be a queen on a throne. But more than that, I want you to be a happy woman, and no idle woman ever kept the love of her husband!" Yes, in 1919, after five years

of woman's emergence into every part of life, this was published for the "thrilling" of American women! And for their terrorizing!

A WOMAN'S WOMAN—I turn that title every way and hopelessly!—was set upon recently in *The Woman Citizen*; a story written palpably to show that a woman who kicks over an unhappy home and takes to hotel living, who becomes a minor financier, and the executive head of American war-work, with frequent talks with "the President," and a friendship with a marshmallowy Senator, humiliating her husband to the last dregs throughout; none the less "sees" that in leaving a terrible home she made a terrible mistake, to be remedied only by dragging herself and the other miserable creatures back. This amazing tale ran recently as a serial in a magazine not for ladies, but this was for ladies' reading after the armistice. For its writing the fiction machine was geared up to racing speed, every incident from the notebook cast into the hopper, the victrola turned on to 120, the palette smeared with black and scarlet, and all the lions gathered in the writer's den, snapping hungrily at Densie Plummar's fatal precipitancy! This is mixed metaphor; so is the tale! It is the very piccalilli of plot—without a recipe; the very Irish stew of sorrow set before rebel-women; a murderous lash of motive and of circumstance! But the moral is clear—to any Pangloss: "The war gave this woman her great executive opportunity; but it lost her son disgracefully, but it gave her back her husband. And the old home for everybody is the happy ending!" Taken, in true Panglossian style, from the 18th century Amanda's agitated remarks in *The Children of the Abbey*: "Hail, sweet asylum of my infancy! Content and innocence reside beneath your humble roof. Here at last I shall be guarded from duplicity, and, if not happy, at least in some degree tranquil!"

They call them "happy endings!"

WHAT is the answer. These magazines seem willing to gamble forever on woman's idiocy, in the tales they publish and the "blurb" they write about them. Murmur "blurb," next month, as you read some editorial fore-word on tales past and to come; it is the office term for the stuff; ". . . one of the very nicest stories that ever came into the shop." . . . "The romance that is coming in now is simply radiant. Never have such stories come to a magazine." . . . "This story is like a breath of springtime after frost.

Doesn't it read like burlesque! The little "she" adjectives? the prissy, sissy comment?

Perhaps the answer is that women are so! But if they are not, they hold the remedy. The editorial ear is laid close to the ground, and it will catch the alarming rumble of rage or ridicule, as women here and there, increasingly, get the noisome intention of the flowery adjectives; perceive, as doubtless the authors and undoubtedly the editors do not perceive, the chaste depravity of the "love-stories"; become sensible of the new lies for good children which have slowly taken the place of old evasions; catch the echo of the sustained snicker at the fate of any woman who tries to escape from old things; and realize to the uttermost the consummate audacity of it all!

E. K.

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IT takes the red badge of courage to associate the term "merry" with the high cost of living. Seeing, from a story sent out by the National Consumers' League, that Hon William B. Colver, of the United States Federal Trade Commission, had ventured to use the term we hadn't the heart to spell out our baneful sub-title in the same connection.

It was at a meeting held under the auspices of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia that Mr. Colver followed the high cost of living in its merry-go-round course. Among other things he said:

"The cost of living has been ascribed to a number of causes. They tell us that it is the inflation of currency and the great increase in the volume of credit. But the curve started up before that came into play. They tell us it is because of the waste of war, and the destruction of material things in the war. But the curve started before the war began. They tell us it is because of the destruction of in-

The Merry-Go-Round

or

The H. C. of L.

dustry in this country for 5½ million men were taken out of industry and agricultural life and other millions of men were turned to the arts of war, in the preparation of munitions, etc., but the curve of the cost of living started up before that happened. They tell us it is because of great exports, but the curve started up before this flood of exports began. And so, since the U. S. went into the war, everything was ascribed to the war.

"These things do play a part. But the curve was going up anyhow. We would have gotten to this point eventually only a little later. There are plenty of reasons outside of all these reasons why the curve was already climbing. Give it time enough and it would have come up anyway. Perhaps it is a good thing to get in 2 or 3 years' what we would have gotten in later years. But it is harder on the patients.

"What are some of the real reasons?

"Transportation, perhaps, lies at the basis of all things. The long and short haul make for concentration in the large cities. At the start this nation was meant to be evenly balanced, but it has become a manufactured nation. The country is eating out of cans. Pretty soon it will have to eat the cans.

"THE public domain is gone, so that from being the richest nation on the earth in natural resources, we have become a nation with a lot of unoccupied land with nobody on it and out of use. This is not because nobody wants to use it, but because it is held for speculative purposes. So folks aren't getting the food God intended them to have.

"When the nation was building itself up, before it was being brought up on a bottle, we were a nation of traders, a nation of buyers, we had the Scotch ability of being able to buy when the market was good. Fifteen years ago the smart man in any big organization was the buyer. He was the man with the roll-top desk. He was the man who sought the most accessible price of the best material at the lowest price. Now we are a nation of sellers. We buy only to sell. Now the man with the roll-top desk in any organization is the sales manager. He is the big fellow. He doesn't care what the goods cost. He passes the cost on."

"EVERYBODY in the commercial world today has his back turned to costs and his face turned to the prices to be obtained in the selling markets. We are sellers, not buyers. If the 7, 8 or 9 of the really basic industries of the country were cost accounted and the results laid on the desk of the immediate customer, men would not pay these prices. There is no sense in them, and there is no reason in them. During the war the cost sheets from 30 billions of dollars were passing over the Federal Trade Commission's desk day by day. This cost structure is not true. You can't explain it. It just isn't true. But we must be able to see that it isn't true.

"In Chicago the other day, a consignment of sugar was seized. Then they traced the history of this consignment of sugar. They found this sugar had been bought and sold 12 times, every time with a profit. The District Attorney went after the sugar at Chicago. But it wasn't there yet. It had not been made yet. It was still growing in New Orleans. Do you

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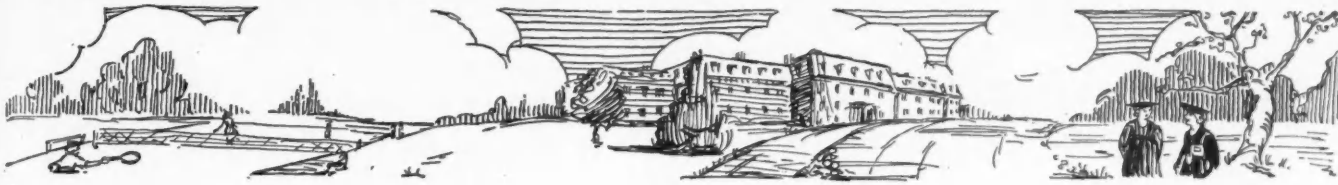
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"THE food problem is not a matter of a day or a month. It is a matter of custom which we have allowed to become lawful, legal and proper and good business. 'But I say this isn't good business.

"What are we going to do about it? Superficial remedies will not do any good. This is poison. Superficial remedies will drive this poison in. I don't believe that the people of this country by and large can be patient much longer. What is the cause? The cause is speculation. This is the most widespread cause. Back of this lies hoarding. This has many guises. Monopoly is nothing but hoarding. I say, first monopoly, conspiracies and combines, next speculation, next consider the 1920 model of a trust. Congress has not seen it yet, the courts don't know it exists.

"We started out in this country with the idea that competition was the proper status. We have tried to keep alive fair competition, competition in buying and selling and so a lot of trust laws were put together and it was said that given three competitors in the field, if two combined against the third, that was a combination and was unlawful; if all three combined against the public, that was unlawful, that is a trust. And so as the law stands today, a combine is an agreement between two or more business concerns dealing in the same commodity and a trust is a combine of all or substantially all of the concerns dealing in a single monopoly. But now we have the 1920 combination. It is not combined competitors in the same commodity, but combined competing monopolies."

Mr. Colver explained what the 1920 model of the Standard Oil Company would be. "It was brought down to date. He pointed out that it would go back from the bucket of gasoline or oil and take in all the commodities and factors which had gone to make up that bucket

of oil. He continued:

"This sort of combination is not something that is going to be done. It has been done. It is being done. Combines, trusts, the obtaining of the monopoly for charging extortionate prices is at least fifteen years ahead of the law. The law makers and the courts are at least fifteen years behind the game."

Mr. Colver ended by saying that he had come to tell the Consumers' League that this isn't a day's work, nor will it be done by next spring, nor the next one, and that we had all better get to work.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, General Secretary of the National Consumers' League who had testified in favor of the Kenyon-Kendrick Bills on Friday told of the history of the League in securing decent living wages for working people. But she pointed out that this had not been enough, and now that the shoe is pinching more people and pinching them harder, it is time to do something to help keep prices down from the top. She pointed out the social danger of the public school situation.

"PUBLIC School Teachers of New York have been diminished by 20 per cent. because they cannot live on their salaries. Last year 60,000 children in the month of February had to be doubled up in school rooms because of lack of teachers. The standard of teaching is going down on these terms."

She said that as consumers we don't do any effective thing about adulterations we don't like. All of these great monopolies are around us by reason of our shirking. We can't call other people ugly names who are around by reason of our slothfulness. We have gone on the principle in our households of letting "George do it." And "George has done it," and we are paying the price. "There is no get-cheap quick process any more than there is a get-wise quick process."

"We are just beginning to become familiar in this country with the cooperative idea now that wage-earning people in England own their tea plantations in the Orient, own their own ships which bring goods, own their own wheat fields in Canada, own their own dairies where they raise their own cattle on fodder which they have raised. The only children who had good pure milk during the war, just as before the war, were the English and Swiss children who were supplied through the cooperative stores. In this country we have let 'George' run the

dairies, and 'George' now charges us 20 cents a quart for adulterated skim milk.

"In this country, I believe that the cooperative movement will be started by the Unions. I wish I could say the same thing of the women's clubs in this country which were built up during the war. We must have city and country abattoirs where local food products can be distributed and where the farmer can be sure of a good steady market. Nothing will encourage the farmer more than this. And we must have a new spirit of inquiry in the generation following mine and in the generations following that."

"I have been at least three years since we have met any man who has been reckless enough to say that woman's place is in the home. Most men believe that, while it is well to be brave, it doesn't pay to be foolhardy." R. K. Moulton in New York Mail.

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Political Activity

(Continued from Page 404)

as carrying out the platform adopted at Saratoga in July, 1918.

"Whereas—Republican Legislatures have enacted nearly all the welfare legislation upon the statute books:

"Therefore be it resolved—that the Republican Women's State Executive Committee is in favor of progressive legislation for the protection of women in industry.

"Resolved—that we do not consider it a proper method of procedure to secure an explicit promise for support from the Republican State Committee for these measures in 1920, because we believe that the constituents of an Assemblyman or Senator are those persons who have the right to request them to support the measures they desire.

"Resolved—That we, the Republican Women's State Executive Committee do assume a responsibility to use our utmost endeavor to

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secure such forward-looking legislation in the next Legislature."

Later Miss Hay issued a statement regarding the Joint Woman's Legislative Program which was indicative of the thought of the majority of the thinking women of the state. She said:

"Some of the members of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party (Miss Hay is president of the organization) may feel that our championship of the Woman's Program was wasted effort, since the five bills that it comprised failed to pass the present Legislature. Others may feel that the fact that the bills were pigeonholed in committee in the Assembly and not defeated after a fair vote in the open, contrary to the expressed wishes of over forty women's organizations throughout the state, shows that the woman has little power as an enfranchised citizen.

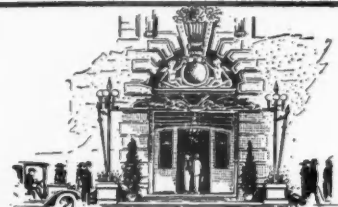
"THIS is not the attitude to assume toward a temporary defeat. None of our efforts in behalf of the bills were wasted. The hearings helped to educate all who attended them, the newspaper publicity was excellent for moulding public opinion, while the organizations engaged in pushing these measures gained an insight into legislative methods that will be invaluable in the future. The woman voter has not really been defied, but has been subjected to delays that men voters have often had to endure on account of the manipulation of legislative procedure by wily legislators.

"Instead of being disheartening, this defeat is merely a challenge to us as women and as voters. We shall continue the fight for the welfare of the working women and children of the state until we win."

In appointing a woman's executive committee for New York state, Mr. Glynn followed the example of Will H. Hays in appointing a national woman's executive committee.

The Youngest Chairman

MISS ALMA BENECKE SASSE of Brunswick, Missouri, has been made chairman of the Missouri Republican Women's Executive Committee. Miss Sasse is well known to suffragists, having been on the staff



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of organizers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and during that period having campaigned in West Virginia, New York, Michigan, South Dakota, Oklahoma and Texas.

Miss Sasse, who has the honor to be the youngest state chairman of a political party in the United States, opened headquarters in St. Louis on September 1.

A State-Wide Program

IN a recent issue of the Woman Citizen credit was inadvertently given to the Essex County League of Women Voters for the comprehensive citizenship program of Massachusetts. The program is of state-wide application and the credit for it belongs to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association as a whole. Mrs. True Worthy White, secretary of the Citizenship Department of the State Suffrage Association, is responsible for it.

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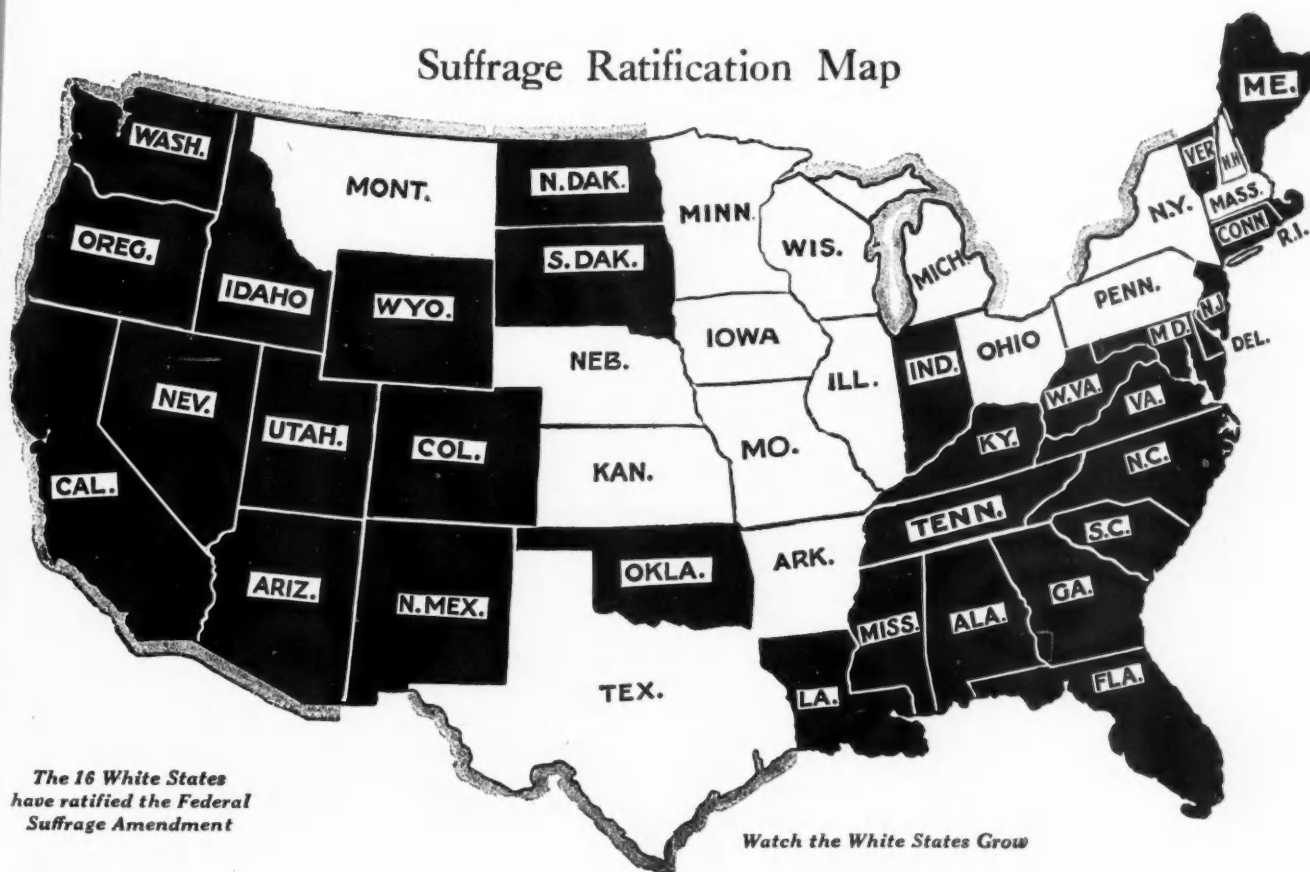
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

AT 171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

SEPTEMBER 27, 1919

No. 17

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

The Legend of Women's Physical Frailty; The Skirt—Is it Male or Female? Why are no Women Included Among Delegates to Labor Conference? Ratification Schedule; Women Doctors of the World; Sound Bodies; 100% Efficiency in Physical Development; Uruguayan Women as Seen by Dr. Alice Armand Ugon of Montevideo; Personal Notes on Women Doctors; The Imposition of Co-operation; Germany Today; The Anti Mind; Mrs. Ernest Thomson Seton Honored; Ratification Day in Minnesota; How New Hampshire Ratified; The Book Stall, Cardinal Mercier and Brand Whitlock; Women in Civil Service. Industry and Law; How Women Use the Ballot; Women as Students in Technology; Educational Program Adopted by the N. E. A.; The New Citizenship; Notes on Many Topics.

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

SEPTEMBER 27, 1919

NUMBER 17

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Legend of Woman's Physical Frailty

NOT since the Knights of Labor fared forth to "abolish poverty" has there been upborne a banner with so compelling a device as that raised against the tradition of women's inherent physical frailty by the International Conference of Women Doctors now in session in New York City.

It is worse than a tradition. It is a delusion!

Women do not have to be the weaker sex. They do not have to be victimized by their back muscles. The fulfillment of their menstrual and child-bearing functions does not have to be at the expense of their general health. On the contrary, everything that makes a woman essentially a woman should make her essentially stronger. It is a paradox for women to be incapacitated by function. It is an arraignment of the female brain to have to bolster up the female back and abdomen with corsets. So run the major insinuations of the assembled physicians.

Those who are privileged to listen to these doctors, and even those who follow their abbreviated deliberations in the public prints, can but see that it is out of such determined resistance to the legend of woman's physical weakness that the new physical order for woman must come. Showing far less disposition than men doctors to concede weakness as woman's primordial heritage, the women doctors show far more disposition to educate women into habits of life that will overcome the bad effects of tight clothing, incorrect posture, wrong diet, lack of exercise, and self-coddling—the conviction that it is woman's fate to be ailing.

To the average man doctor woman is primarily a being of specialized function and he is disposed to make concessions to her physical weakness on the ground of her being woman. The women doctors seem inclined to lend a readier interest to woman as productive agent. They show a fuller appreciation of the ways in which life's exigency is laying hold of woman, an easier admission that woman is called on to function not only as wife and mother but as wage earner. Taking hold of life as it is for women, they try to show them how to get the best of it.

What will give weight in the minds of women in general to the testimony of these women in particular is the fact that they make no contention that the women of today are the superwomen needed by the world of today. The average woman worker, in mill, factory, office or shop, knows as her prime problem her lack of physical reserve resources for the day's work. To tell her that she has no such lack is to attempt to negate the hard facts of the day's experience. To tell her she need have no such lack is tonic. What the medical women contend is that by attention to

the ideals of physical health and muscular strength women can develop capacities that will enable them to measure up with ease to life's physical and economic demands.

It must be admitted that to rouse the women of today to the practical application of these ideals is no easy task. Women have not been trained to take the interest in the pursuit of health that men take. Women stand ill health. Men fight it; they yell louder when ill; they take setting-up exercises, go on out-door trips, have, in fact, a superior fussiness about health. On almost any campus, even on asphalted, outlying city streets, you find not only school boys and young men but elderly men in trunks, patiently doing little dog trots for the sake of health. They go to real trouble to get in what they call the pink of condition and they stick out their chests and strut happily in the glow of the game.

Woman, on the contrary, interposes her superior nerve-force as an offset to being out of condition; instead of taking her exercises and changing her habits of life, instead of resisting, she slumps down into her pelvic basin and endures. It is the easiest way, and the women doctors have their hands full as they try to enforce their corrective programs on women of settled habits. The real hope lies as ever in the new generation. It is easy to see how, given the valiant ideal of physical strength in woman, all lines of education for the girl can be made to converge thereto.

The attention of our readers is earnestly bespoken for the review of the ideas of the medical women at the Conference as set forth on other pages of this issue.

It's Curious!

WOMEN are the buying agents of the family and as such are vitally affected by all questions between labor and capital. Women are the conservers and distributors of an estimated 90% of the nation's income. They are the actual producers of no inconsiderable part of the nation's wealth. Approximately one-fourth of all the women over twenty-one in America are wage earners.

Yet we find a great national conference called to assemble in Washington on October 6 in an attempt to settle questions between labor and capital and not a woman named to take part in that conference as one of the 22 representatives of the public.

Just ahead of us is the full enfranchisement of all the women in America through the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Back of us are certain grave lessons learned from the nation's frightened reliance on women in war time. It would seem, therefore, to be the pivotal time for men everywhere to recognize that America has conceded once and for all that women

are people; that men cannot justly settle questions that touch women as vitally as they do men without the direct cooperation of women.

We said at the time, and we repeat, that women should have been directly included on the Peace Commission. Women should be directly included in the Labor Conference at Washington on October 6.

The provision that when matters especially affecting women are to be dealt with by the Labor Conference one of the two advisers optional to each delegate shall be a woman is not enough. The auxiliary conference of women workers called by the N. W. T. U. L. is not enough.

If woman is competent to advise men how to represent her she is competent to represent herself and it is an affront to her intelligence that in this day and generation such a Labor Conference as that scheduled for October 6 should be called without giving her direct representation.

The Skirt, Male or Female?

"HOW did it get this way?" is popular slang which might be applied to woman's dress.

Is there anything inherently masculine or feminine about either trousers or skirts? Do women dress to please men? are two of the questions brought out in a discussion of women's clothes at the International Conference of Women Doctors.

Some of the doctors at the Conference answer this last question in the affirmative and think that is the real reason why women's clothes have reached a pass where no one has a good word for them. This is interesting in view of a recent book by a man physician who fears women won't dress to please men, and is sure the race will go to the dogs if they forego sex appeal in their attire.

Dr. Edith Hale Swift, of Boston, told the women physicians in her introduction to this subject that the dress of women now goes to two extremes—that of professional women who seek only usefulness and health and, on the other hand, that of the woman who makes an exaggerated sex appeal.

It was entertaining to note that Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, who speaks from a middle standpoint, that of an advocate of sensible and appropriate dress for women, does not agree with doctors, either male or female, on this question of dress. "I do not believe that dress is based on a sex appeal," said Mrs. Hale. "I think it is the reflexion rather of a class appeal. It is only since the growth of democracy that men have ceased to wear lace cuffs, frills, wigs, and all such nonsense. The skirt is not sex in its origin. Kings, priests, mayors, and other personages still wear leg draperies. The cut-away army coat is about the last remnant of the skirt age. With the growth of democracy it became bad form for a man to show his class by his clothes, so he began to dress up his wife. The modern American wife is nothing short of a shop window for her husband. She shows off his success. I speak of the average human critter, of course, not of the intellectual man. The cause of the inherent snobbishness of overdress comes from aping the thoughts of the old society system of Europe. Our education in dress has come from the merchant who has goods to sell. We don't know where we are at today, trying to wear all the styles these merchants are willing to sell us. We do not wear flimsy materials because we are trying to make a sex appeal, but because it is to the interest of the merchant to sell us something perishable. Our clothes have been taken from us by the greatest trust in this world, the clothing manufacturers, who are aided in their propaganda by newspapers, motion pictures, magazines and street car advertisements.

"The most important law for clothing is that it shall conform to the laws of health," continued Mrs. Hale. "If a woman is going to do things radical, as well as take advantage of the opportunities which this era has furnished her in the things of this world, she must be strong. The climate of America is bad for staying powers. There are more cases of nervousness due to the climate here than in any part of Europe. Women should have more proper physical development than men. They need it more. Girls should be trained for maternity as a runner is trained for a race."

DEMONSTRATIONS of costumes seemed to do nothing but emphasize the fact that there is no such thing as a correct dress for women. In order to approximate it one requires an anatomist, an artist, a special dressmaker, and an inflated purse.

It was a day when the Japanese and Chinese women came into their own, and they were highly appreciative of the situation. In fact, the Japanese delegate, Dr. Tomo Inouye wandered off to the nearby cafeteria, her race having solved the question of simple, easy and indestructible garments for women. She had triumphantly shown a perfectly fresh looking silk blouse worn under her loose sleeved silken coat as one bought 17 years before. A Chinese doctor present showed her own loose costume worn over silk trousers and hanging from the shoulders, and claimed that it was the *ultima thule* in women's garments, according to every demonstration made in the clothes discussion of September 18. She brought out much applause when she claimed that while the Eastern women may need to come to the Western for more advanced medical education, the Western women must go to the Eastern for a solution of the clothes question.

To A. S. B.

RECENT suffrage history in Massachusetts has been enriched by a birthday tribute to one of the most brilliant and effective women the suffrage movement has ever known, Alice Stone Blackwell, the *Woman Citizen's* beloved and honored "A. S. B." Usually the protagonists of a cause let their co-workers die before they think up the good and heartening things that might have been said of them. Thank Heaven no such unjoyous posthumous eulogy is Miss Blackwell's fate. She is one of those whose impress on suffrage history has been so deep and whose informing influence has been and continues so alive and alert that appreciation does not wait to grave itself on marble but becomes articulate while she has eyes to see and ears to hear.

The Massachusetts' tribute was tendered on the occasion of Miss Blackwell's birthday on September 16 at the College Club, Boston, where women of wide reputation testified to the regard in which the famous Massachusetts suffragist is held.

But Miss Blackwell belongs not to Massachusetts alone but to the country at large, and it was not from Massachusetts alone, but from all over the country that the tribute came. Perhaps that offered by Mrs. Catt expresses as comprehensively as it can be expressed the nation-wide sense of indebtedness to this remarkable woman, who has so ably finished the heritage of work left her by a remarkable father and remarkable mother.

"Anticipating, as I am," wrote Mrs. Catt, "the coming release from the drudgery and the continual drive of duty, I want to acknowledge today that I owe that release to you! Oh! wonderful woman, one of the most wonderful God ever made, how grateful I am that you were born, and born of such a father and such a mother! May you live long and repeat many birthdays in full enjoyment of the great achievements of your life."

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

(Nine)

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
Georgia—June 24, 1919.
Alabama—July 8, 1919.

Special Session Called to Ratify in 1919

(Seventeen)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.
Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
Indiana—Called by Governor Goodrich. Date not set.
South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for September 29.
Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
Arizona—Date not set.
Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
California—Date not set.
Montana*—Ratified July 30.
Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
Washington—Called by Governor Hart.

Special Sessions for Other Purposes

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
Maine—Special session in October.
North Carolina—Special session called.

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920

That have not yet ratified

(Five)

Next Legis-
lature Begins.

Limit of
Session.

Kentucky January 60 days
Louisiana May 60 days
Maryland January 1 90 days
Mississippi January None
Virginia January 14 60 days

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921

That have not yet ratified

(Four)

Next Legis-
lature Begins.

Limit of
Session.

Georgia June 26 50 days
New Jersey January 14 None
Rhode Island January 7 60 days
South Carolina January 14 None

Biennial

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921 Unless Special Session Is Called

That have not yet ratified

(Fifteen)

Next Legis-
lature Begins.

Limit of
Session.

Connecticut January 8 155 days
Delaware January 7
Florida April 8 60 days
Idaho January 6 60 days
Indiana January 9
Maine None
Nevada January 20 60 days
New Mexico January 1 None
North Carolina January 8
North Dakota January 7 60 days
Oklahoma January 7 None
Oregon January 6 40 days
Tennessee January 6 75 days
Vermont January 8 None
West Virginia January 8 45 days

Quadrennially

Alabama Convened July 8, 1919. Next session in 1923

Recapitulation

Ratified

Did not ratify

1. Illinois (June 10)
2. Wisconsin (June 10)
3. Michigan (June 10)
4. Kansas (June 16)
5. Ohio (June 16)
6. New York (June 16)
7. Pennsylvania (June 24)
8. Massachusetts (June 25)
9. Texas (June 28)
10. Iowa (July 2)
11. Missouri (July 3)
12. Arkansas (July 28)
13. Montana (July 30)
14. Nebraska (July 31)
15. Minnesota (Sept. 8)
16. New Hampshire (Sept. 10)

1. Georgia.
2. Alabama.

Still to act
30

A Castle in Spain

THE votes for women movement is reaching culmination in Spain. From Madrid comes word that the Spanish Ministry will submit a bill to Parliament providing for the extension of the franchise to women.

Progress in Italy

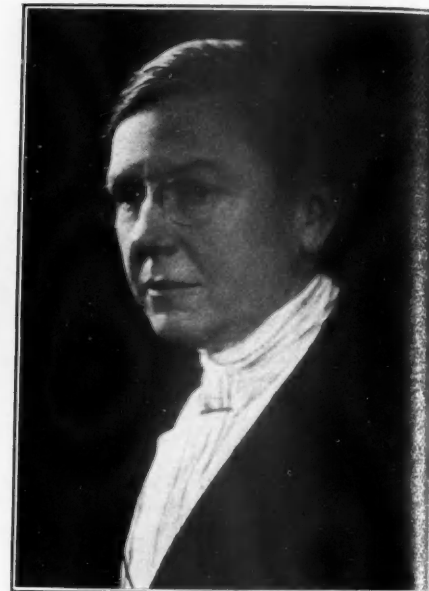
SUFFRAGE is to be given almost immediate attention by the Italian parliament upon its reconvention. The question as formulated by the Martini bill provides for the extension to women of all electoral rights now given exclusively to men. The Italian suffragists under the direction of the National Federation for Woman Suffrage are agitating vigorously for the bill.



DR. KRISTINE MANN,
of New York
*Dr. Mann is a Member of the Program Committee
for the International Conference.*



DR. J. ANNA NORRIS,
of Minneapolis
*Dr. Norris was one of the important speakers at
last week's session of the Conference.*



DR. AUGUSTA RUCKER,
of New York
*Dr. Rucker is the Director of the Health Division,
Department Social Education, Y. W. C. A.*

Women Doctors of the World

EVEN the spacious building of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association is none too big for the task it has assumed, that of being hostess house for the women doctors of the world. And the six weeks' program is none too long for the discussions involved in this high enterprise.

Now just what is the enterprise undertaken by the International Conference of Women Doctors, now going on at 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City?

It is nothing less than another big step in the self-determination of women. Other big steps have been taken by organizations seeking and demanding educational, political, economic progress for women; but just now it is that one group of women who have studied most deeply the physical and mental make-up of their sister women who have been called into council to give their opinion as to what the woman of to-morrow needs. And it is the Young Women's Christian Association, out of its duties and opportunities in war time, which has made this conference a reality. Dr. Anna L. Brown, physician and Y. W. C. A. official, thus cleared the way to a full understanding of the purposes of the Conference:

"The rapid development of interest in the efforts made by the War Department of the United States to educate men and later, through the section on women's work, to instruct women and girls in all matters pertaining to methods of contagion and means of treating venereal diseases quickened in the minds of American women a deeper interest in the health and the social conditions of other countries.

"The suggestion to inquire into facts about social morality in any of the European countries was instantly quashed by the men in charge of the American Government program on the ground that any inquiry into existing social attitudes among women abroad would be misunderstood and resented. We, who were dealing at first hand with social problems affecting women and girls were not at all persuaded that our European sisters would

Sound Bodies

resent a consultation on facts and a comparison of methods, but we withheld any approach to this question until conditions made possible the bringing together of women physicians from the various countries with which we had sufficiently close relationship to make sympathetic approach easy.

"We were sure that if the women of other lands were finding progress in social education as difficult as we, they would agree that some new approach to the problem was necessary and timely. The old method of sex instruction which was based upon dissemination of knowledge about the physical facts of sex, including reproduction and maternity, and the social facts concerning prostitution with its inevitable consequence, venereal disease, led to some results such as legislative measures dealing with detention homes, reformatories, and certain other penalties, but no conspicuous change in our social standards has been revealed by the war even with all the educational and social work undertaken to maintain morale.

"There was surely a great lack in the methods used in the different countries, a mistake in method, a great gap between cause and effect, or a great failure to comprehend the real fundamentals of the problem. It is our object in the weeks we spend together to find out which of these, or whether all of them together, has been the cause of leaving us in our present state of undefined social standards as nations.

"The exploitation of either sex by the other for mere personal satisfaction or social advantage should be regarded as a social offense, so serious as to bring the offenders under the ban of strong disapproval and condemnation.

"The word health has been used until it has lost its grip upon our consciences. Health has been made a fetish in some cases, to be adored or ignored. To put a person or an object on a pedestal and pretend to worship it is perhaps the easiest way to dispose of it. The fact remains that women are proverbial sinners against health. Their traditional and acquired attitude of mind toward health is one of assumption that as women they are entitled to special consideration on every kind of pretext.

"From the days of chivalry when knights placed their ladies on pedestals for knightly worship and went forth to do valiant deeds with all the greater freedom, the conception of woman as the weaker vessel has been soundly lodged in women's minds, and none the less in men's minds, and this in spite of the fact that through all the ages women have performed huge tasks of endeavor and endurance without physical detriment.

Setting forth that the Bureau of Social Education was asking the women to discuss with it during the first section of the conference the subject of personal health, Dr. Brown pointed out that it was hoped to deliver women first from the actual physical handicaps they have inherited and acquired, and second to establish in their minds a fine sense of freedom from the old-time necessity to consider themselves physically unqualified either for the performance or the emoluments of the multitudinous tasks which present day conditions impose upon them.

"As you will see in our program, we, having dealt with this question of physical health, are obliged to recognize the great emotional forces whose play and inter-play have so much to do with our point of view on life and our behaviour toward it. These forces have been the least understood of all the phases of human intelligence and experience. Here, rather than in the physical realm, lies the key to the solution of the great sex problem. People talk much about the need of self-control as if this were a mere matter of the will. They ignore the reflexes of the human mechanism and the direction of the stored energies which rightly developed emotional training and experience can give. What we shall learn of all these forces as we study together will surely reveal to us why law, and the order it is supposed to create, have failed to change our social order from one of crass self-indulgence to one of mutual respect and conservation of the integrity of personality."

For 100% Efficiency

THIS phrase, tattered and abused though it be, must serve here to show how large an order the women doctors conducting the physical health discussions at the International Conference, now on in New York, blocked out for themselves and their confreres. They have picked woman up from the bottom of the pedestal where the war has tossed the most protected one, and they are saying, in effect: "Women have been carrying heavy physical burdens. During the war they were proud of the physical powers it was once fashionable to make believe they did not have. Now let us systematize and strengthen this pride until every woman shall be fit for the tasks she must carry out."

These doctors see in the normal women of today much wasted strength, far less than their full quota of power being used. A few had worked out a set of scientific measurements by which to gauge the force women may fairly be expected to have at their control when they are at their best. What the doctors planned was nothing less than a general test of their standards among this chosen and picked lot of their colleagues—a kind of better-bodies campaign, after the manner of the better-babies efforts. Why not better mothers, say these doctors, and better working women, aye and better professional women? Why not try to make everything in one do its best?

A large part of the first week's work at the conference, therefore, was given to putting into practice tests of the physical conditions of the doctors present. Each delegate was invited to undergo a complete set of standardized physical examinations, which included muscular endurance and resistance, as well as

(Continued on page 422)

Uruguayan Women

IN order to get here on time, Dr. Alice Armand Ugon of Montevideo, Uruguay, came weeks ahead in one of the scarce passenger ships plying between North and South America. The very youngest woman doctor in Uruguay is Dr. Ugon. One might expect from a South American, Spanish background, a conventionality making for a reluctance to admit women into the medical profession, but quite the reverse of this is true. For forty years women have been practicing in that little country of the southern hemisphere, and sex hostility has not yet been invented down there. One of the things which has greatly surprised Dr. Ugon in America, the land of the free, is the reluctance men physicians here show in admitting women to an equality in their colleges, clinics and hospitals practice. She can scarcely believe it, never having met a like reluctance in her Spanish-American land. While the number of Uruguayan women who have studied medicine is not large, they have received cordial recognition from their male colleagues. They have, for instance, been welcomed to all the courses in the medical college of the country. But then, to take it from Dr. Ugon, Uruguay is a remarkable little country, and its big northern sister republic has nothing on it in its recognition of feminine privilege. Women of Montevideo are to vote in municipal elections this Fall for the first time.

WHILE talk of Americanization ideals is being bandied about, it might be well to remember that not all the ideal Americanization is north of the equator. Uruguay, for example, is not one whit behind the United States in compulsory education laws, in public school privileges, although Dr. Ugon always politely intimates that this big rich republic of the north has an equipment surpassing that in her own little republic. But in all that makes for a national idealism, Uruguay compares favorably with almost any land, even with progressive little Denmark.

(Continued on page 428)

DR. ALICE
ARMAND UGON
of
MONTEVIDEO,
URUGUAY,
one of the
DELEGATES
to the
INTERNA-
TIONAL
CONFERENCE
of
WOMEN
PHYSICIANS





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(Continued from page 421)

organic tests. The pluperfect number to be attained was 20. Anything below this meant just so much less fitness for work. Each examination took three specialists to complete it, and was so thorough that only ten could be held in an afternoon. They included examinations of eyes, teeth, organs, muscles and feet.

Give a Thought to Walk and Conversation

BUT they did more than this. They never let one person off with a pluperfect 20 who cultivated a debutante slouch or sat crookedly at her desk until one shoulder sagged. The examiners stood their victims mercilessly before mirrors and said, in effect: "See how you have made yourself look!" The eye of God couldn't do much more with one than did the stoic examiners. It remains to be said, however, that all took their own medicine unflinchingly. The grand inquisitors never let up until they had discovered the way of the wrong doer in over-work, bad habits of eating and sleeping.

Dr. Augusta Rucker's address on Tuesday morning, September 16, was intended to show how all we like sheep have gone astray in the matter of most things physical. Her speech was on the "Reactions of Modern Civilization on Health and Personality," and proved modern civilization a shameless exploiter of its servants—not much to brag about. Take that little matter of feet—not the part of one's body one thinks about most—yet just observe what "civilized" shoes have done to perfectly respectable anatomy. Dr. Rucker said: "In the great groups that we have examined, I remember in one industrial place where I examined something over a thousand women. I found four pairs of good feet. Two I asked to go and serve as a model for a young sculptor who was just finishing a piece of work."

The primitive child did not wear stockings and shoes, and used his feet and big toe. He climbed and did all sorts of things with his feet. Now, you will find, with stockings which are too short to put on a young baby, the big toe pushed out, and the beginning of the bunion.

"The children have no chance. They are put into shoes. They don't get the use of the muscles of the feet. Their feet grow fast. The shoes are outgrown, the shank of the shoe is stiff."

AND it isn't only feet that our modern way of living has spoiled, it is our back-bones, according to Dr. Rucker. "As you go along Fifth Avenue you see round-shouldered people, protruding abdomens, feet rigid, toeing out—you get this posture with a pulling down of the abdominal organs, the pulling on the sympathetic system that seems to dam the normal higher mental processes. I speak of the posture as being absolutely that which belongs with failure. Now, what has brought this about? Few children are allowed to crawl. Boys and girls from eighteen to twenty-three and twenty-four, nearly all of them, have round shoulders. This got started when people were scared about germs. Babies were not allowed to do much crawling; they were not allowed to get on their all-fours, pushing the shoulders back. The horse and the cow don't need a collar bone because of the all-four posture; and—if the history of the individual repeats the history of the race—the child needs that crawling time to push the shoulders back.

"Then children are stood up before they are ready to walk. And you get the abnormal curve of the back. Or, children are propped up, or allowed to sit for over an hour, the little ones getting round shoulders. Then later, there is the type of dress;

they run around with hose supporters, and you see them standing so as to take the pull off."

Civilization didn't have much of a leg to stand on when Dr. Rucker got through with it. It has given people—that is, some people—too soft beds, too warm baths, too many modes of transportation, too much amusement.

Dr. Rucker is a Texan—a graduate of the University of Texas, and a Fellow of the Texas Academy of Science. She is also a graduate of Johns Hopkins—1911. She has been an instructor in biology and zoology in the University of Texas, house physician in the New York Babies Hospital, attending surgeon in the New York Orthopedic Hospital, and physician of the Mothers and Babies Committee of the New York State Charities.

One of the English doctors called attention to the fact that England is keeping a life history of all its children from infancy through adolescence by means of frequent clinics.

Should One Think About Sickness?

AN interesting point in the plan of many physical examinations for adults is the possibility that one may put the idea of bad behavior into a too susceptible liver or stomach with a previously good character, but it was generally believed by the doctors present that if health is emphasized by physicians instead of illness, there is every reason why frequent and thorough examination of adults should be a means of keeping women up to their best point of efficient usefulness. The day has gone by, said these sane women, when doctors want their patients to put a symptom into a glass case and carry it around for the greater glory of doctor and patient. There is a large sense nowadays of the value of human usefulness, and a growing desire among both patients and doctors to see every woman in the world fit and adequate for her task.

ON Wednesday morning the talk turned to physical training for efficiency, and the day's sessions were conducted by Dr. Kristine Mann, whose latest reason for being known to the public is her war record. She was Supervisor of Health of Women in Munition Plants in the Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., during the two years when America was in the war. Dr. Mann is a graduate of Smith College, and has degrees from Ann Arbor, Cornell University Medical School, Columbia University and Berlin University. She was instructor in the hygiene department in Wellesley College, organizer and director of a health clinic for industrial women in New York City just before the war.

One aspect of the physical training of women which Dr. Mann and all of the speakers in her group emphasized was the fact that exercises, properly applied, not only retain health but create health. The colorless, fatigued worker may become the buoyant efficient worker by means of well directed exercise. But these exercises must be based upon proper physical examinations, not upon good intentions of social workers—unless they are to do more harm than good.

Miss Estelle Bertine, the Director of a young women's health center, gave word photographs of some of her successes with working girls who had got out of the way of exercising until their capacity for enjoyment of life had slumped. She pictured the common state of mind of the city-dwelling girl, whose idea of out-of-door sport is that it is something less vitally interesting than a dance-hall or a cinema. She showed how patient persistence had broken down this reluctance until she had coaxed adult working girls into out-of-door hikes.

One wondered how the French interpreter would manipulate this word "hike"—but the ever useful French *marche* came

(Continued on page 428)



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Headworker at Armitage House

ALL through the war the Settlement House was the servant of servants, tirelessly keeping the home fires burning.

It was, generally speaking, a maiden aunt among social servitors, and was expected to do most of the chores no one else wanted to do, and then sit in the kitchen and wash up after the party. No one invented a uniform with brassards for neighborhood workers, and drives for funds all went the other way, leaving the social settlements to do twice their ordinary work with about a tenth of their usual funds. Thus it happened that groups of people much habituated to self-denial had to work that habit overtime and perform marvels of brick-making without as many straws as would serve a soda fountain.

What the social settlement was to the country at home as a solvent for a thousand war-time ills is a story never to be known in full. It was recognized as one of the agencies that kept the heart of America sound and sweet at the first annual conference of the United Neighborhood Workers of New York City. George Gordon Battle and Henry W. Taft in speeches at this conference emphasized the debt the city owes to its social settlements. Their common difficulties have drawn the settlements of the city into an association, whose leader until the past few months was Mrs. Vladimir Semkhovitch, of Greenwich House. Armitage House, to which this story specifically relates, belongs to this group of United Neighborhood Workers, and is at the upper east side of Manhattan, almost on the river front.

Since New York women became voters it has been a center for education in citizenship.—ED.

"COME quick, a gentleman is killing a lady!" It was a neighborhood child who made the frightened appeal, and

the settlement worker hastened to the scene of action. She explained in careful English to the "killing" gentleman, that to beat your wife is "not done" in America, even when the provocation is as great as an unprepared meal against your homecoming. A few visits followed from the settlement house-keeper, helpful suggestions and demonstrations in the buying and preparing of food, planning for budget and menu, and an entente cordiale ensued.

It was Saturday afternoon. Little Armenian Skia called to report tragedy in her home. Through encouragement from the settlement worker and frequent personal supervisions of the rite, weekly bathing was fast becoming a popular indoor sport in certain congested sections of the neighborhood. The growing custom had not gained favor with Shuffie, the ten-year-old brother of Skia. He was quite used to being pinned into swaddling clothes in his infancy, and a little later to being sewed up for the winter in bifurcated garments, and so he resented the infringement of his rights as a citizen, and refused to be exploited. He ceased to be a non-resistant, but by means of superiority of muscle, his mother won out. He was now bathed, but in the assertion of his individuality, he absolutely refused to don the clean shirt that had been provided for the occasion. It was at this crisis, that Skia had been dispatched to the Settlement House for help. A message to the effect that unless the shirt was put on instantan, Shuffie would lose his job as "monitor on the games"



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at the next club meeting, brought about the desired result. Soon a smiling Shuffie, attired in his red flannel shirt, appeared in the window of his home, and received the reassuring nod of the worker at the window across the street.

It was ten o'clock on a bitterly cold night, the thermometer registering five degrees below zero. In answer to the door bell, the worker confronted little Norah of the spindly legs and the racking cough. She came to inquire when her club was going to the country on the "picanic" which was the joy that her "club teacher" had held before them for the coming summer. Her mother had promised her bologna sandwiches and large green pickles for luncheon, and she wanted to be ready in time. Norah did not have to wait for summer to go to the country. She was sent at once to a convalescent home, where she ate eggs and drank milk, and where bologna and pickles ceased from troubling. Norah stopped coughing and her legs waxed fat.

It was Tommy Hunt whose abilities as a successful leader of a street gang, brought him often into the children's court. These talents of leadership were finally recognized by the settlement and Tommy became the president of his club, a follower of law and order. A member who broke a rule of the House was in danger of having his "block knocked off," so, in consequence, Tommy's club was the most law-abiding one in the settlement.

In the terrible summer of the epidemic of infantile paralysis, Tommy was attacked by the disease and died. When the worker called before the funeral, she was shown her visiting card that had been detached from the flowers she had sent and placed in Tommy's coat pocket. "You called him your 'right-hand man' and he never forgot it. I knew he'd be so proud to go to Heaven with your card in his pocket, so I put it there," said his mother between her sobs.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD Marie gave birth to a child without sanction of law. Her home was closed to her and her baby and, through the court, her father was having her railroaded to a reformatory and her baby was to be placed in a "Home."

Just here the settlement intervened. A reconciliation was brought about between Marie and her parents and she and her baby went home to live. The settlement secured for her a scholarship in a vocational school. This meant that a small sum was paid to her each week sufficient for her maintenance while she was learning a trade. The Settlement House, with its club meetings, gymnasium classes, dances and dramatics, gave her the normal social life that she craved. Marie learned her trade and for three years she has demonstrated that she can earn a living for herself and her baby.

Soon she is to be married to a decent, hard-working man, who has a home ready for Marie and her child.

These little stories, picked at random, from the varied experience of the settlement worker, show the close personal relation that exists between the settlement and its neighbors.

But the scope of its work is not limited to its neighborhood. It is continually working and cooperating with most of the existing agencies for civic and national betterment.

During the war, the settlement continued its usual activities and answered the calls of the government to help with the Food and Fuel Administrations, to work with the Home Service Section of the Red Cross, to become centers for State Military Census, for Registration of Enemy Aliens, for War Information Bureaus, for Local Exemption Boards and for Legal Advisory Boards. The settlement sold Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps. It opened its doors for properly chaperoned dances for men in uniform. In some instances, it turned its house into dormitories



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for the men from the camps who were in the city on furlough. It became an Americanization center and taught English and good citizenship to its neighbors. In fact, the settlement did all of the things that the versatile mind of the government demanded of it, and then it did some more useful things of which the government had not even conceived.

LAST Fall, when the influenza was devastating the world, the settlement became a center for nurses and doctors who were directed to the cases that had been reported there. In many instances, the workers gave up all other activities and devoted their time and energy to the actual nursing of their neighbors who were in such dire need.

But it is since the war ended, that the ghost of cooperation has become, in the dreams of the worker, a "terror by night." Many of the war organizations, which came into existence through the needs of the time, have acquired the habit of doing for the "other fellow" and are loath to give it up. The spirit of "Community Service" is abroad in the land, and in New York City, the settlement has helped, in a large degree, to materialize that spirit.

A violent attack of hysterics on the part of a worker may be excused if, upon responding to the telephone, she finds that it is the fourteenth call that has been made upon her that day for cooperation. It may be a demand for her presence at a committee meeting of importance or a request that she be chairman of a committee in her neighborhood for the "general uplift." Perhaps she is asked to make a survey of certain conditions in a given district, which is of special value to the organization making the request. It may be that her house is commandeered as a distributing center for free ice, financed by a city committee, and her services as general manager are to be thrown in; or that she is to get together immediately a group of volunteers who will help with the sale of army food. In fact, the number and variety of "stunts" that the settlement is called upon to perform by every kind of organization reflect credit upon the resourceful minds of the officials thereof. But in spite of the constant demands that are made upon her the average worker keeps patient, willing and hopeful and tries to perform the duties of her special job when she is not "cooperating."

THERE has been one bit of cooperative work this summer which in the doing has been a joy to the workers of a number of social centers in New York. That has been the community games and sings that have been made possible by the Neighborhood Service Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Hundreds of children gather weekly on the appointed evening and with the help of volunteer play leaders they play games with unbounded joy and unabating enthusiasm. When it is dark the singing begins, a song leader and a pianist in charge. A stereopticon throws the words of the songs upon the screen, on the front of the building and a crowd of between four and five thousand people gather to sing the patriotic and popular songs of the day. The "Community Sing" has been the one joyous note on the East Side this summer, and its return from week to week is impatiently awaited.

The settlement is the most democratic form of welfare work. The residents live in the neighborhood in which they work and share its life and conditions. They work side by side with their neighbors for the realization of the higher ideals of life.

The settlement is a clearing house, the "House of the Interpreter." It is an "open window," as one neighbor expressed it.

In the case of "letting George do it," the settlement is "George" and it seldom fails to "do it."

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Germany Today

AN impression of Germany written by a Red Cross Captain, just released from service in an embarkation hospital in France, has value because of its recent date and because it differs somewhat from some of the reports brought back from France.

This Captain was on duty all last year. Just before coming back to America, he travelled through devastated France and occupied Germany.

In a letter written the last of July, 1919, he says:

"In the evening we wandered about the city (Wiesbaden) and over to the Kurhaus where the whole population was gathered listening to the Kaiser's Imperial orchestra. The electric fountains played and every one was as gay and carefree as though there had never been a war or as though they had won it. Then we rode down the Rhine to Coblenz where the American Army of Occupation has its headquarters. The ride was very interesting as we had a map of the river valley and could pick out the principal points of interest, Ehrenfels, Niederwald, the Lorelei, Holzenfels, etc. To me the ride was depressing. Possibly this was psychological coming so recently from the terrible devastation of France into that brutally strong and fortified country without a trace of war's ravages. The people prosperous-looking and the countryside flourishing. The gigantic and menacing statue of Niederwald standing out so boldly on the rugged hillside typifying so clearly the people. In France all was pathos, absolute destruction on all sides, the people bravely but pitifully, patiently and fatalistically trying to redeem their soil; in Germany exactly the contrary, and high up on that beetling hillside that gigantic thing—Germania—facing France and shaking its fist

aloft as though to beat down the feeble efforts of the poor crushed things across the border.

"Then a trip to Ehrenbreitstein and it did one's heart good to see Old Glory floating over this, the strongest citadel in Germany. Everywhere old Kaiser Bill has weighted himself upon the people till it is no wonder they believe him superman. His statues are everywhere and always the biggest thing on the landscape, save possibly for the Cathedral and one or two of the larger mountains."

The Anti Mind

THE attitude of the anti-suffragist toward votes for women is summed up in the following reply made to a prominent suffragist of West Virginia, who was securing signatures on a suffrage petition.

"No, I don't want no vote," said the anti-suffragist, "and I don't want my daughters to want no vote. They ain't goin' to be able to govern more than one man a piece and the best way for 'em to do that is to stay as helpless and feminine as possible."

Despite this opinion the suffragists are forging ahead rapidly with their petition work. Charleston has been especially active in this matter, Miss Irene B. Bullard being chairman of petitions for Kanawha county.

The Cabell County Equal Suffrage Association of West Virginia which did such splendid work as a suffrage body during the entire war period, taking part in every drive made in the state with fine results to their credit, had an especially interesting account to give of themselves in the recent Salvation Army drive in Huntington, where they have their suffrage headquarters.

100% Efficiency

(Continued from page 423)

valiantly to the rescue. A large part of the working girl's reluctance to out-of-door sports is that it separates her from a good time with young men, whom she meets at dances or movies, but not on camping trails.

To meet the awakening of women to a realization of their bodily powers, Dr. Mann says a new type of doctor is wanted—a doctor to supervise the health of large groups of normal people, people in industry. A few doctors are getting this combined skill of the practicing physician and the physical trainer. Among them, she introduced one, Dr. Anna Burns Ferguson of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose task it is to supervise the recreation of girls and women in the smoky city.

DR. FERGUSON said that the play of people in large cities is moving forward in two channels—it is organized, and it is commercialized. The organized play of the people in playgrounds and recreation centers is, at best, at long stretches apart. The commercial play is everywhere, fitting every purse, every taste, every moral deviation. She spoke of small towns where the only possible amusement centers for the people were pool rooms and cheap photo-plays. If thinking people are going to turn all the care of the leisure time of the public over to commercialized groups, said Dr. Ferguson, the country deserves what it will get. She told of the large provision for organized recreation made in Pittsburgh, where the Department of Public Works has established a bureau to look after the recreation of children, of women and girls, of boys, and men. It is Dr. Ferguson's idea that a playing people is an efficient people.

Uruguay Women

(Continued from page 421)

Several things which are still at the stage of private enterprise, or philanthropy, or, at most, of sporadic effort in North America, seem to have become a part of the national government in Uruguay; as for example, the carrying on of milk stations and of instruction to mothers. This is a question upon which Dr. Ugon speaks with feeling and conviction as she herself is a specialist in children's diseases. She arrived here many weeks ahead of her medical colleagues largely in order to study methods in the United States. It is her plan to visit the Children's Bureau in Washington before she returns. Malnutrition among children in Uruguay is not so common as in the United States, partly because the hobgoblin High Cost of Living has not yet encamped upon the shores of that little country. The much frayed American dollar—which is also the monetary symbol in Uruguay—is not only a whole dollar in that country but is actually worth \$1.04 there while it is worth only about 59 cents here as compared with its pre-war purchasing power. The best of milk in Montevideo can be bought for 10 cents a litre, for Uruguay is a great grazing country like its neighbour on the south, Argentina. Montevideo, the capital city, is also exceedingly healthful, so much of it lies along the sea. It is an all the year round seashore resort where children play upon its wide beaches. It has, among other national movements, established an old age pension similar to that in Denmark. It is a country at peace not only with the world but with itself, as no revolution has taken place there for many years. Unlike all other South American countries, its population is not complicated by native Indian tribes.

DR. UGON is as little like the conventional type of South American woman, as is her country like the traditional opera bouffante stage picture of ephemeral and flamboyant revolutions. She is as fair as if she had come over with the Swedish contingent of delegated doctors to the International Conference. But then she is not of Spanish descent, but of Italian Piedmontese, and belongs to that small group of lily-skinned Italians who have never lost their marks of race throughout the centuries. Her own hair is like ripe corn. Her father's, she says, was Venetian red—the sort a man named Titian made famous for all time. She belongs to a family of twelve children, all of whom have professional careers. Five are physicians, three are pharmacists, two are teachers. There is one banker among them, and the youngest of all, a daughter, is also studying to be a pharmacist.

Personally Introduced

ONE of the first day's most interesting features of the "Big Conference" was supplied by Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, who introduced to the Conference the foreign women who are here to add their counsel to the study of woman's part in the world's work. Dr. Davis explained that, after the armistice was signed, she and Dr. Edith Hale Swift of Boston had been sent to Europe on a special mission to see in person, and invite to this Conference, women doctors of the allied countries.

Women of eleven countries have been bidden to the Conference. Of these doctors many have accepted their invitation and have already arrived. Some, on account of the difficulties of transportation, were still on the way. On account of dock strikes, the Scandinavian delegates were belated, and with them the Italians also. Because of irregular shipping, Dr. Morean of Argentina was behind her schedule, but Dr. Alice Armand Ugon from Uruguay, the other South American delegate, had taken time by the forelock and found an early ship coming north by the Atlantic route. She was therefore the first doctor from a foreign country to arrive in the United States.

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Those already in New York, Dr. Davis then called to the space in front of the platform, and introduced by name to the audience. "England is here," said Dr. Davis, by way of an initial introduction, and called forward Dr. Mary Gordon of London, inspector of women's prisons. When Dr. Davis reminded her audience that Dr. Gordon had served on the Scottish Women's Hospitals (the British suffragists' hospital chain), the applause was deafening. Dr. Constance Long was another English woman present.

Dr. Frances Storrs Johnston of Edinburgh, Scotland, represented a link with the United States, for she was born here and studied in the Cornell Medical School. When our own boys of the American Navy were off the Scotch Coast sweeping mines, Dr. Johnston was one of a group of women who made a real home center for them when they were on shore, so much so that they all said they liked being in Scotland, it "was so much like home."

There were other echoes of the war in Dr. Davis's introduction of Dr. Natalie Wintch Maleef of Lausanne, Switzerland, who is Russian born and was at home in Russia during the Kerensky revolution. Switzerland also sent over Dr. Marie Feyler of Lausanne, who had served in Rumania and Serbia during the war.

Dr. Ada Potter of Utrecht was the only woman to speak for Holland. France had a goodly number—Dr. Yvonne Pouzin of Nantes; Dr. Anna Moutet of Lyons; Dr. Marguerite Giboulot; Dr. Bonnet; Dr. Thuiller-Landry, Paris.

Serbia was represented by Dr. Radwill Lazariwitch, and Japan by Dr. Tomo Inouye.

Canada is represented in her widely separated sections—Dr. Young of Toronto, Dr. Leacock of Calgary, Dr. Mary Crawford of Winnipeg being three members of a large contingent from the nearest foreign neighbor to the United States.

A Japanese Woman Journalist

THERE is no department of journalism in the Tokio Woman's College; but there is going to be one soon. To judge from the thoroughness of the plans made for its installation, it will have all the features of the best journalistic science in this country and in Europe. Miss Miyo Kohashi, who is reporting the International Conference of Women Physicians in New York City for two Tokio papers, the *Tokio Hochi* (or Reporter) and the *Tokio Nichi-Nichi* (daily) has been sent to this country by the new Tokio Woman's College, of which Dr. Nitobe is principal, and will study English for a year. Afterwards she will attend the Columbia School of Journalism and then spend a year in Europe.

Upon her return to Tokio, she is to establish a department of journalism in the younger of the two women's colleges in Tokio City. This has been established but a year. Miss Kohashi herself graduated from the older women's college, which was opened 17 years ago.

Talking with her, one is sure she will never need a year to master the English language. While she says modestly that she is not acquainted with speaking, she "catches on" to English conversation in a way that makes the American unreadiness in foreign speech stand out more glaringly than ever. In no time at all, Miss Kohashi gets *en rapport* with her interviewer. She says she is one of about twenty women journalists in Japan, a profession for women that began about 20 years ago. She herself began reporting some twelve years ago, having "picked it up," with no special training. She now writes for a syndicate, and seemed familiar with all the modern American methods of feature stories, interviews, and special correspondent's work.

The illustrated feature story is a favorite among Japanese newspapers, and stories about women are popular. It was odd to see Miss Jeannette Rankin's photograph shine out from an unfamiliar background of Japanese characters when she was in Congress. Her career had a fascination for the Japanese press, and her photograph was reproduced in all the big journals.

Mrs. Gilman's Lecture

MRS. GILMAN'S lecture on the Community Conservation of Women's Strength was a notable feature of the conference program on Monday of this week. The cardinal tenets presented will be reviewed next week.

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SETON, wife of the naturalist, has been decorated with the Medal of Honor by the French Government for services rendered during the period of war.

Mrs. Seton was decorated for her work in connection with the Women's Motor Unit, which she founded at the Woman's City Club in New York City during the early part of the war, and for the relief which was rendered, through her efforts, to wounded French soldiers.



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Ratification Day in Minnesota

"THE
HAPPIEST
DAY OF
MY LIFE."—
MRS. UELAND



"IT WAS
A
WONDERFUL
DAY."—
VIVIAN
THORP

In the photograph, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association (seated at the right end of the table) is shown surrounded by her workers; Mrs. Victor Troendle, state treasurer, and Mrs. C. A. Etem, business secretary, are also seated at the table. Mrs. Walter Thorp is in the foreground at the right.

RATIFICATION Day, Monday, September 8, in Minnesota was a spirited affair from start to finish and for the women the start came early and with great enthusiasm. Automobile parades assembled in both St. Paul and Minneapolis and started for the Capitol promptly at 9:30 with cars gay with sun-flowers, golden rod, yellow bunting and the word "SUFFRAGE" writ large in yellow on the windshields of the various cars. By 10 o'clock the galleries of the Capitol, and the corridors, were filled to overflowing with enthusiastic suffragists. In the center of the rotunda, right on the great "Star of the North" which centers the building, an information booth was erected for the convenience of out-of-town women who had flocked in to join the festivities. Here were great boxes of yellow flowers from which personal decorations were chosen. A committee of young and charming suffragists decorated the legislators and not one, either "suff" or "anti," refused his yellow boutonniere.

Though there was plenty of excitement there was absolutely no apprehension of defeat—the women knew that ratification would certainly carry, and although considerable effort had been put forth toward the goal of a unanimous vote there was little hope of accomplishing such a stupendous result. The Hennepin County delegation, however, proved themselves equal to the occasion and voted solidly "Aye" in both House and Senate.

The suffrage measure came up immediately after the organization of both houses, but the lower House won the race for the honor of being first to ratify the measure. By returning its old organization to duty for the special session the House was able to put the amendment without even waiting for the Governor's message and when it was presented by Repre-

sentative Theodore Christianson, the amendment was ratified by a majority of 120 to 6.

The Senate took up the measure immediately after the Governor's message—it was presented by Senator Ola Sageng, called the Father of Woman Suffrage in Minnesota, and, with no debate, the resolution went through, 60 to 6. There was a distinct disinclination of the men against the bill to make themselves heard as voting "No," but the suffrage members smoked them out and made them go on record, to the delight of the galleries.

The moment the Senate vote was polled the corridors, floors and galleries of both houses were in an uproar, hundreds of women cheered and laughed and waved the suffrage colors while in the rotunda a band swung into the strains of the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Then both houses adjourned and Representatives and Senators became the guests of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, which had leased the Capitol restaurant for the day, turned out the regular staff of waiters and cooks, turned into the kitchen themselves and served the men such a chicken dinner as has not been served ever before in the history of that hostelry.

Miss Marguerite Wells, Legislative and Ratification Chairman, who has had charge of the petition work in Hennepin County and has accumulated petitions counting up to 60,000 names and in many precincts petitions showing a majority of registered voters, thinks that the splendid work of her petition gatherers accounts for the solid vote of Hennepin County.

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, radiant and beautiful as usual, was the center of congratulating men and women all day.

"It is my happiest day," she said.

The women of her state feel that they owe to this fine woman and her splendid leadership

a debt that can never be paid. The culminating event of the day took the form of a Ratification Dinner at the St. Paul Hotel in which four hundred guests participated. Duties of the special session kept the Governor from being present, but Mrs. Burnquist was a guest of honor and was seated at Mrs. Ueland's right hand. Representative W. I. Nolan, Speaker of the House; Representative Theodore Christianson, author and sponsor of the Presidential bill; and the honored friend of suffrage, Senator Ole Sageng, were speakers.

For the first time in its history the suffrage organization invited representatives of the two major political parties to speak to them. Mrs. C. A. Severance of St. Paul, member of the National Republican Committee, and Mrs. Peter Olesen of Cloquet, member of the Democratic National Committee, placed the respective claims of the parties before the women. The "round-up" speech of the evening was made by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of St. Louis.

At Mrs. Ueland's plate lay a gorgeous corsage bouquet of orchids and under it a quaint silver box, which when opened by the state president proved to hold on its soft blue velvet lining an exquisite platinum and diamond brooch, the gift of her co-workers on the State Board.

The keynote of the day was not "It is Over," but rather, "It is just begun." Plans are already under way for citizenship work and the education of the Minnesota's portion of the new electorate. To the women who have "stood by" through bad days and good days, who have never lain down on their oars, but have pulled steadily toward the goal of real democracy visioned long ago, the Board of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association is deeply indebted and hopes to carry them on into the struggle for a more enlightened and a finer electorate.—VIVIAN THORPE.

How New Hampshire Ratified

THE story of how New Hampshire ratified the Federal Amendment begins with the wonderful mass meeting held to celebrate the passage of the Amendment by the United States Senate. This mass meeting was held in Manchester a night or two after the Amendment passed the Senate. Governor John H. Bartlett spoke at this meeting, publicly announcing that he was with the women and was in favor of calling a special session to ratify. The Board of the New Hampshire State Equal Suffrage Association immediately held a meeting and decided that it would be wise to put the ratification work in the hands of a strong men's committee. Mr. Huntley N. Spaulding was made chairman of the Committee. Mr. Dwight Hall, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Mr. Alexander Murchie, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, agreed to work with Mr. Spaulding as a Legislative Committee. The members of the Senate were interviewed by men of their own parties and a very favorable report was turned in to Mr. Spaulding.

In New Hampshire the Governor cannot call a session without the consent of his Council which consists of five men. The Council met on August 13. The Governor arranged to have a hearing for the women. Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke, Mrs. Winfield Shaw of Manchester, Mrs. Charles Bancroft of Concord and Mrs. Vida Chase Webb of Lisbon made short speeches. After the hearing the Council, urged by the Governor, voted to call a special session September 9th.

THEN the real work of the campaign began. Mr. Hall and Mr. Murchie immediately got in touch with the members of the Legislature belonging to their respective parties. As there are over 400 members in the New Hampshire Legislature this is no small task. Mr. Hall and Mr. Murchie never stopped their work until the vote was announced in the Senate. The direction of the office work was turned over to Miss Edna Wright of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Under the direction of Mr. Spaulding a remarkable publicity campaign was inaugurated and the leading men of the state gave interviews in favor of ratification. Many of these men had been ardently opposed to woman suffrage. Marked copies of the newspapers containing these interviews were sent not only to members of the Legislature but to the 750 committeemen of each of the parties.

No story of the campaign is complete without touching upon a few other factors which made success possible.

New Hampshire suffragists have long had the able support of the Manchester Union, New



HUNTLEY SPAULDING.
Rochester, N. Y.
Chairman Men's Committee for Equal Suffrage.

Hampshire's leading newspaper. Its editor, Major Frank Knox, is one of the best friends suffragists ever had. He has fought their battles long and hard through the columns of his paper, and as a final gift he opened the front page of his paper for the ratification interviews from New Hampshire men. These headlines greeted all New Hampshire every morning for the three weeks preceding September 9th.

Mr. James O. Lyford, dean of New Hampshire Republicans, put his political knowledge at the disposal of the committee. He was never too busy to do the thing that was needed at any particular time. Mr. Lyford is another suffragist of long standing.

MISS BETSY JEWETT EDWARDS, of Indiana, came from the National Woman's Republican Committee and did splendid work among the Republicans who made up a large majority of both houses of the Legislature. Miss Edwards is a woman of charm and ability. The Concord Patriot said of her: "Miss Edwards is a woman having capability stamped all over her. She is altogether a different proposition from the emissaries of the militant suffs who entertained the onlooker here last winter. Miss Edwards is armed with high credentials to sustain her persuasive presentation."

The Legislature met in special session September 9th. The House ratified the Amendment after short debate by vote of 212 to 143.

The fight was in the Senate the next morning. The Senate resolved itself into a commit-

tee of the whole and gave the forty minutes to outside speakers. Two women spoke for the antis. Mrs. Mary I. Wood, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire's best known and most beloved woman, spoke for the women of this state and made her usual strong appeal. After short talks from two anti Senators the Senate ratified 14 to 10.

Mr. Spaulding

IT was a unanimous vote by which the women who made up the Executive Committee of the Equal Suffrage Association in New Hampshire elected Mr. Huntley N. Spaulding as chairman of their men's committee for the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. There had never been any question in their minds as to whom they would choose. They knew well that if success was to be attained it would be reached only under the leadership of a man of force who would play fair with them. And they knew that if Diogenes had deferred his famous search until today, he would have needed no lantern in New Hampshire, for the Great War had forced out into the limelight of public opinion a man whom all, men and women alike, regardless of civic or religious or political affiliations, knew to be honest and trustworthy.

THESE women had had for many years, the experience, all too common to suffrage workers, of having promises made which the makers had no intention of keeping. They had been ridiculed, or browbeaten, or humored, according to the type of politicians approached, until they were well able to appreciate a man who treated them as persons of possible intelligence, who dealt with them exactly as he dealt with those of his own sex, whose word was as good as his bond, and whose word or bond would be accepted without question by anyone within or without the state.

Up to the time when all Europe broke into flame Mr. Spaulding had been a man of large business interests. He was one of three brothers who had inherited the business of their father and, by dint of close application, straightforward methods, and fair treatment of employees, customers, and even of competitors, had "made good" and were numbered among the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the state.

During the period of the war Mr. Huntley Spaulding served as Federal Food Administrator for New Hampshire and perhaps no better comment of the record which he made and the regard in which he was held by his co-workers could be given than to quote one of Mr. Hoover's own lieutenants who, on visiting New Hampshire, remarked that in no other state

(Continued on page 438)



Cardinal Mercier and Brand Whitlock

THE most affecting incident in the parade which greeted John Joseph Pershing in New York City on September 10 took place in front of St. Patrick's cathedral at 50th street and Fifth avenue. Here Cardinal Mercier, just arrived the day before from Malines, Belgium, stood with Mr. Brand Whitlock and watched the first division of the United States Army pass down the avenue headed by the General-in-Chief. When General Pershing saw Cardinal Mercier, he held up the parade while he alighted and paid his respects to the great prelate.

When Cardinal Mercier's ship, the "Great Northern," docked in Hoboken on Tuesday evening, September 9, one of his first greetings as he stepped on the patrol boat crossing to New York was from an American band playing *La Brabançonne*, Belgium's national hymn. "As the first strains fell on the ears of the aged prelate, he faltered and took a step backward as if overwhelmed with surprise, then a smile crossed his face and with a sweeping bow, he uncovered and remained thus until the playing was finished." It was the same song that the deported men of Belgium used to sing when, resistant and dauntless, they were led away to slavery in Germany.

Cardinal Mercier's visit to America is a dream come true. In the second volume of Mr. Brand Whitlock's *Belgium* (D. Appleton and Company, N. Y.) he twice quotes the Belgian primate's wish to come to America and thank the American people for what they have done for his devastated land within the last five years. He said it once more just as America went into the war early in 1917, and Mr. Whitlock was forced to haul down the American flag which had hung so comfortably for two black years over the American Ministry in Brussels. How little likely it then seemed that the Cardinal, whose name had become a household word in the United States, would ever really carry his own message to the American people!

IT is late in the day to make many comments on Mr. Whitlock's voluminous story of Belgium, but it will never be too late to review the American Minister's sympathetic appreciation of two of Belgium's heroic figures, the dignitary of the church, who was literally the Good Shepherd of a helpless flock during the German occupation, and Maître Léon Théodor, Bâtonnier de l'Ordre des Avocats. Each of these

The Book Stall

brave men upheld fearlessly the ideals of his respective profession—the church and the law.

Of Maître Théodor less is known. His was a magnificently stubborn protest against a German debauch of the principles of justice as embodied in the system of law built up in Belgium, a country where the bar has "stood boldly forth as the champion of mankind." What the leader of the Belgium Bar Association did will never receive the popular acclaim that has greeted the leader of the Belgian church, but it was no less idealistic and fine than was the splendid gesture of the Cardinal.

Just exactly what was it that has made Cardinal Mercier admired on two continents?

MR. WHITLOCK'S book tells, tells in full, for it is shot through with the glowing personality of the Churchman. First of all in importance, but not in time, was the collective letter of the Cardinal and the five Bishops of Belgium written on November 24, 1915, to the Cardinals and Bishops of Germany, Bavaria and Austria protesting against Teutonic cruelties in the name of their common faith. When it was first printed in the United States—the *New York Evening Post* being one of the very first papers to make it public—it seemed as if Christianity must be dead indeed if it failed to heed this tortured cry. It was like a new crucifixion.

Before this, at the end of 1914, the Cardinal had written his famous pastoral letter, read in all the churches of Belgium, while the Germans fumed and scolded. It was a noble appeal to the people to be patient. With great eloquence and power it recited the shameful injustices at Louvain and the small cities in the Cardinal's diocese. Priests were arrested for reading it to their people, yet they read it again.

From this time on, the tall gaunt Cardinal was a central figure in the great war before the eyes of a watching world. Then came the period of deportations when Belgian men were driven off to Germany into a practical slavery when the Cardinal again took his life in his hand, writing one fearless protest after another to Von Bissing, Governor General in Belgium. These shall remain among the documents which shall tell the real story of the German occupation to future generations.

NOTHING is more characteristic of the inherent weakness of a great bully than the fact that for all their raging, the Germans always fell back before the sublime courage of the tall Cardinal. The incident of July 21, 1916, shows how potent pure spiritual force may become against brute strength. The Germans had forbidden any celebration whatsoever of the Belgian national holiday on July 21. Belgian flags and national colors were *defendu*, but the quick-witted Bruellois defeated the order in ways of their own. We quote from the book as follows:

"Many people wore combinations of the Belgian colors, one woman promenaded the boulevards with her three daughters, one dressed in black, one in yellow and one in red. At high noon on the Belgian fete day there was in the Church of Sainte Gudule in Brussels, a great gathering of Belgian people, everyone wearing a scrap of green ribbon, the color of hope. M. Lemonnier and the echevins of the city were there, with senators and deputies, investing the scene with the distinction of official presence. But there was a vibrant quality in the atmosphere, a palpitation of expectancy; men with eager faces stood on tiptoes and strained their eyes, awaiting an impressive scene; the Cardinal was expected. After the Evangel the throngs were suddenly agitated with excitement, and there he was, a striking figure, in a gold cope, his extraordinary height accentuated by the mitre on his brow. He came out of the sacristy, through the choir, bearing his crozier, preceded by a procession of priests. He came down into the aisle, and half-way down the nave moved on to the famous pulpit of carved oak, made by Henri Verbruggen in 1699, in the bizarre style that has become classic in Belgian churches; he ascended into the pulpit and there, amid the silence that fell upon the throng, he began his sermon. He recalled the fact that it was the eighty-fifth anniversary of the national independence and looked forward to that day when, in the restored cathedrals and the rebuilt churches of Belgium, crowds like this, with their King and Queen and the royal princes, amid the sounds of the bells, hand-in-hand, would renew their oaths to God, to their sovereign and to their liberties while bishops and priests in a communion of gratitude and joy would intone a triumphal *Te Deum*. But that day the hymns of joy expired on their lips; they were like the captives in Babylon who hung their harps upon the willow trees. But whatever their sorrows, he did not wish them to hate those who inflicted them. National concord among the Belgians united them to universal fraternity, and yet above this sentiment he placed the respect for



right, without which no communion was possible either between individuals or nations. Violations of justice must be repressed. He asked the Belgians to pray for those who were no more, to exclude no one from their commiseration—the blood of Christ had flowed for all. The hour of deliverance was drawing near but it had not yet come. He urged them to be patient, not to weaken in courage, and to leave to divine providence the perfection of their national education. He adjured them to allow the great law of the austerity of life to penetrate them. The tall Cardinal went down out of the oaken pulpit. The strains of 'La Babanconne' filled the arches of the church. The cry of 'Vive le Roi; Vive la Belgique!' rang above it, and the great wish of the Cardinal was realized in a kind of miracle of national reconciliation.

"It was not to be expected, however, that the Germans would allow in two successive years such scenes to pass without resentment, and in the evening of that day an event occurred that gave them an excuse for the reprisals which it was not in their nature of their philosophy to forego. Cardinal Mercier during the afternoon had remained quietly indoors at the College of St. Louis attending to the duties that had summoned him to Brussels. In the evening he left the College and was about to enter his motor-car to return to Malines when a group in the street caught sight of the tall figure, instantly recognized the patriotic Primate of Belgium, and broke into enthusiastic acclaim: 'Vive le Cardinal; Vive le Cardinal!'"

"His Eminence tried to still the applause by deprecatory gestures of the hands in the red gloves, hastily entered his automobile and at once disappeared down the Rue de Progrès. That was all that occurred.

"The next day the city was fined one million marks."

THESE excerpts give a fine example of the literary quality of Mr. Whitlock's book which is said to be "one of the most remarkable books on the war."

It is not only an important historical document but an absorbingly interesting narrative, a real literary achievement and also an unconscious revelation of a noble character.

Mr. Whitlock tells with restraint of the German cruelties in Belgium. Nothing is set down in malice or exaggeration. For this reason his condemnation of the Germans for illegalities, unfairnesses and arrogance will stand when hotter speeches would be questioned.

There is a lighter vein running through the big two volumes which shows the amazing story of the way the Belgians' quick wits out-generated their enemies.

The Book Stall

One feels intimately acquainted with Mr. Whitlock's confreres, the men who like the Marquis Villalobar, served with him through black years.

In the beginning Mr. Whitlock tells how he had meant to write a novel while he was in Belgium and how the novel perforce grew into this unforgettable record of something greater than fiction or poetry, the real soul of a people.

"LABOR Problems and Labor Legislation," by John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, is an excellent compact little book of 136 pages, which opens with a statement of the great problem of labor as yet untouched by legislation, and proceeds to outline the progress of labor legislation in the United States in the fields of wages, hours, safety and health.

These are the fields in which substantial progress has been made by legislation. Other chapters show the status of the present movement for social insurance, which has just reached the point of coming before our Legislatures for consideration, outline the growth and meaning of the trade union movement and treat of the very important subject of provisions for the enforcement of labor legislation.

UNDER the main title "Impassioned Souls" (Wm. Reeves, London, price 1s.) Violet Ashmole has written a type of essay on Woman and the Sex Environment which imprisons her soul—or, as we should put it in less sentimental language, cramps her development—that is rather better than its title would indicate. The best chapter is that on the "fallacy that she has little experience of passion."

FROM "Schoolboy Howlers," collected by Raymond G. Fuller, (The American Child) comes this piece of mythology: "The Gorgons were three sisters that lived in the islands of the Hesperides, somewhere in the Indian Ocean. They had long snakes for hair, tusks for teeth and claws for nails, and they looked like women, only more horrible."

IN a style that is rather unpleasant—the advertisement says "a chuckle lurks in it" and perhaps the description is not inept—Carl Holliday, of Toledo University, describes in a little book of 69 pages published by the Stratford Company, (Boston, Mass., price 75 cents) "Wedding Customs, Then and Now." There is nothing original in the book, but it puts in readable form the gist of the researches of sociologists and shows in many cases brutal or comic or sordid origin of wedding customs which we are accustomed to think of as "halloved" by antiquity. The chief impression the reading leaves is not of the sacredness of marriage, but of the degradation of women—not by the idealized relation of marriage but by customs that have developed around the historical institution of marriage.

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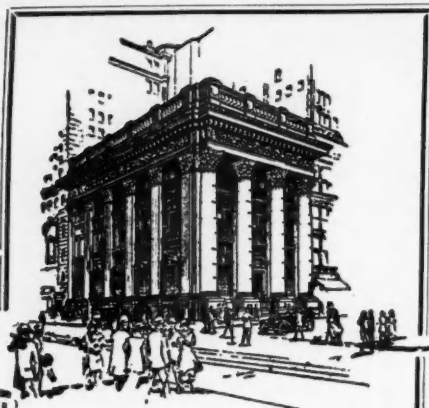
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The Law

SOMEONE asked Dean Ellen Spencer Mussey the other day to tell her in what lines women lawyers have made successes. Her kind eyes twinkled gaily as she began summing up. "They succeed best, generally speaking," said she, "in courts of equity. These include domestic relations, but are not confined to those cases only. In probate practice women do well—in questions concerning estates, guardianship of children, etc. There has been a great influx of women into criminal law of late, and in all these branches they have succeeded."

"How many women lawyers are there in the country?" Dean Mussey was asked. She thought about 1,500, and when some question as to their general success was raised, she smiled contentedly and spoke for a long list of those who had been her own pupils in the Washington College of Law, which has graduated many women. As this College was founded by Dean Mussey herself, she has seen a notable line of women go out into active legal practice.

The present Dean of the Washington College of Law, Miss Emma Gillette,—Mrs. Mussey having been made Honorary Dean—is a fine real estate lawyer.

"Miss Florence Etheridge," she continued, "has been appointed, by the Commissioner of Indian affairs, the Probate Attorney for the Indians of Oklahoma. Miss Etheridge knew the situation of the Indians so completely that she was the logical appointee for this position.

"Miss Cora Larriemore Keeley is doing excellent work in criminal law. Miss Caroline I. Griesheimer, who is an L.L.B., and L.L.M. of the Washington College, has been appointed by the Civil Service Commission to prepare its law examinations.

"Mary O'Toole is another general practitioner, who is a hard fighter and a high charger.

"Annie O'Neil has a full law clerkship in the State Department.

"Marie Saunders is full examiner in the Patent Office.

"People ask about the number of women admitted to the Supreme Court Bar," said Dr. Mussey. "When I was admitted in 1896 I was the thirteenth woman. Now I do not know how many there are. We stopped counting long ago."

The Vote

THE 1919 session laws of South Dakota show the following laws for the benefit of women:

Chapter 199, Session laws of 1919, Sec. 3241 of the Revised Code is amended to read as follows:

"When an unmarried woman, appointed executrix, marries, her authority is not hereby extinguished, but she may continue to act in every respect as is a femme sole. When a married woman is named as executrix she may be appointed and serve in every respect as a femme sole." (This section was formerly No. 48 Prob. Code.)

Section 3254, Rev. Code 1919 now reads:

"A married woman may be appointed administratrix and serve in every respect as a femme sole. When an unmarried woman appointed administratrix marries, her authority is not thereby extinguished, but she may continue to act in every respect as a femme sole."

Chapter 263: Amendment and improvement of mothers' pension law.

Chapter 134 enacts provision for a Child Welfare Commission.

Chapter 149 enacts provision for county nurses.

The guardianship law was also changed in the interest of mothers.

Section from letter from Ida M. Anding, Legislative Reference Librarian, South Dakota.

"COLORADO took some very progressive steps in its 1919 legislation. A Children's Bureau was created. Bills were passed for the equipment of additional buildings in the western part of the State for the housing of an additional 1,000 mental defectives, our State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives near Denver having capacity for only 85 children, while there were over 300 in the state who had been committed by the courts and could not be received, to say nothing of the hundreds who had never been examined or committed. A bill was passed to make more certain the census of persons of school age, to compel their attendance. A bill was passed for the compulsory education of blind children, and a bill regarding vocational education."

(Letter from the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, June 3, 1919.)

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Civil Service

"WOMAN'S Place in Civil Service," by May B. Upshaw, and **"Women and the Civil Service,"** by Margaret J. Tuke, cover respectively the present status of women in this service in the United States and in Great Britain.

"In one of the greatest fields of employment, the civil service," says Miss Upshaw, "we still find the bonds of precedent and the fetters of tradition that have been so generally discarded elsewhere. Under many commissions women are not permitted even to be examined for work of any but a subordinate character, and mainly in the old fields that have always been open to them, stenography, nursing, teaching and institutional labor. They have been denied, on account of their sex, the privilege of examination for positions for which they possessed all other preliminary requirements, in fields in which they have proved their eminent fitness. This has been true even in time of war, when the dearth of male applicants was such that the lists would close with a totally inadequate number of applicants, sometimes with none."

Miss Upshaw's paper, which is based on a questionnaire sent to Civil Service Commissions in the United States and Canada, ten state Civil Service Commissions and ten local commissions, shows that in many cases this exclusion of women is not due to a legal provision or even to a commission rule, but merely to a customary practice in the matter of examinations and appointments.

On the presentation of her paper at the Assembly of Civil Service Commissions of the United States and Canada, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, women have not been admitted to many civil service examinations in fields in which they have proven their ability to perform the work; and

WHEREAS, they have been discriminated against by many appointing officers in that they have arbitrarily remanded the certification of men only for positions in which women can competently serve; and

WHEREAS, this Assembly believes such practice to be unfair and subversive of the principles of the merit system;

Be it Resolved, that this Assembly recommends to the various commissions of the United States and Canada, the adoption of the principle that the Civil Service Commission should determine (a) the sex requirements of examinations, and (b) the propriety of requests of appointing officers for certification of candidates by sex. (c) They should be guided in these determinations by a proper inquiry into the

Industry

duties of the position and the best interests of the service; and (d) the reasons for the action in each case should be set forth in the minutes.

Miss Tuke's paper on British women in the civil service, which is published in the *English-woman* for August, 1919, is a review of the report of the Committee on Civil Service Recruitment after the War, which does not cover the past position of women in civil service but makes recommendations for the future.

"On the vexed question of equal pay for equal work," says Miss Tuke, "the report has a rather hard saying; the only observation being that it might mean paying the women's rates to the men, in which case women would probably tend to oust them. This thought does not really terrify us. If the Government find women do the work as satisfactorily as men and yet pay them less, it cannot win our respect. If, on the other hand, it believes the men do the work better and yet offers the lower pay, it wins something the very reverse of respect."

THE model contract for employment in domestic service drawn up by the Berlin municipal employment exchange, which is outlined in the *Monthly Labor Review* (United States Department of Labor) specifies exactly the work to be done, the size of the house and the number of persons in the family. It provides as remuneration, besides lodging and adequate board, a minimum wage of \$4.76 a month, minus deductions for health insurance. The door of the room assigned to the servant must be provided with a lock and key, and the room must have a bed for his or her exclusive use, a window opening into the outer air, a wardrobe, washing appliances, and a towel. There must also be means for heating the room. Where heat can not be provided during the present period of transition, another heated room must be available for the servant during his or her spare time. Where there is a bathroom in the house, the servants must be permitted to use it or else must be granted time and money to have one bath per week outside.

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At Educational Centers

Women as Students of Technology

MASSACHUSETTS'S famous Institute of Technology has turned out so many men who have made a name for themselves that most people are apt to overlook the fact that it is a co-educational institution and has turned out fine women also. It is the oldest technical school in the country and from the day of its foundation has been open to women students. Ellen H. Swallow, '73, was the first woman student in Technology. She graduated with a degree in chemistry. Since her time there have been 470 women graduates from Technology, approximately 4 per cent of the total number of graduates.

It is interesting to see how this number was distributed among the various schools. Thirty per cent were graduated in the Department of Biology and Public Health and another 30 in Chemistry; 8 per cent chose Architecture, and the remaining 32 per cent were scattered among the various other courses. Sanitary Engineer-

ing, a comparative modern development, claims several of the later graduates. Notable among them is Miss Celeste Johnson Brennan, '19, who has recently assumed the duties of sanitary inspector at the Penniman, Va., plant of the du Pont's. She is said to be the first woman employed in this capacity.

Katharine Dexter McCormick, '04, the prominent suffrage leader, graduated in Biology and Public Health. Since her graduation, she has always been actively interested in social service and public health questions, and has for many years been a member of the Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Technology women have always proved themselves loyal supporters of the Institute. In the present drive for a \$10,000,000 Endowment Fund which Technology is trying to raise, the first check received by the committee in response to Dr. MacLarin's appeal to the alumni for funds came from a woman, Miss Elizabeth B. Hamlin, '96, of Boston, Mass.

A National Program

THE last annual meeting of the National Educational Association adopted the following educational program:

A program of education in America should aim to bring about the following results:

- (1) A general high level of patriotic, intelligent and competent citizenship through the specific training of all the children of the democracy for citizenship to an age approximating maturity.
- (2) The Americanization of the un-American element in the United States, both native and foreign born.
- (3) The complete abolition of illiteracy.
- (4) The use of English as the universal language of instruction in public education and as the means of making general and common our American ideals.
- (5) A high degree of physical and moral fitness for both the responsibilities of peace and the duties of war on the part of all our people.
- (6) An adequate and effective system of public education, both state and national, as the chief agency for the accomplishment of the above ends.

The association advocated also a year of civic training for young people.

"We urge the Government of the United

States," says the resolution, "to institute and maintain a full 12-month year of instruction, training, and discipline for each young man and young woman between the ages of 17 years and 6 months and 20, such training to be carried on at such place and in such manner as may result to the particular advantage of the individual in the development of civic responsibility and vocational efficiency and to bear the entire expense of this undertaking, including adequate maintenance allowance for the dependents of such students in training."

BONUSES to meet the high cost of necessities have been granted to elementary and high school teachers and principals by the Chicago Board of Education to tide the teachers over until the new schedule of salaries can be put into effect. It is expected the higher schedule will be adopted in January.

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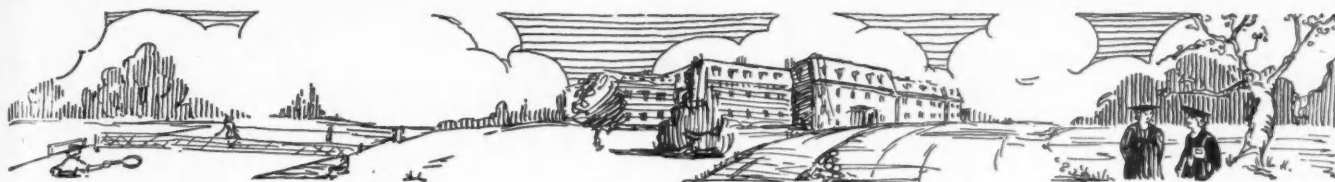
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YOU kindly invite your readers to bring their problems in civics and politics to THE WOMAN CITIZEN.

One of the greatest problems before the readers of your magazine probably is the high cost of living.

I enclose a cutting from the *Saturday Evening Post* of August 25th, entitled "Everybody's Business." In this article the writer says: "It is interesting to study the market program proposed for New York City by Jonathan Day, Commissioner of Public Markets. His scheme is designed to eliminate all tolls in the marketing of food except those that are paid to people who render essential service."

"The plan contemplates the erection of large terminals near the centers of population so that freight cars or ships may be brought directly to one of these selected points for unloading

"Then there are to be railroad yards with storage tracks and driveways leading to them, elevators and conveyances for carrying food-stuffs, refrigerating facilities, a market hall for the auctioneering of produce, wholesale market rooms, a canning and conserving department to save food that is in danger of perishing, a department of co-operation with producers, and a division to co-operate with consumers.

Now if the women of New York City will carry through that scheme, as they doubtless can, it would be taken up and carried through by every city in the Union.

This is Woman's Day and a Woman's Problem.

MARY LEITCH.

Bayamon, Porto Rico.

Queries

WE wish to study in our Reading Club this coming year women's place in world affairs, and women as citizens in order that we may understand more fully the use of the ballot.

I have been told that you have literature for this line of study. How may we obtain it?

MRS. T. E. VANCE.

Eddyville, Iowa.

WILL you kindly send me literature pertaining to the study of the ballot. We are now arranging our program for the coming

year in our Clio Club and would be glad to use anything you have to send in that line.

MRS. WILL PIERCE.

Carroll, Iowa.

THE Mother's Class of the Third Baptist Church Sunday School desires to take up some study along suffrage lines in its monthly social meetings. We wish to be ready to use the ballot intelligently; and to know enough of the great questions of the hour to be able to make our decisions wisely.

Can you direct our efforts in this matter by suggesting available literature, and informing me where and how such may be obtained.

MRS. WM. C. SWARTOUT.

St. Louis, Mo.

LITERATURE dealing with the suffrage questions, fliers, pamphlets, books, are for sale by the National Suffrage Publishing Co., 171 Madison Avenue, New York. Programs of citizenship schools as developed by the forward-looking women of different states are published from time to time in *The Women Citizen*. Missouri, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, have all presented noteworthy programs. Arkansas's program will be given in these pages shortly. Colleges and universities show great willingness to cooperate in this effort of women to become better informed about civics. The State College of New Hampshire led the way. The University of South Carolina is following suit.—Ed.

A COURSE in citizenship will be offered this year as a part of the High School curriculum in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri. The course has been instituted by Miss Frances Soper. It will consist of lessons in citizenship designed to prepare the pupils to be intelligent voters, and efficient citizens in their community.

ACTING upon the citizenship suggestion made in this department, the women of South Carolina have arranged with the South Carolina University to include a course in citizenship in its extension work of this term.

Women's Colleges Exchange

COLLEGE girls, to the number of 122, arrived from France recently to attend American colleges. A similar but much smaller

group of American college girls will soon sail for France to study in French universities.

These young French women were selected by competitive examination in French schools under the auspices of the Association of American Colleges. Industrial chemistry, pharmacy, surgical dentistry, electrical engineering, law and social work are new fields that are opening up for women in France as a result of the war and the scarcity of men. As a consequence many of this group of college women will take up scientific studies with the intention of helping in the reconstruction work in France.

Last year about 114 French girls came to America to attend college. A few of them returned at the close of the year, but the majority remained for a second year.

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How New Hampshire Ratified (Continued from page 431)

was he "so forcibly reminded of the Washington Food Office and its great chief as here where the whole state looks up to their Food Administrator and every member of his staff feels for him a deep and lasting personal affection."

MR. SPAULDING is a man of rare personality. Meeting him for the first time one immediately thinks of the testimony borne by those who knew and loved Abraham Lincoln. There is the same lack of affectation, the same directness of speech, the same apparent taking his fellowmen on trust until proved untrustworthy, the same freedom from dissembling, the same occasional hesitancy, as if searching for the right word, the same respect for the opinion of others. Watching him as he deals with conditions or with people, listening to every argument, hearing all the evidence, reserving his

WE shall be glad to have readers of the *Woman Citizen* who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.

The Woman Citizen Corporation.

own judgment until the case is closed and then drawing together all the loose ends and impartially deciding upon the proper course to pursue, one sees his power. His fairness, his innate honesty, his great personal charm make all, even those with whom he disagrees, his staunch friends.

Prior to the war, while engaged in business, Mr. Spaulding gave little attention to the question of equal suffrage but, to use his own words taken from an interview printed in the *Manchester Union*:

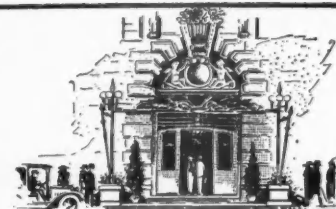
"MY interest in the question of equal suffrage was of a negligible quantity up to the time our country entered the great war. Previous to that time I had been more or less absorbed in business affairs. At the time I undertook the work of the Food Administration in New Hampshire I felt that a man had no pursuit of his own business or pleasure if it was at all possible for him to contribute his mite to the winning of the great war.

"My connection with the Food Administration proved to be at once the most agreeable and the most enlightening piece of work in which I had ever been engaged.

"In all this labor with the people of the state my conviction became very strong regarding the part which women were taking in making for New Hampshire a record of which we were justly proud. Whereas I had formerly believed in the equality of the sexes, I had now a growing appreciation of the actual constructive value of their organized effort. I saw them unselfishly and unhesitatingly taking up the burdens of the war. I saw them doing all this with the same intelligence, and the same loyalty and the same devotion which animated their husbands and brothers and sons.

"Seeing all these things, I would be untrue to my sense of justice, as well as to the debt of gratitude which the state and country owe to the women of New Hampshire if I did not back up, with all the energy I have, the immediate and full enfranchisement of our women."

Doubtless, too, his willingness to espouse the woman's cause was intensified by the fact that the suffragists had a valiant ally in no less a person than Mrs. Huntley Spaulding whose in-



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terest in the progress of the suffrage cause has been from the first keenly manifest.

This, then, is the type of man whom the New Hampshire women were able to persuade to lead their cause to victory. Under him Republicans and Democrats lent aid. With him the Governor and members of the Council took counsel; to him state senators and members of the House pledged allegiance and, better still, they kept their word. Heretofore, New Hampshire had been regarded as a doubtful state; that the doubt was removed and the certainty secured is due, beyond all question, to the fine generalship of Huntley N. Spaulding to whom the women of New Hampshire and of America owe a lasting debt of gratitude.

THE real test of woman suffrage will come when mother brings her lessons home from the citizenship school and asks father the difference between splitting a ticket and playing a punch-board.—*Indianapolis News*.

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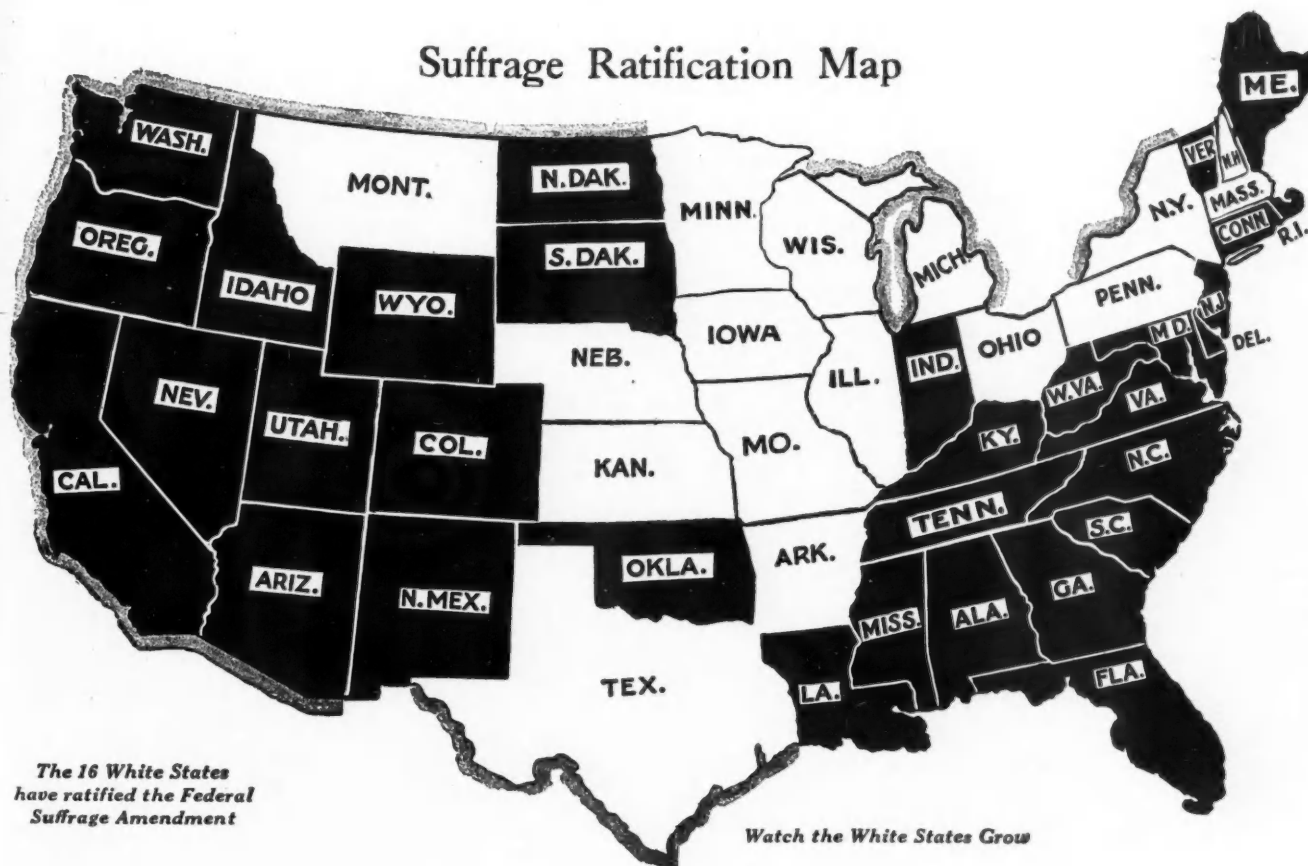
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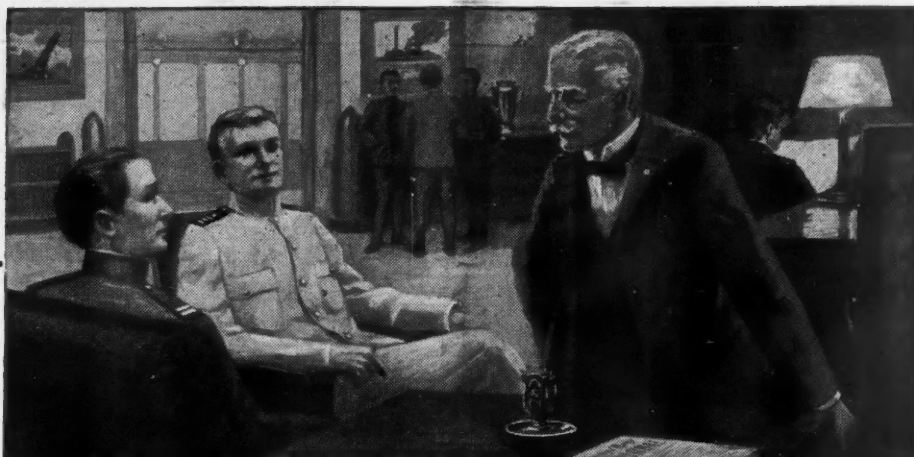
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Suffrage Ratification Map



The 16 White States
have ratified the Federal
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Watch the White States Grow



The Last Word About the War

And How Colonel Sibley Was Helped to Write It

SCENE: (Army and Navy Club, New York, where Commander Ellsworth, U. S. N., and Captain Trowbridge, U. S. A., are having a conference and an after-dinner cigar in the Club Library and are joined by Colonel Sibley, U. S. A., retired)

The Colonel: Well, comrades, I win!

The Commander: Been fighting again, Colonel? Who says you're retired?

Colonel: I was retired, but now I'm in action again or soon will be, and this time with the pen instead of the sword.

Captain: How's that?

Colonel (Drawing closer to the table and glancing around): Well, comrades, I don't mind telling you in confidence that I just signed up with the Editor-in-Chief of a big magazine (name censored for the present) to write a series of articles on the Great War.

Commander: Tell us about it.

Colonel: Well, it's going to be a long campaign. The Editor, whom I have just left, wants an extended series of articles, to begin with an exhaustive survey of the causes which led up to the War.

Captain: The causes? All of them? Well, you've sure got your work laid out for you.

Commander: I should say you had.

Colonel: The Editor feels that way

himself. He's now concerned chiefly about what has happened up-to-date and the authority upon which my statements will be based. The Editor's a big gun in the business, you know, and his rivals will be getting his range if he exposes himself. He wants to secure a strategic position so that he can't be successfully attacked on anything he prints.

Captain: Well, what did you suggest?

Colonel: I'll tell you. While he was talking I was thinking and I finally told him that what he wanted as a reserve-force was some late general reference work of recognized reliability that he could fall back on. "That's it," he said, and then asked: "Which one?"

Commander (Turning his head and glancing at a set of The New International Encyclopaedia in its special case): I'll bet I can tell which one you named.

Captain (Glancing at the set): Ours, of course.

Colonel: You're both good guessers. Of course I named The New

International and the Editor nodded his head and said: "That's the very work I had in mind, not only as an authority on the causes of the War and what has already happened, but when peace comes I hear the publishers are to bring the war-volume down to date at once and are to send it to all subscribers in exchange for the war-volume now in their possession so they'll know the last word about the conflict."

Commander: Well, that settled it, I suppose.

Colonel: Yes, I told the Editor that the selection of The New International as our authority simplified the problem and he added that it not only simplified the articles, but solidified them and made them so authoritative that he would be able to follow out with safety his plan to publish the series of articles in book form.

W.C.
914

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

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OCTOBER 4, 1919

No. 18

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WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

THIS NUMBER DELAYED BY STRIKE. SEE NEXT NUMBER FOR FULL EXPLANATION

Plans for the Next Annual Suffrage Convention; The Massachusetts Anti and the Deluge; Mr. Nugent and New Jersey; Rights of Women under Mexico's New Constitution; The Two Kinds of Citizen; The Hired Mother vs. the Tired Mother; Is Femininity an Asset or a Handicap? Ratification Schedule; Charlotte Perkins Gilman to Alice Stone Blackwell; A Factor in World Unrest—The Food Situation Today; A Declaration of Indignation; Women in Industry—Program for International Congress of Working Women; Connecticut Legislators Urge Special Session; Massachusetts Antis Fail on Referendum Petition; A Declaration of Independence Against High Prices; Housewives' League, Rhode Island Plan; Arkansas' Citizenship Program; Standardized Americanization; Library Courses; Educational Pictures; Come Out of the Kitchen and Into the Market; Housework Wages.

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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

OCTOBER 4, 1919

NUMBER 18

The Utah Legislature has ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the House taking action on September 30, the Senate the day previous. Utah is the seventeenth state to ratify.

Convention Plans

IT is the earnest hope that the long struggle for the vote will be ended by February. In that event the next national suffrage convention will be the last national suffrage convention and the occasion for a general jubilee. "if," as Mrs. Catt says, "among us there is one to tell how to rejoice collectively and appropriately."

Further, it will be remembered that Dr. Shaw made the motion at the St. Louis convention that the next convention be in the nature of a centennial celebration of the birthday of Susan B. Anthony. Since that time the sad need has arisen of including in the plans for a program a memorial service for the great leader who made the proposal.

In order that ample time may be provided for working up the right sort of program for the jubilee and the memorial Mrs. Catt has asked state presidents to suggest members for a jubilee committee and a memorial committee to arrange fitting programs and to be present at the convention to carry them through.

To date the following recommendations have been made and nearly all of those named have found it possible to serve:

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Connecticut—Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Greenwich; Illinois—Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, Chicago; Indiana—Miss Adah Bush, Kentland; Kansas—Mrs. W. A. Johnston, Topeka; Kentucky—Mrs. James Leach, Louisville; Maryland—Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, Baltimore; Massachusetts—Mrs. S. B. Fitzgerald, Jamaica Plain; Michigan—Dr. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo; Nebraska—Mrs. W. E. Barkley, Lincoln; New Hampshire—Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth; New York—Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, New York; New York—Mrs. Nicholas Shaw Fraser, Geneseo; Pennsylvania—Miss Lucy E. Anthony, Moylan; Pennsylvania—Miss M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr.

JUBILEE COMMITTEE

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The Anti and the Deluge

DISASTER is overtaking the opponents of equal rights on every hand. In Massachusetts they have just met another signal defeat. The Legislature had ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment, by sweeping majorities in both branches. The opponents claimed the right, under the Initiative and Referendum law of the state, to submit this action of the Legislature to a

referendum before the voters, if they could get 15,000 signatures to a petition for such a referendum.

The Attorney General held that a legislative resolution ratifying an amendment to the Federal Constitution was not legally subject to referendum. That question was put up to the State Supreme Court, which has not yet rendered its decision. In the mean time, by mutual consent of the counsel for the suffragists and for their opponents, the opponents were allowed to circulate the blanks for signatures to their petition, so as to be ready in case the Supreme Court's decision should be favorable. The petitions had to be filed with the Secretary of State by September 25. There were 531,817 citizens of Massachusetts who cast their votes at the last presidential election; yet the opponents secured only 13,000 signatures to their petitions for a referendum.

Massachusetts has the oldest and most active anti-suffrage association in the United States. Its members have protested vehemently against the action of the state Legislature in ratifying the Federal Amendment. They have insisted that the majority of Massachusetts men were opposed to equal rights. Yet 13,000 signatures were all that they could muster and there is ample evidence that many of these were obtained by fraud.

It is true that there was a big majority against suffrage in Massachusetts four years ago. Where are those opponents now? The whole face of the world has changed on this question; and even rock-ribbed old Massachusetts is changing with the rest.

A. S. B.

Sic Semper

MR. JAMES NUGENT will not be Governor of New Jersey. Moreover, it is more than likely that "Mene, Mene" is already being written over the political lairs where "Boss" Nugent has been wont to hold sway. Mr. Nugent did not even run on the party ticket for the headship of the state of New Jersey. He was turned down at the primaries on September 23, turned down hard, by a plurality of approximately 15,000 votes. It was his own party that beat him, and it was the New York *World*, a Democratic paper, that came out after the primaries with an editorial comment congratulating New Jersey Democrats on their job. "That he (Mr. Nugent) was decisively beaten by Edwards is altogether to the credit of the Democrats as a party."

And the thing that beat Mr. Nugent, what was it? It was fundamentally Mr. Nugent's stand on woman suffrage—his blatant disregard for any rights for New Jersey women in combination with a little habit he had of double-crossing his own party.

This he did in the matter of returning David Baird to the Short Term of the United States Senate in 1918 on purpose to defeat the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The ruthless way in which the octogenarian, Mr. Baird, was jammed into the Senate was obnoxious to both parties, and had more than a little to do with the primary elections this Fall.

Mr. Nugent was out on a "wet" platform and one favoring popular election, instead of gubernatorial appointment, of the Public Utility Commission, as well as his plank of wild-eyed hate against woman suffrage. New Jersey is in a state of seething revolt against the present trolley zone fares, and it might be thought that the fact that Mr. Nugent is charged by his own party leaders with being a tool of the Public Utility Commission was sufficient reason for his downfall. Mr. Edward I. Edwards, his successful opponent, was in agreement with Mr. Nugent about popular election of Commissioners. Mr. Edwards was also avowedly "wet," so in these two of New Jersey's three immediate issues, there was not a pin to choose between the two.

On the other hand, Mr. Edwards was for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and Mr. Nugent against it, noisily, abusively, against it—so much against it that he was ready to insult every woman of his state to gain his ends. He has been a loud-voiced ally of the anti-suffragists for the past decade and, to quote the *World* again, "Nugent's open declaration against woman suffrage was bound to react upon him." The Democratic women of New Jersey worked against him, his party colleagues whom he had double-crossed in the Baird Senatorial campaign, worked against him, and now the long time myth of the impregnable control of Boss Nugent of Essex County is no more.

As a political factor in New Jersey politics, Mr. Nugent will shrink to normal size. When New Jersey women vote it is very likely that what there is left of Mr. Nugent will not be discovered without a microscope. SIC SEMPER.

The Two Kinds

THERE are two kinds of citizens today. Of course, there are an infinite number of different kinds; but in their reaction to the problems of the day, and especially to the wide-spread popular demand for improved conditions, they fall into two main classes: persons who are more anxious to prevent undesirable changes than to promote desirable changes, and persons of whom the reverse is true. The line of cleavage does not run according to sex. There are progressive and conservatives among women, just as there are among men.

The only way to prevent undesirable changes is to promote desirable ones, and to do it promptly. This is what conservatives—men or women—do not realize, and need to learn.

Women are the more patient and the less belligerent sex. Their struggle for equal rights has extended over more than seventy years, and has gone on in about thirty different countries. In almost every nation, the efforts of men to secure self-government have been marked by violence and bloodshed—sometimes upon a vast scale, as in the French revolution. The women's long struggle for their rights has been almost wholly peaceful. In England alone, for a few years, one section of the suffragists, under great provocation, resorted to violence; and even they were careful to respect human life. Taken as a whole, women's methods in their long conflict to secure self-government have been much gentler than men's. It may be expected that in the difficult times before us, most of the women will stand for the peaceful and orderly way of bringing about improvements, in preference to the violent way. But if the improvements are too long delayed, there is bound to be trouble.

Woman suffrage is now seen to be inevitable, and most of the State Legislatures are recognizing the fact with a good grace. But there is a minority of Legislators who are stubbornly resolved to fight this reform to the last ditch, to delay progress till the latest possible moment, to employ every trick and device in order to keep the women out a little longer. Trying as they are to our tempers, they have no fear that women will resort to the bomb and the torch to hasten the ratification of the Federal Amendment.

But the same kind of blind and besotted reactionaries are bent on fighting off every other reform to the last possible moment; and there are some which cannot be put off indefinitely with safety. Men will not be as patient as women have been; and even women are apt to forget their traditional gentleness when they see their children hungry. If our law-makers are wise, they will deal promptly and courageously with the main questions underlying the high cost of living. And we urge every present or prospective member of the League of Women Voters to interest herself in its department on Food Supply. A. S. B.

Mexican Women Happier

THE enlarged rights of women under Mexico's new constitution were a subject of general rejoicing among suffragists in the United States at the time of its adoption. At the last election, as many will remember, a young woman even ran for Congress in Mexico City, although she failed of election.

Women have gained also in personal security under the new régime, according to an article in the *New York Survey* of August 30, by Samuel Guy Inman, secretary of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, who lived for many years in Mexico and now represents thirty American mission boards doing work there. He says:

"In the later days another type of political boss was developed, represented by a man I knew well. He held court in his own office. Every official in the community paid him so much to hold his job. He controlled the licenses for the saloons and the red light district, he levied heavy taxes on all kinds of vice, he sold gambling privileges for the public plaza at certain seasons when excursions were run from different parts of Mexico and the United States to witness the wide open town, and in various ways he collected an income of two or three thousand Mexican dollars a month. Whenever he went out he was accompanied by a few strong armed men. Those who dared make any resistance whatever were summarily disposed of. The saddest part of his whole dictatorship was the fact that he commanded the bodies of young women whom he would send for, especially those of the lower classes.

"The taking of young women by officials in the Diaz régime was altogether too common. A young girl whom I knew very well, the only daughter of a widow living near us, was one day called out to the high-power automobile of the general of the local garrison, compelled to get in, and driven to the general's headquarters. She was kept in captivity ten days. The poor mother madly besought her release, as did those friends who were brave enough, and she secured it only after she had lain on her face at the door, imploring so piteously that the general dared not face the publicity any longer.

"This is one thing that Carranza and his close associates have gone after in the most vigorous way. Of course, there has been raping at times by his soldiers, but I have known personally of his ordering executions because of this. Carranza respects womanhood, and his whole movement has stood for a new place for women." A. S. B.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

(Nine)

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
 Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
 Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
 Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
 Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
 Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
 Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
 Georgia—June 24, 1919.
 Alabama—July 8, 1919.

Special Session Called to Ratify in 1919

(Seventeen)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
 Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
 Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
 Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
 Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.
 Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
 Indiana—Called by Governor Goodrich. Date not set.
 South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
 Utah*—Ratified September 30.
 Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
 Arizona—Date not set.
 Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
 California—Date not set.
 Montana*—Ratified July 30.
 Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
 New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
 Washington—Called by Governor Hart.

Special Sessions for Other Purposes

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
 Maine—Special session in October.
 North Carolina—Special session called.

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920

That have not yet ratified

(Five)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 14	60 days

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921

That have not yet ratified

(Four)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

Biennial

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921 Unless Special Session Is Called

That have not yet ratified

(Fifteen)

	Next Legislature	Limit
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Idaho	January 6	60 days
Indiana	January 9	
Maine		None
Nevada	January 20	60 days
New Mexico	January 1	None
North Carolina	January 8	
North Dakota	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Oregon	January 6	40 days
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
West Virginia	January 8	45 days

Quadrennially

Alabama..... Convened July 8, 1919. Next session in 1923

Recapitulation

Ratified	Did not ratify
1. Illinois..... (June 10)	1. Georgia.
2. Wisconsin.... (June 10)	2. Alabama.
3. Michigan..... (June 10)	
4. Kansas..... (June 16)	
5. Ohio..... (June 16)	
6. New York.... (June 16)	
7. Pennsylvania... (June 24)	
8. Massachusetts.. (June 25)	
9. Texas..... (June 28)	
10. Iowa..... (July 2)	Still to act
11. Missouri..... (July 3)	29
12. Arkansas..... (July 28)	
13. Montana..... (July 30)	
14. Nebraska..... (July 31)	
15. Minnesota..... (Sept. 8)	
16. New Hampshire (Sept. 10)	
17. Utah..... (Sept. 30)	

To Alice Stone Blackwell

*D*AUGHTER of that world-mother, sweet and brave,
 Stateswoman and home-maker wise and kind,
 And high-souled father who with heart and mind
 To help her noble task his life work gave;
 You from first girlhood lived to help and save,
 Striving to open eyes long wilful blind,
 To make a new world that should never find
 Woman a pet, a victim, or a slave.

Wider than womanhood your interests hold,
 For other races and far suffering lands,
 Helping with every power your life commands,
 Strong heart, clear brain, and talents manifold,
 Bearing all loss and pain with faith unswerving,
 Living to love, loving in endless serving.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The "Hired" Mother Versus the Tired Mother

IF a plain everyday citizeness quietly revolutionizes her home on scientific rules, so that it runs along with such efficiency as her husband's business is expected to show, she will either attract no attention at all, or the admiring envy of her less constructive sisters. But if a woman like Charlotte Perkins Gilman thinks out a general scheme by which all the households in a community may become more efficient, headliners and preachers and editors begin to sniff a bogey which they call a substitute or "hired" mother. As if the school-teacher—of the right sort—the trained nurse, the extremely antiquated governess, the foster-mother and above all the southern black mammy had not been types of "hired mothers" for generations. As to foster-mothers, they began with Pharaoh's daughter.

In England, perhaps a score of years ago, training schools were begun to create just exactly that—a sort of well-equipped "hired" mother. These training schools were fostered by royalty, and graduated children's nurses thoroughly trained in all branches from proper care of feeding bottles to the making of children's garments. Such nurses are indispensable to English women who go out to India, to South Africa, Egypt, or the isles of the sea with their military, diplomatic, or commercially exiled husbands. A peeress of Great Britain in Holland, for example, has six children. As a matter of course she turns them over for most of the day to a completely competent British "substitute" mother while she attends to the social duties of her diplomatist husband.

When woman's problem is a social one and she runs her house to fit in with society's demand, the mother's time is of such precious moment that it is considered smart and elegant to give one's children the best sort of substitute mother possible. But when a thoughtful woman, for the sake of her own profession or her own health or her child's best good, devises ways of getting for her children the best possible trained care, better care perhaps than she is herself equipped to give, it brings all the town decriers of women in a pack at her heels.

Yet the movement for domestic efficiency moves forward like a tank across no man's land, impelled by the cost of living. Dragged out of one shell-hole of domestic difficulty after another, the household machine is making headway. Fifty years ago the visiting laundress was, probably, an innovation. Twenty-five years ago the communal furnace man was a rarity. A score of years ago window-washing was an intimate family affair. It is now a task for the ambulant chore man. More than a score of years ago, households began employing special "company" waitresses, cooks and housemaids for extra occasions and by the hour. Now there is a tendency to employ this better trained service by the hour for the every-day work of the home. There is a concomitant freeing of woman's energy from the necessity to be expert as nurse, cook, housemaid, seamstress, hostess and companion. (Could a man do as many diverse things as this and do them all well?)

"Now will you think of the effect upon the race if all men were in the position of butlers and footmen and cooks, all of them, whether they liked it or not," asked Mrs. Gilman, speaking before the International Conference of Women Doctors on September 27. "If that is an unbearable idea, the same thing is true when all women are forced to do housework all the time. It prevents the development of faculties that could be used in higher work. It puts a premium on the low-grade woman and a discount on the high-grade woman. This is not a matter of personal feeling; it is a judgment on the human race for keeping

one sex as the servant of the other. It is not good for the health or the happiness or the strength of the race."

Mrs. Gilman's swift common sense punctured an old-time fetich when she pointed out that there is a good bit of sentimental fallacy about woman's native love of housework. She said the present difficulty in hiring domestic workers proves this fallacy, and then analyzed some of the reasons why it is a good thing that housewives are being forced out of the isolation of the old method and into more socialized channels.

"Human energy," she pointed out, "is conserved through social organization. If the human animal is singly efficient to the point of five, let us say, as a member of society his value is, at least, squared to twenty-five; by division of labor it is cubed; by means of tools it is brought to the fourth power and so on."

Mrs. Gilman believes that this loneliness of domestic industry has depleted woman's efficiency to a third of its potential capacity. She believes it is up to the community to devise means to increase this wasted power of women, by such means as hot meals served from outside the home, good service by the hour in the house, specialized professional skill for care of children and for every part of the domestic machine.

Why have every woman doing separately to a point of fatigue and bad workmanship all the things which might easily be done with a quarter of the effort for a group of households?

The war, the shortage of servants, the rent problem, the high cost of food are forcing into effect practical solutions of these questions. The experiments in community help for the household have become as much a matter of course as mangles and dumbwaiters. Yet most of them were predicted by Mrs. Gilman long ago when to mention them at all was considered *lese Majesté* against the home.

Femininity—Asset or Liability?

*"It's hard to a man at a'
It's waur to be a woman."*

is a distich from a Scotch poem. But is it true?

THE women physicians gathered from all over the world are putting to rout the feminine handicap notion as mere man-made *schrecklichkeit* to keep woman in the place he, and not nature, has decreed for her.

Dr. Ellen C. Potter of Philadelphia thinks that it need not necessarily handicap an individual to be a woman. She believes that some of the notion that women are unable to do this and that is due to mere tradition, not easy to dislodge. Dr. Potter sees no real reason why the normal functions of women should be performed with difficulty.

Dr. Clelia Mosher of Leland Stanford University, California, gave much evidence to prove that in many ways women are the muscular superiors of men. "A general comparison of the series of forty-five college women with the series of 203 athletic college men showed the average strength of women to be high. In the pectoral muscles, Dr. Mosher quoted, 'twelve women were found as having equalled or exceeded the average of men.' Men's exercises of punching, ball-playing and thrusting, their freedom from binding garments like brassieres and corsets give them a natural advantage. Women's habit of buttoning their clothes in the back and of putting up their hair has given them an advantage over men in certain muscles. The forearms of men were found to be stronger than those of women, but the wrist flexions of women were better than those of men—a fact readily explained by the small movements of sewing, knitting, etc. Certain dorsal flexions show more power in women than in men. All of this led Dr. Mosher to conclude that "there is no

difference in the muscular strength of women and men, which is due to sex as such."

In Dr. Mosher's opinion "feminine handicaps would seem to be reduced to the loss of time necessary for the bearing of children . . . So the problem would seem to be not to minimize feminine handicaps, but to dispose of them altogether. If we can put aside the idea that being a woman is a handicap, and bring up girl children of to-day mentally and physically free . . . there is no limit to what we may expect of the coming generation.

"In the much needed freeing of work of women from the traditional handicap, let us not make the mistake of losing sight of woman's primal function—motherhood . . . and so inadvertently train only women celibates."

Come Out of the Kitchen and Into the Market

IN the center of this picture is Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of the New York State League of Women Voters, and a member of the New York City Fair Price Committee, looking down a milk can at the Thirtieth street terminal, New York City, where milk is unloaded from fast express trains.

Dr. Herbert Pease, of the Pease laboratories, a specialist on refrigeration of milk in transit, is explaining the methods of transportation used by the Sheffield Farms to a group of visiting men and women, who made a midnight-to-dawn inspection of the greater city's terminal markets on the night of September 22. While the rain descended and the winds blew and beat upon their motor buses, a delegation of twenty citizens went from Washington to Gansevoort, from Gansevoort to Wallabout markets to inspect fish, flesh, fowl, and good red herring.

If it costs 4 or 5 cents a pound to bring haddock from the briny deep and transport it by train to a New York terminal, why should it cost the housewife from 15 to 20 cents to buy it at market a few blocks from the terminal? This seems to be a perennial sample, differing qualitatively but never quantitatively, of the High Cost of Living problem, as the inspectors saw. It applied as well to apples and sweet potatoes, the latter found to be two cents a pound at the terminal and sixteen at the retailers.

Among other things the Inspectors were out to find was the spot where the price of food gets its first swollen proportions. "Woman must come out of the kitchen and into the market. figuratively speaking, at least," said Mrs. Laidlaw in a statement regarding the experiment. "They must do it, if they are to help solve any of the big problems in the food distribution of New York City. It is a great experience to see the way the fruit, vegetable, milk, fish and other perishable products are brought into the city during the night from every part of the United States. It is easier to visualize the great difficulty the city has in trying to improve its system of food distribution when one sees these carloads of products unloaded from lighters and stocked on the piers, then to begin their journey on trucks to the wholesaler and retailer." Mrs. Laidlaw said she was "surprised to learn that the only wholesalers licensed by the state are those who sell on the commission basis."

"Only eight per cent of the products that come in to New York are handled on a commission basis," she stated, adding a plea that every woman in the city get behind the State Division of Farms and Markets in its attempt to eliminate waste and regulate the traffic.

The trip ended with breakfast at 4 a.m. at a West Street lunch room, where the market men foregather to eat. Other members



of the party were: Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch of Greenwich House; Mrs. W. G. Wilcox of Richmond County; Miss Isabel Ely Lord, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Miss May Van Arsdale, dean home economics department, Teachers' College; Mrs. DeVore, New York State Council of Farms and Markets; Seymour Barnard, People's Institute Brooklyn.

Housework Wages

THE *Woman Citizen* reports that in New Jersey there has been formed a union of women employers to put a stop to the rise in washerwomen's wages. The laundresses there, it seems, are charging \$3 per day, and it is looked upon as excessive. This raises the question, what is a fair price for a day's washing?

The answers will differ widely, according to the viewpoint. Twelve or fifteen years ago, before prices had begun to go up, Emma Goldman once told me that she was doing her own washing, because she could not afford to pay \$2 a day, and she thought it was not right to pay less for such hard work. Therefore she preferred to do it herself, though there were plenty of women in her neighborhood who would have been willing and glad to do it for \$1. No doubt this would seem Quixotic to most people, and especially to the woman who would have been glad to do it for \$1 and who did not get the job. Nevertheless, it furnished food for thought.

When Henry Ford began to pay \$5 per day to his workmen, unskilled laborers and all, he did not include his women employees. They got a raise, but not so much; and the suffragists felt that it was not fair. One suffragist, who had approved the reasons given by Mr. Ford for raising his men's pay, but strongly disapproved the failure to include the women, began to apply the arguments to her own case. She did her own housework, but hired a woman to come once a week to wash the clothes and clean the apartment. She decided that it would be proper to pay this woman \$5 for her day's work; and she has been doing so ever since. This too is called Quixotic; but the employer maintains that it is only fair, and, moreover that it is a logical application of equal rights principles. The woman is an excellent laundress, and has seven children to support. Laundry work is skilled labor. Carpenters and plumbers and all sorts of skilled laborers who are organized are getting such wages.

(Continued on page 455)

A Factor in World Unrest

UNDER the leadership of Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, the Food Supply and Demand Committee of the National League of Women Voters is agitating the high cost of food as a factor in world unrest. Pointing to the world-wide food riots of the summer in proof, the Committee contrasts the subsequent situation in Italy and Belgium, where a drop of 50 per cent in food prices was reported; in France where, following a vote of lack of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, the Food Minister resigned, and plans for relief were formulated at a conference between Premier Clemenceau and the Ministers of Finance, Public Works, Agriculture, Reconstruction and Commerce; in England, where influential groups called on the Government, either to pledge itself definitely to a reduction of living prices, or to resign; with the situation in the United States, where farmers, laborers, live stock producers and women who have devoted years to improving the welfare of consumers are knocking at the doors of Congress for relief from dangers which fundamentally affect the life, health, comfort and welfare of the twenty-five million or more homes of America.

Representatives of capital and the employing classes are fond of pointing out the great rise in wages during the last decade, a rise which, computed on Union wages, amounts to nearly 50 per cent—48 per cent according to statistics of the United States Labor Department. That is to say the Union laborer of 1918 received half as much again as he did in 1907.

And did the cost of food stuffs, meantime, increase just half as much again? No, it doubled on itself, and then some, the increase being 105 per cent.

DURING the period of the war alone food costs advanced 68 per cent, but prior to that the prices of products consumed in this country advanced from year to year in spite of the fact that inventions and improvements in method made the cost of production less than ever before. As a result, even though wages have risen, people in great numbers have found it difficult, and at times impossible, to purchase nourishing food at prevailing prices. A bulletin of the New York Board of Health issued in March, 1918, revealed that about 200,000 school children—one out of every five in New York City—are so undernourished as to demand immediate attention. In the United States, according to a report issued August 3, 1919, by the Federal Children's Bureau, 6,000,000 children are underfed. In the face of such conditions, municipalities have found it necessary to appropriate large sums of money so that children may be served with free lunches in school, in an effort to prevent growing malnutrition (another name for slow starvation) among the children of the poor. From the Committee we quote:

"In this distressing situation, the President of the United States in 1917 in a letter to the Federal Trade Commission called attention to these facts: 'While the population of the nation has increased 26,000,000 since 1900, the production of the two leading cereals, corn and wheat, while tending to increase, has shown only a slight advance; and that the meat products, in the same period, have shown an increase of only 3,500,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 29 pounds per capita.' The President at the same time directed the Federal Trade Commission to 'investigate and report the facts relating to the production, ownership, manufacture, storage and distribution of foodstuffs'; and to 'ascertain the facts bearing on alleged violations of the anti-trust acts, and particularly upon the questions of whether there are monopolies, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law or the public interest.'"

FEDERAL INVESTIGATORS

"An exhaustive and intensive investigation resulted, and the facts brought out were surprising in the extreme. The report of the Commission states that five corporations—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and The Cudahy Packing Co., known as 'the packers'—not only have a monopolistic control over the American meat industry, but have secured control similar in purpose if not yet in extent over the principal substitutes for meat, such as eggs, cheese, and vegetable oil products, and are rapidly extending their power to cover fish and nearly every kind of foodstuff." According to the Federal Trade Commission, the "Big Five," in addition to meat, "sold in 1916 through their branch houses alone, nearly 100,000,000 pounds of poultry, 90,000,000 pounds of butter, 75,000,000 pounds of cheese, and over 135,000,000 dozen eggs." The packers are also important factors in breakfast foods, condensed milk, and canned fruits and vegetables. Recently they have extended their operations to include various staple groceries and vegetables such as rice, potatoes, beans and coffee. The Trade Commission reports: "Here again the selling organization of the packers built up in connection with their meat business assures them almost certain supremacy in any line of food handling which they wish to enter. Armour's drive into the rice market in a single year is perhaps the most striking instance of their potentialities in this direction. Early in 1917, Armour & Co. first undertook the handling of rice, and in that one year sold more than 16,300,000 pounds of rice, thus becoming at a single move, on the statement of the Vice President of the Company the greatest rice merchant in the world. During this period the wholesale price of rice increased 65 per cent. Incidentally, the Commission mentions monopolistic dominance in sales of leather and wool, necessary for the production of shoes and clothes, resulting in unprecedented profits to the packers.

"The Commission states: 'In 1917, the Big Five's combined sales of meats and all other commodities totalled \$2,127,245,000; in 1918, they were over \$3,000,000,000.' The report adds, 'At the present rate of expansion, within a few years, the big packers would control the wholesale distribution of the nation's food supply.'

"The Federal Trade Commission further charges that these conditions were originally made possible through combinations, rebates and special privileges of the packers. It is stated that they have resulted from the ownership of:

"Stock yards, with their collateral institutions, such as terminal roads, cattle loan banks, and market papers.

"Private Refrigerator car lines for the transportation of all kinds of perishable foods.

"Cold storage plants for the preservation of perishable foods.

"Branch-house system of wholesale distribution.

"Banks and real estate."

"The Federal Trade Commission's report recites that the result of this control has been a forcing down of prices paid to producers at one end, and a rise in cost to consumers at the other. Producers and consumers find themselves equally helpless and discouraged.

"We learn that in 1917 (a war year) though the sales of the packers had barely doubled, their profits were four times as great as in an average year prior to the war.

SOME CONCLUSIONS

"One conclusion reached by the Federal Trade Commission has been widely approved. It is generally agreed that the control by a few private individuals of the food supply of 100,000,000 people is a power altogether too great to be allowed to continue without governmental regulation and supervision.

"Such legislation is advocated not only by the Federal Trade Commission but also by the Agricultural Department. A recent statement from

that Department on the food situation says: 'The United States will never have a satisfactory and permanent solution of the problem until the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products are officially supervised by authorized agents of the government, working in cooperation with state and municipal authorities, whose only aim is to serve the public at large and not any particular class.'

"In a letter written to the President in September, 1918, Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, says:—'with regard to the five large packing concerns, I scarcely need to repeat the views that I expressed to you nearly a year ago that, there is here a growing and dangerous combination of the handling of the nation's foodstuffs.' Mr. Hoover concludes by saying:—'I believe that the ultimate solution of this problem is to be obtained by assuring equal opportunity in transportation, equal opportunity in the location of manufacturing sites and of terminal sites and the limitation of the activities of these businesses; * * * it should be laid before Congress for searching consideration, exhaustive debate and development of the public opinion, just as has been necessary in the development of the public interest in our banks, insurance companies and railways.'

"The Wholesale Grocers Association recently filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the railroads for alleged unjust discrimination in railroad service in favor of the large packing-industries. One of their representatives says: 'The grocer asks no special favors. He simply wants equality, and the welfare of the people demand that he shall have a chance to live commercially. It ought not to be necessary for a man to be a packer in order to be a successful merchant in prunes.'

"Many interested and important organizations have joined in urging corrective legislation effecting the meat packing industry. Among them may be mentioned:

"The American Live Stock Association, whose activities inaugurated the Federal Trade Commission's investigation; The Farmers' National Council and other farm organizations; The American Federation of Labor; The Women's Trade Union League; The National Consumers' League; and The League of Women Voters.

PROPOSED FEDERAL REMEDIES

"Representatives of the groups of interested citizens named above were invited this summer to meet members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, before which hearings on the packing industry were held in the last few months. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss suitable legislation. As a result of many conferences and much discussion, two bills were introduced in the Senate: the Kendrick Bill (S. 2199) and the Kenyon Bill (S. 2202), the latter being also introduced in the House by Representative Anderson. The Kenyon-Anderson Bill is not in conflict with the Kendrick Bill, but goes farther and is heartily endorsed by The Farmers' National Council, The Live Stock Association, and representatives of The National Consumers' League and of the Federal Trade Commission. The Bill provides for a licensing system under the Department of Agriculture designed to accomplish the following results:

"(1) To remove the stock yards from the control of packers.

"(2) To limit the packers' control over other industries producing unrelated food products.

"(3) To put refrigerator cars on the basis of common carriers and make them part and parcel of the carrying system of the country and subject to such rulings as are made from time to time to prevent unfair competition and combines under interstate commerce laws.

"(4) To establish throughout the country storage and marketing facilities that will permit competition with packers' branch houses."

"Of great interest to consumers is the provision for Federal authorization and encouragement of local efforts to establish food warehouses and retail distributing centers. This would assure small producers, municipal groups and cooperatives better opportunities to do business than now exist under the packers' control, and would materially aid in the elimination of unnecessary middlemen.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION

On August 8, 1919 President Wilson appeared before Congress and urged legislation to relieve the serious food and cost of living crisis in America. In his address on that occasion the President declared in favor of having the government sell at cost surplus army food and clothing; limit wheat exports; remove supplies from storage and place them on the market; prosecute traders who seek to control supplies and prices; and expose profiteering retailers. The President asked legislation of Congress:

Extending the life of the present food control law and including other commodities under it;

Excluding goods from interstate commerce in cases where the law is not complied with;

Imposing penalties for profiteering;

Limiting the time during which goods may be kept in cold storage, and requiring the prices at which goods are placed in storage to be marked upon them;

Requiring all goods destined for interstate commerce to be marked with the prices at which they leave the hands of the producers; and

Licensing and regulating corporations engaged in interstate commerce, as a means of restraining such corporations from reaping "unconscionable profits."

The personnel of the Committee on Food Supply and Demand of the League of Women Voters consists of the following:

The general chairman is: Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, 2123 California St., Washington, D. C.

The State chairmen already appointed are: Idaho: Miss Amy Kelly (University Extension), Boise, Idaho; Illinois: Mrs. Blanche B. West, Bushnell, Illinois; Iowa: Dean Katherine MacKay, Ames, Iowa; Michigan: Miss Jennie Buell, Secretary of the Michigan State Grange, Ann Arbor, Michigan; New York: Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, President of the New York League of Women Voters, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Rhode Island: Mrs. Howard K. Hilton, President of the Providence Housewives' League, 14 Olive St., Providence, R. I.; Tennessee: Mrs. Charles M. Willingham, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Washington: Dr. Rhoda White, Dean of Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Washington.

THE committee hopes that in every other state prompt action will be taken for the appointment of a state chairman, and that all members of the League of Women Voters will inform themselves concerning this subject, which touches intimately the welfare of every home.

Every interested woman should secure and read:

(1) Summary of the Report of the Federal Trade Commission in the Meat Packing Industry (1918).

(2) Report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Extent and Growth of the Five Packers in Meat and Other Industries, Part I.

Copies of the above publications may be secured, free of charge, from the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.

(3) Senate Document: "Why Uncle Sam Should Supervise the Meat Business" by Hon. John B. Kendrick of Wyoming.

This contains copies of the Kendrick and Kenyon-Anderson Bills, introduced recently in Congress. For this write to Senator John B. Kendrick, Washington, D. C.

(4) "The Government and the Market Basket," by Jesse R. Haver.

Copies may be secured from the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 171 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

(5) Hearings on Government Control of the Meat Packing Industry before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate, 65th Congress. Copies may be secured from Senator William S. Kenyon or Senator John B. Kendrick, Washington, D. C.

(6) Those interested in Cooperative Markets may secure literature and information from the Cooperative League of America, 2 West 13th St., New York, N. Y.



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When writing to, or dealing with, advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN

Declaration of Indignation

WE commend the "Declaration" below as showing just how mad women are. Women, you know, have no subtlety of approach when they start out to take a bull by the horns. They just march up and do it. E'en so, you find these Jamaica women lighting on the immediate point of application of the high cost of living, instead of picking a labyrinthian way through economics, international relations, the peace treaty, and puts and calls, to the point where nobody is to blame and no succor is in sight. With a humor of the velvety charm of a siren whistle, these women start in at the first point of contact—the middleman. It's the butcher and the grocer and the candlestick maker whose gouging they feel; all right they will go after the butcher and the grocer, and the candlestick maker. If the butcher and the grocer and the candlestick maker aren't responsible, let them, in turn, go after the fellows who are. Woman, in Jamaica, at least, is going to put all her pressure in the link next her in the chain and see what happens.

WHEREAS—

In the course of inhuman events it has become necessary for the people of the United States to cry out in protest against the inhumanity of oppressive and exorbitant prices for all the necessities of life, we, the Woman Citizens' League, an incorporated body of American citizens, in meeting assembled, this 8th Day of September, 1919, at Jamaica, New York, declare ourselves:

This body in meeting assembled on August 4th, 1919, adopted a Resolution notifying the Government of the United States that, war having come to an end, there exists no valid excuse for the high prices prevailing, which prices amount to extortion and usury, and at the same time we demanded that the prices of all necessities be immediately and materially reduced, and we further called the attention of the Government to the fact that it is responsible to the people.

Official acknowledgment of the receipt of this Resolution has been received from the White House, from United States Senator Wadsworth of New York, from Representative MacCrate of New York, and from the Secretary of the Reconstruction Commission of the State of New York. Since we have gone to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the State of New York, and received not a single promise to meet the demand for a prompt and sharp reduction, to whom shall we turn?

We have decided that we must lay this grievous matter before the supreme tribunal—the highest in the world—the Court of Public Opinion.

If public agents have power to reduce prices, then such agents are not exercising their powers, since there has been no reduction, but, on the contrary, by comparison it can be shown, that prices are higher than they were on August 4th, this year.

In the early days of August, the press in great headlines, informed us that huge stores, running into the millions of pounds, had been located in storage; they declared these stores were being hoarded unlawfully, and, with much emphasis, they further declared that the storage houses would be emptied by Governmental agencies, and that the hoarders would be severely punished.

In spite of the fact that the location of the storehouses and names of alleged hoarders were suppressed, we did not—at that time—attribute the information to official or journalistic imagination. But, we have heard no more of this.

If it was not fiction, what has become of these millions of pounds of food? Are they held for higher prices, or export?

What has been done to the hoarders?

Recently, a "Fair Price List" has been displayed in the newspapers, and we are informed that these prices are deemed "fair" by Federal supervisors. Items appearing in this list are priced higher than they were a month ago, and in some cases, are higher than retail dealers are asking in "cash and carry" stores. So, we are obliged to find that the so-called prices are not fair, but unfair, since they have caused dealers to raise instead of lowering prices. We inquire if the "fair price" is the invention of the gougers, endorsed by the administrative agencies?

We declare that the only fair prices we will accept are the prices that prevailed in 1915-1916. Further, we refuse to accept as a basis of com-

parison and argument, the cunningly turned statements tossed at us, covering everything from the situation following the Civil War, to the fiscal system now. It all rings brassy.

We must know the WHY of things.

Why do public servants consume time and space issuing meaningless statements instead of getting results? What are they waiting for?

Is anybody blocking reduction? If yes, give us the names?

Does the wholesaler sell high in order to permit the retailer to sell higher? Is this a conspiracy to keep up prices?

Why has the retailer abolished delivery, cut down on advertising, and eliminated trading stamps, while his prices advance in step with the wholesaler?

When the retailer included these things at lower prices, were they paid for by the difference between the price at which he bought and at which he sold?

If yes, why not now?

Does the retailer add to his profit what he formerly expended for delivery, stamps and advertising, in addition to his retail profit?

How many middlemen and families live between raw materials and the consumer?

Why is a middleman?

What is the quickest means of eliminating from trade forever, this parasite, the middleman, who is non-productive, and a non-investor?

Does the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer want to eliminate the middleman?

If not, why not?

Does organized labor prefer to keep prices up, and send them higher, as an excuse for driving wages higher?

Does the rise in wages overtake the rise in prices?

If not, why doesn't organized labor employ its favorite weapon, the strike, to strike at prices, instead of driving up wages, with prices to follow, like a puppy chasing his tail?

What is to be the climax if the chasing continues, and retail prices always outrace wages?

What is to be the fate of a worker who cannot secure a raise?

Why is coffee from 45 to 55 cents a pound, against 39 on August 4th?

Why is a certain brand of canned coffee advanced 10 per cent. in some stores, 20 per cent. in others, since August 4th, the higher advance being in "cash and carry" stores.

Why is fuel oil 18-19 cents a gallon, and, on September 1st, a demand made for a deposit of 10 cents on each can left with a consumer? And when a consumer complains, why is she told to pay the deposit, or delivery will be stopped?

Why is poultry food advanced from 4½ to 6 cents a pound since August 4th?

Why is sugar 11 cents a pound at any time?

Why is butter 67 cents a pound?

Why is canned milk 18-19 cents a pound?

Why has paper been advanced 3 cents a pound since July 1st?

Are butchers' helpers hired for Saturday trade obliged to make their wages from the Saturday sales?

Why is sliced ham sold at 65 cents a pound?

Why is boiled ham (delicatessen) 90 cents a pound? Roast pork, \$1.25, smoked sturgeon, \$1.40 a pound, against pre-war prices ranging from 35 to 45 a pound?

Why are potatoes 5 and 6 cents a pound?

Why is muslin sold at 15 cents a yard in April, now priced at 30 cents a yard?

Why is coal \$10.50-\$10.75 a ton?

Why do landlords demand from families increases which they are absolutely unable to pay, under penalty of eviction, when there is no place for the evicted to move to?

Has the Federal Administration and the State any power and any plan for housing citizens, victims of the rent-raising madness, before cold weather arrives?

Why does the "fair price" list lead off with beans, beans, and beans cornmeal and rice? Is the average American family accustomed to living on beans, beans, and beans, cornmeal and rice, and pink salmon, or salmon of any shade, at this season, and in peace times?

Is anybody overstocked with beans and working them off through public agencies, as if we were living in the time of Joseph and the seven lean years?

Is it true that large department stores in New York and elsewhere, arrange their retail sales on the basis of an advance of from 100 per cent. to 400 per cent. over the wholesale price. In other words, do they buy at \$5 and sell the article at \$10 or \$20, or all they can extort?

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Established 1879

Announce the Arrival of Women's Autumn & Winter Styles in Footwear

Covering every requirement of the social calendar from Riding Boots for the Morning Ride in the Park to Opera slippers for Gayeties of the Midnight Hour, **Best & Co.** Woman's Footwear ranks supreme.

Inspection is invited of the present
Noteworthy Display.

For the Street

Distinctive model in Cordovan colored calfskin with fawn-colored buck top. Long and narrow vamp, with Cuban heel. Includes tax. 13.30

Same style in black gunmetal finish leather. Fawn buckskin, narrow toe with high Cuban heel. Includes tax. 12.20

A favorite of the season this high lace shoe is cut like an officer's dress boot. Dark tan calfskin. Includes tax. 12.75

For those who like a comfortable shoe, black kidskin model in a high lace model. Full-toe, low heel. Includes tax. 10.55

"College Last," a smart mannish shoe of tan calfskin with medium heel and toe. High lace style. Includes tax. 11.65

To Wear with Spats

Smart black walking pump of gunmetal finish leather. Smart with spats. 9.50
Same style in tan. 10.00

Stunning new Oxford, with fancy new cut and perforations. High Cuban heel. Includes tax. 14.40

Black patent leather pump. Louis heel, hand-turned soles and pointed throat. Includes Tax. 11.10

Dark tan laced Oxford, neat last, excellent for walking. 9.00

For Evening Wear

Beautiful cloth of silver slipper, exclusive last that gives a long, slender effect. Louis heel, hand-turned sole. Includes tax. 15.50

Satin Slipper. Grace given to every foot by the patrician lines of this satin slipper. Louis heel. Includes tax. 13.30

Rhinestone buckles, 5.00 to 30.00

Special Attention to Trousseau Requirements

MULES

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You Never Pay More at Best's

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The role of a woman citizen is to make the world better for every human being.

That's why she extols the use of the most beautiful and serviceable fabric—SILK

And the most creative beauty, originality, authentic style anticipation and peerless quality in silks are found in—

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe

CHINCHILLA SATIN
pre-eminent for every tailored purpose

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the chiffon duvetyn

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a crepe tissue in chameleon effects

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H. R. MALLINSON & COMPANY, Inc.

"The New Silks First"

Madison Avenue — 31st Street — New York

Declaration of Indignation

Do the people of the United States intend to submit to these conditions for the purpose of creating more millionaires?

If the people do not end this orgy of dishonesty, who will, and when?

We call upon the citizens to whom this Republic belongs. We call directly upon the women of our country to enroll themselves in a huge army to smash through the lines of the Beasts of Trade who are at our throats. Women are the buyers; women can break anything; women have caused the fall of empires; they have sent kings to the block, and now, women can put upon the block of public opinion the creatures who are robbing. For, we shall not call them profiteers; we shall call them what they are—thieves; a tradesman who takes more than a fair profit is a thief. By "fair," we mean what is an honest charge—what He would like to pay from his own pocket.

The spirit of unrest is upon our country; the cause is directly due to the dishonest charges, bearing upon the people on every side. We have no other serious troubles; we have our great resources, the horror of war is over, and our soldiers are home; it is indeed scurvy reward being perpetrated upon them by the grinders.

This Declaration is made necessary because we have lost faith in agencies and co-operation of tradesmen, who have shown us that they are devoid of humanity and conscience. Be it further

RESOLVED—

That we send this word to our women; take up your duty; it has been thrust upon you; it is now your war; you hold the purse strings; draw them tight, while you take some blame to yourself for extravagances; refrain from buying useless and absurd things that production may become constructive after the great waste of war. Argue with every person who sells you anything at present high prices; talk to your neighbors; talk in your clubs; talk all the time; write to official agencies and hammer on their doors, while you demand an immediate slash in prices. If you meet defiance from the dealer, organize a neighborhood boycott; do it peaceably, but do it; send extortioners down to ruin.

We call upon interested persons to answer the questions set forth herein.

To those merchants who meet our demands at once, we pledge public approval and patronage; to those who resist, we pledge public suspicion and reduced sales. And we further

RESOLVE

To give this Declaration all the publicity possible.

Approved, September 8th, 1919, at Jamaica, New York

Diantha

VARIOUS comments have been called out by the article in the *Woman Citizen* on "What Diantha Did." From different parts of the country comes news of efforts that have been made, with greater or less success, to solve the domestic service problem by supplying families with hot cooked food, or by sending out maids to work by the hour.

In Providence, R. I., there is a flourishing "Housewives' League," which sends out by the hour cooks, waitresses, cleaners, seamstresses, etc. The employer is not expected to furnish meals. If the maid's hours of service include lunch time, she brings her own lunch box or dinner pail. In these hard times, even women of good social standing are sometimes glad to add to the family income by going out for a few hours to cook, or sew, or mend, or give household help in any line wherein they are expert.

Something of the same kind exists in Boston. A social worker here tells me that it has solved the servant question for the settlement house where she lives. They had found it almost impossible to get satisfactory maids who would live on the premises and be always on call. Now they have two maids come in by the hour. They do "intensive work" while they are there, and then go home, leaving everything clean and ship shape.

The system is a boon to women of all classes. One rich woman who used to keep eight servants now has only four

living in the house, and has the other maids come in by the hour. But this method is of special benefit to the poor housewife, who could not leave her family for the whole day, but can go out for a few hours; or to the woman who cannot afford to keep steady help, but finds it a blessing to be able to call in an assistant for a short time now and then.

There is one woman who goes out every day from 4 to 8 P. M., to cook dinner for another household. She spends most of the day with her own family, and gets them their dinner at noon; and her fourteen-year-old daughter gets their supper. The mother gets an evening dinner for her employer, and washes up the dishes afterward; and the four hours of work daily, at 30 cents an hour, make a welcome addition to her means.

Almost every maid prefers to live at home; and in these times of high rents it is often a convenience to the employer not to have to provide a sleeping room for a servant.

Years ago a Chilean lady told me that there was no domestic service problem in her country. There were two kinds of cooks. You might advertise for a "cook with bed inside" or a "cook with bed outside," and the latter sort could always be had. She lived with her own family, and come to her employer's house only to do her work. The "cook with bed inside" lived in her employer's house as with us. But even in South America the women liked better to be with their own people.

It is along these general lines that the evolution of domestic service is bound to work itself out. Any return to the old order is impossible. We might as well give up hoping that some unexpected turn of the wheel, due to war conditions, will send to these shores a large influx of cheap and competent girls for general housework; or that the conglomerate of processes now known as general housework can resist the ever growing tendency to specialization.

The most important problem is that of the poor housewife, for she is the most numerous. Some years ago the census showed that there were in the United States about ten times as many families as there were persons employed in domestic service: so that only about one family in ten could keep a servant, even if no family kept more than one. Since then it has grown still harder to get domestic help. The question is how the woman unable to keep a servant is to get the housework done without being worn out. The problem will be solved at last through the advance of specialization, and through buying our food cooked instead of raw.

A. S. B.

Housework Wages

(Continued from page 449)

With prices soaring sky-high, they say that they cannot support their families in comfort on less. In all lines of work, men whose wages have not yet gone up to correspond with the increased prices, are seeking higher pay, and the country is a welter of strikes in consequence. Why should not a woman who is a skilled worker and has a family to support get the same pay as a man?

It would be hard to say why she ought not. The reason why she does not is plain. The washerwomen are not organized and cannot insist upon it; and in many cases the woman who employs a laundress really could not pay that price. The situation is an argument for the reorganization of domestic industry, somewhat along the lines indicated by Mrs. Gilman in "Diantha."

A. S. B.



THE
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ESTABLISHED 1848

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH STREET
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Eleanor Henry, always a delight on the stage, was never more so than in this beautifully fashioned, highly original scarf with hat and bag to match. This novelty set, trimmed with

**"J. C."
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RIBBON**

adds to the charm of her personality.

"J. C." are AMERICA'S BEST RIBBONS. There's one for every need—buy them by name.

Lady Fair
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"America's Best Ribbons"

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Send 10 cents for RIBBONOLOGY—
tells how to make useful ribbon novelties.



**Chauffeurs' Outfits
Special at
\$89.50**



**Suit, Overcoat
and Cap to
match**

With good fabrics scarcer than ever, there is but one road to economy in Motor Apparel, and that is, Quality. In this Outfit, of fine dark gray all-wool whipcord, we offer, considering conditions, an outfit which is remarkable for both quality and value—complete, at \$89.50 or

Suit, \$36.50
Coat, 50.00
Cap, 3.00



Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th STREET

When writing to, or dealing with, advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN

Mother Is a Suffragist

UP early Monday morning, to wash and hang her clothes,
Then after lunch, the work all done, to a suffrage meeting goes,
For mother is a suffragist!

The Baby is a Liquidist—the "Pussy's Cat's" an Optimist!
Daughter is a Motorist—Grown Son is a Socialist!
Little Sis a Faddist—Small Boy is a Pessimist!
Grandpa is an Atheist—Grandma is a Scientist!
Auntie's a Theosophist—Uncle is a Pantheist!
Only Father isn't any "Ist." Not Father!

Tuesday she irons—and as her fingers fly
She mentally irons the creases out of a Suffrage Campaign,
For mother is a suffragist!

And Baby's now a suffragist, and Pussy's now a suffragist!
But Daughter is a Motorist—Grown Son is a Socialist!
Little Sis a Faddist—Small Son is a Pessimist!
Grandpa is an Atheist—Grandma is a Scientist!
Auntie's a Theosophist—Uncle is a Pantheist!
Only Father isn't any "Ist." Not Father!

Wednesday she mends, a stitch, a thought—Sews buttons tight
and strong,

The chap who wears that little coat can't very well go wrong,
For mother is a suffragist!

Baby is a suffragist!—Pussy Cat's a suffragist!
Daughter's now a suffragist—Grown Son's now a suffragist!
Little Sis a Faddist—Small Boy's still a Pessimist!
Grandpa is an Atheist—Grandma is a Scientist!
Auntie's a Theosophist—Uncle is a Pantheist!
Only Father isn't any "Ist." Not Father!

Thursday is for sweeping, just watch her wield the broom;
With every stroke she sweeps a lot of antis from the room,
For mother is a suffragist!

Baby is a suffragist! Pussy Cat's a suffragist!
Daughter's now a suffragist! Grown Son is a suffragist!
Little Sis a suffragist! Small Boy is a suffragist!
Grandpa's still an Atheist! Grandma is a Scientist!
Auntie's a Theosophist! Uncle is a Pantheist!
Only Father isn't any "Ist." Not Father!

Friday she bakes—each raisin in the pie
Counts a vote for woman suffrage, and she fills the crust up high,
For mother is a suffragist!

Baby is a suffragist! Pussy Cat's a suffragist!
Little Sis a suffragist! Small Boy's now a suffragist!
And Grandpa's now a suffragist! And Grandma's now a suffragist!
Auntie's still a Theosophist! Uncle is a Pantheist!
Only Father isn't any "Ist." Not Father!

Saturday is for shopping—the day to get supplies;
A word dropped here—a word dropped there—or home or
suffrage thrives;

For mother is a suffragist!
Baby is a suffragist! Pussy Cat's a suffragist!
Daughter is a suffragist! Grown Son is a suffragist!
Little Sis a suffragist! Small Boy is a suffragist!
Grandpa is a suffragist! Grandma is a suffragist!
Auntie's now a suffragist! Uncle's now a suffragist!
Every one's a suffragist but Father!

McCutcheon's

Imported Neckwear for Women



FOR centuries, the quiet villages of France, Belgium, Ireland and Spain, have been producing the most delicate, beautiful, hand-made lace and embroidery.

We are showing recent importations of exceptional interest and beauty from these countries.

From France. Rich Hand Embroidered Organdie and Net, also combinations of Hand Embroidery and Real Lace.

From Belgium. Unexcelled Needlecraft in Rosaline, Rose Point, Duchesse, Duchesse and Point, Venice and Milan.

From Brittany. Distinctive Lace Collars and Guimpes in smart models.

From Madeira. Characteristic Madeira Embroidery, in the most desirable shapes.

From Ireland. Convent needlework in Carrickmacross and Limerick Neckwear and Scarfs, in addition to a very extensive collection of Irish Crochet, in a wide variety of styles, from the smallest Collar to the largest Fichu.

Send for new 32 page Fall and Winter Catalogue. Mailed free on request

James McCutcheon & Company

The Greatest Treasure House of Linens in America

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33rd Sts., New York

Sunday the family goes to church, and all sit in a row;
A united band for suffrage! She smiles, "I told you so."
For mother is a suffragist!
In fact they all want suffrage—even Father!

Old fashioned folks must hurry up,
Or they will not be in it!
A suffragist is getting born
At the rate of one a minute!
Lastly—I'm a suffragist,
And this ditty I composed
While a-washing of my dishes
And a-hanging up my clothes.

Mabel A. Coan.

Wyandotte, Michigan.

Shaw Memorial Booklet

THE Shaw memorial booklet will be ready at the end of this week. The price to suffrage associations is twenty-five cents. To individual purchasers the price is thirty-five cents.

The booklet, over thirty pages in length, contains a brief biography; Anna Cleveland Cheney's poem, "God Speed"; and short chapters on Anna Howard Shaw—Humanitarian, Anna Howard Shaw—Suffragist, Anna Howard Shaw—Patriot, The Passing of Anna Howard Shaw, Her Place in the Hearts of the People, and Memorable Words.

The frontispiece is a reproduction of the photograph which Dr. Shaw had taken at the Reineke Studios, Kansas City, following the Annual Convention in March. The booklet also contains a half tone of Alnwick Lodge, Dr. Shaw's home in Moylan, Pennsylvania.

The finest Japanese paper has been selected and Cheltenham Old Style type. A significant cover design and tail piece have been executed by a skilful artist. The entire workmanship, in fact, aims to make the booklet a beautiful as well as a valuable testimonial to Dr. Shaw's life of service.

Copies will be furnished free of charge to the members of your Board and league presidents. If you have not already sent in your order for these copies please do so at once. The conferences and conventions during the Fall will afford an extra excellent opportunity for disposing of extra copies.

Committee on Memorial Booklet: Chairman Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, Mrs. Henry J. Rogers, Miss Esther Ogden and Miss Rose Young.

For Progress

THE Missouri suffragists are busily planning for the convention of the Missouri League of Women Voters to be held October 16 at St. Louis.

An important matter to come before the convention body will be the adoption of a platform that will outline the welfare and other progressive Legislation that the women of Missouri will expect the state Legislature and their representatives in Congress to push.

THE Rhode Island Suffrage Party has a movement on foot to secure 500 women voters as a vigilance committee for good government. Untrammelled by partisanship this committee will pledge itself to a program of education for higher citizenship, Americanization and industrial justice.

Democracy and Health

IN a recent article in the *Woman's Medical Journal* "Democracy and Health," Dr. Lovejoy recount the results of the Provost Marshall General's findings as to the physical condition of drafted men. This report showed that 730,756 out of the first 2,510,706 men examined were physically unfit to serve. A table covering 10,000 of these cases indicated that most of their defects were preventable, and many of them were rejected for physical defects.

A like condition existed in Great Britain, where as a result of national disregard of public health and welfare, the country found itself a million man-power short at the time of its greatest need.

"In America, our draft was democratic," says Dr. Lovejoy. "It was a war measure * * * it got the man from Harvard, and the man who had grown up without care or education. But the disparity that made it possible for one to enjoy advantages so far beyond the reach of the other is absolutely unfair, undemocratic and un-American. We could scarcely believe the report of the Provost Marshall General. This stain on our national reputation will not come off in a hurry * * *. It is perfectly clear to the whole country that these boys have been neglected and ill-treated, and it is fair to assume that their sisters have fared no better; worse perhaps. These defective young men are the victims of a defective social system. They have been deprived of their birth-right in this democracy. When the honors of the nation were distributed, embarrassment and rejection were their portion. They were crestfallen and broken-hearted. Their families were humiliated. But the blush was on the wrong face. The fair, innocent face of youth was flushed

DR. LOVEJOY WILL BE ONE of the DELEGATES to the NATIONAL CONVENTION FOLLOWING the INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE of WOMEN PHYSICIANS. SHE WILL REPRESENT the NATIONAL CONGRESS of the AMERICAN WOMEN'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, of which the AMERICAN WOMEN DOCTORS IS the WAR-WORK and RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.



DR. ESTHER POHL LOVEJOY
Chairman American Women Doctors

with the shame that should in justice have branded the brow of the elder generation.

"The womanhood of the land is stung to the quick by this living evidence of injustice. The women's organizations are discussing the matter openly, in all its phases, not including the venereal, and passing resolutions of censure against whomsoever and whatsoever is responsible. As a nation we have fallen far short of our ideals, and women find scant comfort in the fact that they are without guilt in this connection."

Physical Unfitness

DR. FREDERICK PETERSON, a well known neurologist of New York City, told the conference that 38% of the young men drafted for war were rejected because of physical unfitness. Many of these men suffered from defects which would have been curable in youth. "More than this," Dr. Peterson continued, "75% of the school children now found defective in the schools of the country have defects that can be remedied. Child health organizations should be formed composed of educators, sanitarians, children's specialists to preserve the present group of 22,000,000 school children who are growing up in this country."

Of these Dr. Peterson said that at least 6,000,000 are suffering from malnutrition. Proper health instruction carried on through the public school system ought to reach the pre-school child and the parents, and thus correct flagrant evils in the homes.

Mrs. Irene Osgood Andrews, of the Bureau of Labor Legislation, quoted in her speech the results of a careful study in London of more than 900 cases of maternity, one third of whom were industrial mothers, in proof of the fact that there is practically nothing to choose in quality of maternity between those who go out to work and those who stay at home. Their children live or die in about equal numbers, their confinements are equally good or bad, their infants are born with an equal chance of arrival. What did affect the children, however, was a condition of poverty which drove the mother out of the home after the child was born. Thus the old sex handicap for the working mother reduces itself to a class handicap for the poor mother.

If it is proved that the only inescapable sex handicap that women bear is "the loss of time necessary for the bearing of children," there is one outstanding fact that needs consideration.

LONDON

PARIS

McGibbon & Co.

3 West 37th St.

ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

THRIFT

Economy is the wisdom of the day and hour. When necessity requires buy where quality is a cardinal principle.

SMART FURNITURE

Arm Chairs Slipper Chairs Wing Chairs
Sofas

Made in our own shop by upholsterers who have been selected for their ability as furniture builders.

McGIBBON FOR QUALITY

Woman's special contribution to life is more life, life in its most precious form—human beings.

What is society doing with woman's own product—the child? How is it paying her back for the loss of time in producing it?

Crowley Neckwear

It is as important for a parent to know the good points of a baby as of a hog or a sheep, and a movement to enlarge the father's and mother's knowledge along this line is already started in the West, and is sweeping this way. The movement owes its start primarily to Dr. Lenna L. Meanes, medical director of the Baby Health Conference of the Iowa State Department of Agriculture, who presided at the morning session.

"There was a time when not much attention was paid to babies," she said. "The farmers of Iowa entered their babies and their hogs in the state fairs and usually the hogs took prizes and the babies were pronounced runts. The farmers didn't mind losing on their baby entries until people began to ridicule them. Then they went to physicians and asked what was the matter with their offspring.

"The Iowa physicians thus appealed to saw a chance to educate the farmers and their wives and they took advantage of this opportunity. The farmers were put on their mettle and they said next year they would bring back a prize for their babies, and they did. Now there are more people in the state of Iowa watching how babies are examined and measured up at these state fairs than there are watching how sheep measure up. The Iowa physicians have succeeded in putting the baby where the hog and the sheep formerly stood in the farmer's estimation.

"The United States government has adopted this system of baby education which Dr. Meanes introduced at Des Moines. Texas is doing the same thing and other states are preparing to follow."

The idea met with the hearty approval of the visiting women physicians.

Campaign for 200,000

AN intensive campaign to enroll 200,000 members in a crusade for better understanding of American citizenship has been launched by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. While started primarily in the interest of the new voters, no one desiring membership will be excluded.

The direction of the educational work has been put in the hands of a strong committee, headed by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College. October 27 is the date agreed upon for the citizenship school. At that time members of college faculties around Boston will be able to assist with the classes, thereby ensuring a large attendance. Citizenship schools will also be held at Springfield and Pittsfield during October.

MRS. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, chairman of the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Association said in a recent interview that this concerted effort on the part of suffragists to arouse interest in a better preparation for citizenship is the biggest thing suffragists have yet undertaken. "It means knowledge of practical government," said Mrs. Bird, "a more intelligent participation in politics, a better understanding of the part government plays in daily living. Government is not as John Fiske has stated, 'a sort of mysterious power possessed of a magic inexhaustible fund of wealth, and able to do all manner of things for the benefit of the people.' Such ideas are 'humbug' and the sooner people understand that the government is just what the people make it, the better for our institutions."



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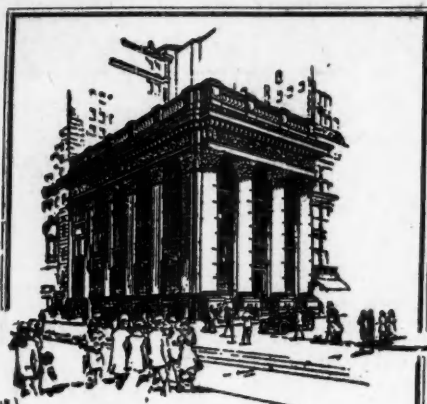
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Women In Industry

CALL

THE National Women's Trade Union League of America, representing 600,000 trade unionists, in accordance with the vote taken at its seventh biennial convention, held in Philadelphia June 2nd to 7th, hereby issues a call to an International Congress of Working Women to be held in Washington, D. C., a week previous to the International Labor Congress.

PURPOSE

Whereas, the League of Nations calls for an International Labor Congress to be summoned by the President of the United States of America, and,

Whereas, items on the agenda intimately concern working women, and further

Since women must now assume responsibilities in the affairs of the world, we urgently hope you will be represented at this congress. The call voices the belief that women must at this time assume their new responsibilities and that fellowship and conference together can alone guarantee mutual faith and joint action which shall make for universal industrial justice.

REPRESENTATION

Each country is entitled to ten women delegates and ten votes.

One delegate from each country shall be designated to act on the Executive Committee of the Congress which shall meet just previous to its opening.

CREDENTIALS

All delegates must bring credentials signed by accredited Trade Union organizations.

NOTIFICATION OF ACCEPTANCE

Each organization is asked to send notification as to whether it plans to be represented.

DATE OF CONGRESS

Owing to the possibility of delay in the signing of the Peace Treaty and the subsequently delayed calling of the International Labor Congress, delegates are to be immediately appointed and held in readiness awaiting further word of actual date of the Congress, which word will be sent as soon as possible.

BUSINESS

Each organization is urged to prepare material concerning the agenda as follows:

III. WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT.

(A)—Employment of Women Before and After Child-birth.

1. (a) What restrictions are at present imposed by law or administrative order?

(b) To what kinds of employment do the restrictions apply?

(c) How is the period of restriction ascertained in each individual case?

2. What provision, if any, is made for the care and maintenance of the mother and child during the period for which the restrictions apply? It is asked that full particulars of such provisions may be given especially as to whether it is given by way of a grant out of public funds, or under a system of state insurance, or otherwise; the nature of the provision; the conditions under which it is given, etc.

(It is asked that the text of the laws or orders bearing on this subject may be supplied.)

Proposals under consideration at present time.

3. It is asked that full particulars of any proposals for legislation which have been introduced by the government in

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Women In Industry

the legislature may be furnished, with the text of the bill or bills.

Observations.

(B)—Employment During the Night.

4. Has the Berne convention of 1906 been ratified? If not, is the government prepared to adhere to it?

(C)—Employment of Women in Unhealthy Processes.

Present law and practice.

5. What restrictions are at present imposed by law or administrative order on the employment of women—

(a) In industries in which any of the following substances are manufactured or used?

- (i) Lead
- (ii) Mercury
- (iii) Phosphorus
- (iv) Arsenic

(b) In any other industries.

Observations.

6. Is it considered that any effective steps could be taken by international action?

IV. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

(A)—Minimum Age of Employment.

1. (a) What is the limit of age fixed by law or administrative order below which employment of young persons is illegal?

(b) To what kinds of employment does the limitation apply?

(c) What exceptions or modifications, if any, are allowed under the laws and orders in force?

2. It is asked that full particulars of any proposals for legislation raising the limit of age which have been introduced by the government in the legislature may be furnished, together with the text of the bill or bills.

3. (a) Would the government be prepared to adopt fourteen years as the limit for

- (i) Industrial occupations?
- (ii) Other occupations?

(b) If not, what age is proposed, and on what grounds?

(B)—Employment During the Night.

4. (a) Have the recommendations in the draft convention adopted by the Berne conference of 1913 been carried out?

(b) If not, is the government prepared to adopt them?

5. Are any modifications in the text of the draft convention suggested?

(C)—Employment in Unhealthy Processes.

Present law and practice.

6. What restrictions are at present imposed by law or administrative order on the employment of young persons—

(a) In industries in which any of the following substances are manufactured or used:

- (i) Lead
- (ii) Mercury
- (iii) Phosphorus
- (iv) Arsenic

(b) In any other industries.

Observations.

7. Is it considered that any effective steps could be taken by international action?

Other Questions Relating to Both Men and Women:

1. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EIGHT HOURS' DAY OR 48 HOURS' WEEK:

Present law and practice.

1. (a) In what industries is the limit of eight hours a day or 48 hours a week already enforced by law or administrative order?

(b) Please state the extent of the application of the laws or orders in each industry, i. e., whether they apply to all workers or only to certain classes, and, in the latter case, to which classes.

(c) Please state whether the limit of eight hours a day or 48 hours a week is allowed to be exceeded in certain circumstances, and if so, in what circumstances and under what conditions.

(d) Please attach the text of any laws or administrative orders.

2. (a) In what industries is the limit in fact observed without legal obligation,

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whether under general agreement between the employers and the workers in the industry or by custom?

(b) Please state the extent of the application of the agreement or custom in each industry, i. e., whether it applies to all workers or only to certain classes, and in the latter case to which classes.

(c) Whether the limit of eight hours a day or 48 hours a week is allowed to be exceeded in certain circumstances and under certain conditions, and, if so, in what circumstances and under what conditions.

(d) Please attach a summary of the chief provisions of any general agreements.

Proposals for Legislation Under Consideration at the Present Time:

3. It is asked that full particulars of any proposals for legislation which have been introduced by the government in the legislature may be furnished, with the text of the bill or bills.

Observations.

4. (a) Is the government prepared to adopt the limit of eight hours a day exclusive of rest time?

(b) Is the government prepared to adopt the limit of 48 hours a week exclusive of rest time?

(c) How should "rest time" be defined?

5. (a) Should the actual hours of work for each day be fixed in advance?

If so, should they be fixed—

(i) By the employers, or

(ii) By agreement between employers and trade unions, or

(iii) By administrative order?

(b) If the actual hours of work are not fixed in advance, how is the limit of eight hours a day or 48 hours a week to be enforced?

6. (a) Will it be necessary to except from the limit of eight hours a day, if proposed to be adopted—

(i) Any industries?

(ii) Branches of industry?

(iii) Particular classes of workers?

(b) What other limit is proposed for adoption in each case?

(c) What are the reasons in each case which make the exception necessary?

7. (a) Will it be necessary to except from the limit of 48 hours, if proposed to be adopted—

(i) Any industries?

(ii) Branches of industry?

(iii) Particular classes of workers?

(b) What other limit is proposed for adoption in each case?

(c) What are the reasons in each case which make the exception necessary?

8. (a) Will it be necessary to allow supplementary hours (overtime) in excess of the limit for seasonal industries, for exceptional circumstances, in case of accidents, or otherwise? It is asked that as full particulars as possible may be given.

(b) What limits will it be possible to impose on such supplementary hours?

(c) Will a compensatory reduction of hours be provided at other times?

9. Will it be necessary to allow any "delays" before the limit of hours is applied?

(a) Generally

(b) For particular industries

(c) Particular districts

The dates should be specified in each case.

II. QUESTION OF PREVENTING OR PROVIDING AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

Nature and extent of the problem.

1. What is the nature and extent of the problem in your country?

2. What organization exists in your country for the systematic study of the question?

Prevention of Unemployment.

3. What steps are taken to adjust the supply of labor to meet variations in demand by:

(a) Promoting the mobility of labor either by means of a system of public employment exchanges or otherwise.

(b) Regulation of overtime—

(i) By means of administrative action, or

(ii) By voluntary arrangements between associations of employers and workers.

(c) Systematic short time by agreement between associations of employers and workers during periods of depression in trade.

(d) Arrangements with regard to the allocation of public contracts by central and local authorities.

(e) Regulation of immigration.

Compulsory Insurance Against Unemployment.

4. Is there any scheme of compulsory insurance?

5. If so, give full particulars, including classes of workers affected, rates of contribution, rates of benefit, etc.

6. What is the test of unemployment and inability to obtain work?

Public Organizations.

7. What public organizations exist especially for the relief of the unemployed? Please state—

(a) Their organization:

(b) The nature of their resources and the amount of their expenditure.

Voluntary Provision Against Unemployment.

What voluntary provision against unemployment is made—

8. By associations of workers:

(a) Please state the number of associations of work people providing unemployment benefits and total membership.

(b) Please state the general conditions for payment of benefit.

9. By other associations, with particulars as above.

10. Is there any system of subvention from public funds?

If so, what is the amount of the grants and under what conditions are they paid?

Observations.

11. It is asked that full particulars of any proposals for legislation which have been introduced by the government in the legislature may be furnished, with the text of the bill or bills.

12. Is it considered that any effective steps could be taken to limit or prevent unemployment by international action?

V. EXTENSION AND APPLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ADOPTED AT BERNE IN 1906 FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF WHITE PHOSPHORUS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MATCHES.

1. Are the manufacture, importation and sale of white phosphorus matches prohibited, in accordance with the provisions of the international convention of 1906?

2. If not, is the government prepared to adhere to that convention?

HOSPITALITY

The British women trade unionists, through the Standing Joint Committee on Industrial Organizations, asked the National Women's Trade Union League of America to be the hostesses.

ACCOMMODATION OF DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON

The delegates to the Congress will be the guests of the National Women's Trade Union League of America. Reception and accommodation in Washington will be provided without expense to the delegates.

Each organization is therefore asked to send notification of the number of delegates and the name of the steamer on which they arrive.

Address—

MISS MARY ANDERSON, Secretary of Committee on Arrangements, 1423 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

We urge you to join your efforts to ours for the success of this first International Congress of Working Women so that in turn we may take our full responsibility in the International Labor Congress immediately following.

MARGARET DRIVER ROBINS, President.

EMMA STEGHAGEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Organization News

Legislators Urge Special Session

CONNECTICUT placed itself in the ranks of the New England states that favor the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment when on Tuesday morning, September 23, a deputation of Senators and Representatives called upon Governor Marcus H. Holcomb and urged that he call a special session of the Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The deputation included both Democrats and Republicans of the House and of the Senate.

Following the deputation of law-makers, a group of prominent Republican men from all parts of the state formed a second deputation to be received by the Governor that morning on behalf of a special session of the Connecticut Legislature.

The legislative deputation bore a petition signed by 178 members of the Legislature—Senators and Representatives of both major parties, including the president of the Senate—setting forth their earnest desire to see Connecticut take its place among the states that have ratified the Amendment. The petition read:

"Whereas, In many of the states where the Legislatures are not regularly meeting this year, special sessions are being called to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment; and

"Whereas, Connecticut has always held an honorable place in the front rank of every movement for the liberty of the citizens of our great republic;

"Therefore, We, the undersigned members of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, most respectfully do petition Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor of the state of Connecticut, to call us in special session for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment."

THE petition shows that the passage of the Federal Amendment by the Connecticut Legislature remains merely a matter of form. The signatures represent more than a majority in either House—69% of the Senators having signed the petition and 60% of the Representatives. The party alignment showed that 63% of the Republican Senators signed, and 82% of the Democratic Senators; 52% of the Republicans in the House signed, and 80% of the Democrats.

The party alignment as regards legislative delegations from the several counties was shown by the petition signatures to be as follows: Hartford, Republicans, 50%, Democrats, 80%; New Haven, Republicans, 46%, Democrats, 92%; New London, Republicans, 53%, Democrats, 91%; Fairfield, Republicans, 66%, Democrats, 80%; Windham, Republicans, 63%, Democrats, 40%; Litchfield, Republicans, 59%, Democrats, 92%; Middlesex, Republicans, 50%, Democrats, none (there are only two

Democrats in the county representation); Tolland, Republicans, 20%, Democrats, 67%.

It is reasonable to suppose the percentage in both houses will be increased should the Governor call a special session, as a number of the legislators would feel favorable to the Amendment, if not to the calling of a special session.

Governor Holcomb upon receipt of the petition scanned the names with genuine interest and seemed impressed with the arguments presented in favor of the special session of the Legislature. He withheld comment, but the general feeling is that in face of the overwhelming sentiment in all parts of the state as represented by the deputation, the Governor will be inclined to think favorably of the special session.

Senator Arthur E. Bowers acted as spokesman for the deputation of legislators, and Judge L. W. Cleveland of New Haven as spokesman for the Republican delegation. Judge Cleveland dwelt upon the strong pro-suffrage stand of the National Republican Party, and its desire for the speedy ratification of the Amendment.

It had been originally planned that the Executive Board of the Connecticut Suffrage Association would have a hearing on Tuesday, but owing to the shortness of time allotted to the hearings, the suffragists decided to withhold their conference until some future date. Miss Katherine Ludington, president of the State Suffrage Association, said: "I should consider it very remarkable if the Governor should still stand out against a special session after a hearing from the legislative branch of the government."

The Same Old Tricks

DELIBERATE deception and misrepresentation are being used by representatives of the anti-suffragists, who are circulating petitions for a referendum on the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, according to reports that are coming into the headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. It is claimed that voters when asked to sign the petition are told they are aiding the suffrage cause rather than hindering it and that the referendum is in the interest of suffrage.

"They are not helping suffrage by forcing upon the state the expense and labor of a campaign," says Mrs. James D. Tillinghast, Chairman of Ratification. "The constitution of the United States provides that a Federal amendment be ratified by the Legislature and not by referendum to the people. The antis in an effort to delay ratification have taken the matter to the Federal court. That body is now considering whether or not the referendum law

of Massachusetts can be applied to other than laws enacted by the General Court. The suffragists maintain that a resolution endorsing a Federal amendment is not a law enacted by the General Court, hence does not come under the jurisdiction of the referendum law of Massachusetts. Should the court decide otherwise and the antis secure the necessary number of signatures the matter will be placed on the ballot at the November election. The voters of the state, therefore, should not sign any petition to bring about a referendum without understanding the facts. Suffragists do not want the labor and expense of a referendum when the Constitution of the United States has already provided the method by which this long deferred recognition of the right of women to full citizenship has been provided."

Later: And even at that, the antis failed! Couldn't find 15,000 men in the whole state of Massachusetts who would sign the petition. Selah!

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Educational

Open Library Courses

IN connection with the open courses which are to be offered this winter for the benefit of experienced library workers, announcement can now be made of some of the lecturers who have promised to take charge of courses, at the New York Library School on 42nd Street. Among them are Mr. F. W. Jenkins, Librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, New York City, who will conduct a series on the relations of the library to its community and the assistance which it can render community and social movements. Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library, and Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children in the Boston Public Library, will give a course in children's work and literature. Miss Isadore G. Mudge, Reference Librarian of Columbia University, will conduct a course in reference work, discussing particularly the relation of the reference material and the general inquirer.

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It is purposed to shape the various courses in such a way as to help library workers who have been in the field for a number of years and have had considerable experience in meeting practical problems. Opportunity for conference is a part of the plan for the open courses. This will be supplemented also by visits to particular libraries and institutions whose activities are described, including inspection of some of the notable special libraries in New York City.

Particular attention is called to the fact that many of the courses and topics will be presented by specialists direct from the field. The attractions of the open courses will therefore include contact with leaders in various branches of the profession; a chance to exchange views and make acquaintance with fellow-workers from various parts of the United States, and opportunity to enjoy the music, drama and lectures with which New York abounds in the winter months.

The school session for 1919-20 opened on Monday, September 8, beginning with a period of preliminary practice for students who lack library experience. The work of the year started on Monday, September 22.

Educational Pictures

THE New York State Reconstruction Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington, has begun an educational campaign through the medium of motion pictures which is scheduled to become nationwide. The films will depict various phases of national life in the post-war period which have been investigated by the Reconstruction Commission.

Films will be carried in especially equipped motor trucks, furnished by the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington as a part of its educational campaign. The first truck arrived at Albany, October 1, and here the first performance was given. The campaign will be carried to every city and town in New York state, beginning in those within a short radius of the capital.

It is expected that New York's example will be followed by other states. The "movies" are being thus requisitioned to bring public matters before the public because of the large number of persons who are ignorant of the English language and cannot be reached by the press.

New York's School Budget

A BUDGET of \$87,147,561 is asked by the Board of Education of New York City for the public schools for the year 1920. This is an increase of around thirty-six million over last year, and is due partly to the cost of sites and buildings whereby the Board of Education hopes to provide a seat for every child, the cramped condition of the schools at the present time having reached an acute stage.

The increase in teachers' salaries made mandatory by the state-wide bill passed at the last session of the Legislature is responsible for about two and a half million of the increase. The increase in salaries granted teachers does not become fully operative until 1922.

THE girls of Michigan, who took up the canning work last year in the 648 clubs, organized by the extension division of the Agricultural College, canned a grand total of 254,994 quarts of vegetables.

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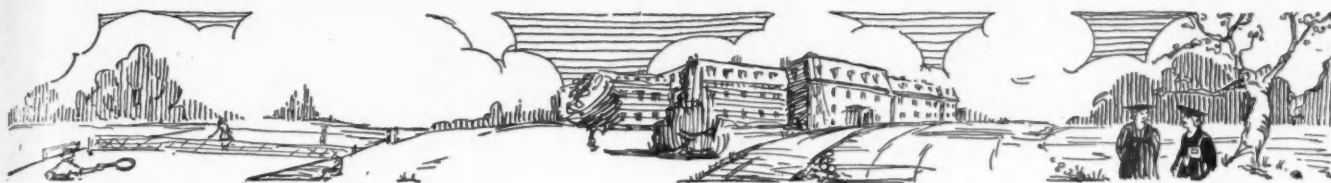
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Arkansas's Citizenship Program

"THE greatest handicap to good government in a republic is indifference and lack of intelligence on the part of the voters," says Mrs. Florence B. Cotnam, President of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Campaign Committee.

Accordingly, Arkansas, anticipating that 1920 will see the completed ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, is launching a statewide citizenship campaign to be carried out through the citizenship schools. The cooperation of the various women's clubs and societies throughout the state is being listed in this movement.

The suggested program for a two days' session of such a school covers the main points of government procedure, national, state, county and city, with special reference to Arkansas.

One session, as planned, will be devoted to discussion and study of a national and state League of Women Voters to further the program which has already been adopted by the national League.

Standardize Americanization

AMERICANIZATION institutes, for the purpose of standardizing Americanization work, will be held this year in every city, town and hamlet in the United States where a woman's club is located. This is to be the special feature of the 1919-20 program of the hundreds of organizations represented in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The plan has been developed by Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, 2617 Dean Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minnesota, second vice-president of the organization and director of its Americanization committee.

The purpose of the institutes will be two fold: First, to adjust the American mind to admit the foreign-born into democracy; and second, to prepare American citizens to undertake the work of properly reaching the foreign-born in an effort to Americanize them. In this great work the club women will have the cooperation of teachers, social workers and members of other great organizations. A special pamphlet outlining Americanization Institute work has been prepared by Mrs. Winter, showing the plan and purpose and also giving suggestions as to how results may be most effectively obtained.

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Among the lecturers will be Dr. Edward Lee Thorndike, Dr. A. H. Ryan of Tufts College, Mrs. Jean Hoskins, Dr. H. C. Metcalf, Mrs. Anna Martin Crocker, Miss Emily J. Hutchinson, Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone.

Addresses in Citizenship

TO make it plain to all the people of the state that the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association is interested not only in securing the franchise for women, but also in the intelligent and patriotic use of the franchise by women, the coming annual convention of the association will include a series of six addresses on Citizenship by Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker of Connecticut.

The convention, which will be held at the Public Library in Milwaukee, will limit itself to three morning sessions, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 30, 31, and November 1. Mrs. Schoonmaker's first address will be given Wednesday evening, October 29. She will give addresses Thursday afternoon and evening and Friday afternoon and evening. The last one of the series will follow a luncheon Saturday noon. Effort will be made to reach all the women in the state who are interested in good citizenship. The League of Women Voters will have full consideration.

New Suffrage Movement

INSPIRED by suffrage victories in many lands, the women of Chile are beginning to take an active interest in their own political future, according to cable dispatches received in this country. Late reports indicate that a definite movement to obtain full political rights for the women of Chile has already been launched.

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The bill is now before the committee on military affairs. If passed, the Victory Medal would take precedence over all other awards considered by Congress.

FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, strongly favors women as delegates to attend the National Industrial Conference called by President Wilson for October 6 at Washington.

Statement of Ownership

Statement of the Ownership, Management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Woman Citizen, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1919.

State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Rose Young, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor of the Woman Citizen and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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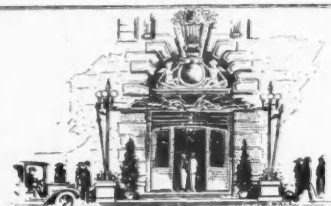
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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

ROSE YOUNG.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of Sept. 1919.

[SEAL.]

MARY C. GUERIN.

(My commission expires March 30, 1920.)

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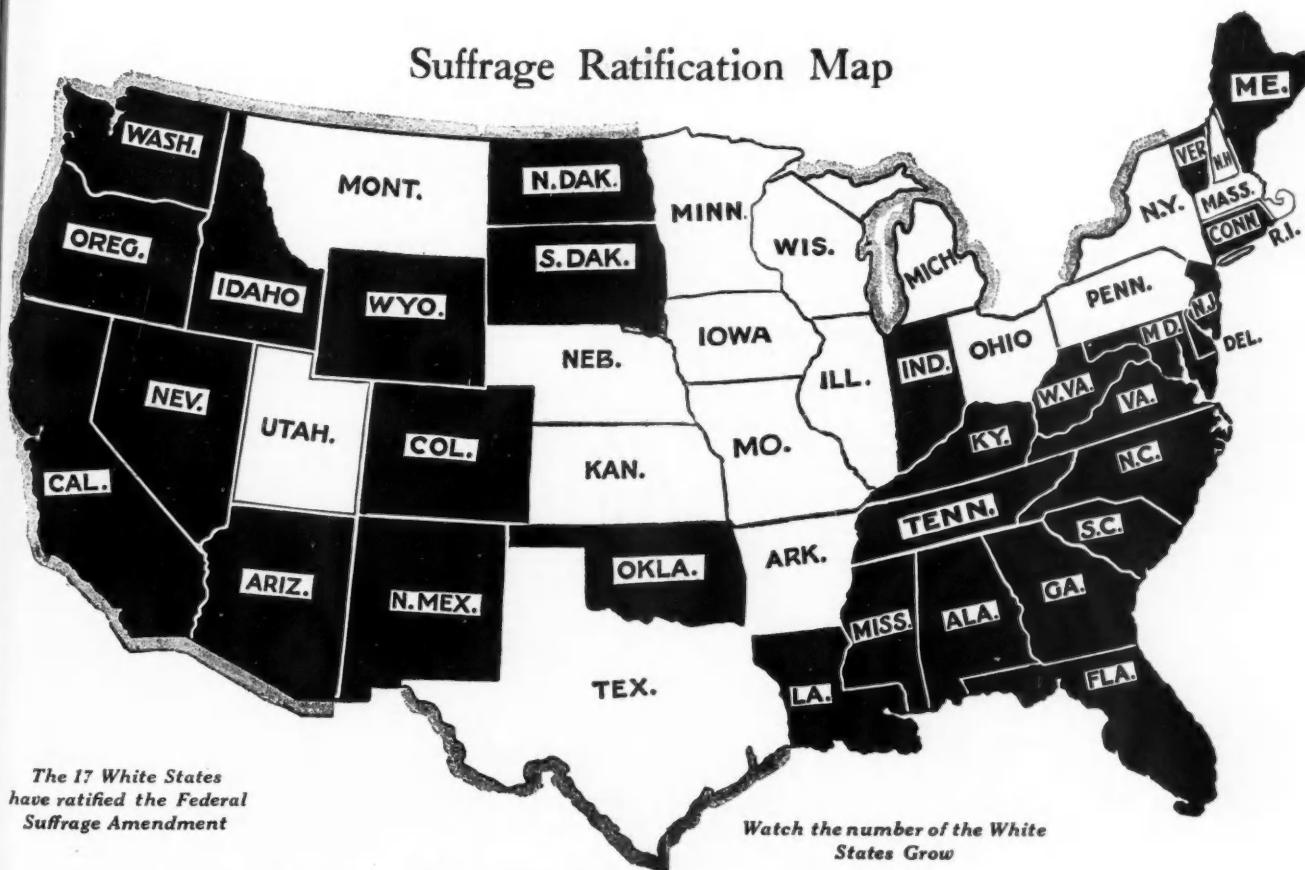
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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

NOVEMBER 15, 1919

No. 19

Authority for temporary mailing at Washington, D. C. granted by Third Asst. Postmaster General.

JUST A MINUTE, PLEASE!

This is the second number of the *Woman Citizen* off the press within the week. It bears date of November 15 and follows the last number, October 4, in consecutive order.

We shall not attempt to get out an issue for November 22, but we may be able to get out the issue of November 29 and we shall certainly get out the issue of December 6, which is to be our gigantic book number. That number will appear on schedule time and thereafter we expect to run on schedule.

The issues of October 4 and November 15 bear, it will be noted, authority for temporary mailing at Washington, D. C., thanks to the courtesy of the Third Assistant Postmaster General. Both issues were printed in Washington and mailed from there. In the printing we have been wonderfully sustained by the high grade of service extended us in the emergency by the Columbian Printing Company.

We had supposed that publishing a weekly was the hardest job in the world. We find that not printing it is far harder. What with long hours of conference with representatives of the warring factions in an effort to get the true merits of the case, and what with following false clues to wholly inadequate print shops up town, down town, over in Jersey and out Connecticut way, we are nearly dead. But from now on you will have the *The Woman Citizen* in as nearly regular sequence as we can achieve.

See the first editorial page for some additional information on the strike.

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

NOVEMBER 15, 1919

NUMBER 19

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Strike

ON October 1 the pressmen and press feeders in New York City struck for a forty-four hour week and a \$50.00 a week wage. A few days later the compositors went on "vacations." That is to say, they walked out in sympathy with the pressmen, although no strike has been officially called by the compositors' local. At first the tie-up looked like one of the age-old conflicts between labor and capital. Presently it stood revealed in its most vital bearing as a struggle for authority between two rival factions within the ranks of labor itself.

Two New York local unions had rebelled against their own parent bodies, known as Internationals. It is the Internationals of the different trades which together form the American Federation of Labor. So that the question in its final analysis became one of authority between the American Federation of Labor and the local bodies. The International Typographical Union and the International Pressmen's Union refused to countenance the strike on the ground that hours and wages and all other contentions must be settled by conciliation and arbitration, "and that the leadership of the direct actionists must be eradicated."

And there you are! Or at least there we were. On September 30, our October 4th issue was locked, ready to go to the press-room. On October 1 the strike was called. On November 13, after starting to drive to Washington in a touring car with the October 4th issue, 300 pounds of type, on our lap, so to speak, we were deflected by a breakdown. But we had gotten stubborn. We were bound and determined that issue should come off the press.

Well, it is off the press. More, it is in the mails. And on the heels of it comes this second number which we have dated November 15, but which is the next in succession to the issue of October 4. The issues of October 11, 18, 25, November 1 and 8 will be permanently omitted from our schedule. However **Woman Citizen** subscribers may rely on it that the shortage on their subscriptions will be made

good either by the addition of extra pages in subsequent issues or by the extension of their subscriptions.

It is most unfortunate that this complication should have overtaken us on the home lap of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment when there has been so much of interest that we should have been passing on to our readers. But the situation was not of our making and we shall have to ask subscribers and advertisers alike to bear with us until we can get our regular schedule fully re-established.

What's What in Suffrage

At Home

DURING the interval that the **Woman Citizen** has not been issued due to the strike in the printing trades, some noteworthy chapters have been written into the history of the woman movement, both at home and abroad.

Here in America women voters noted with acclaim the action of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party in mapping out an aggressive campaign to round up the women's votes for the 1920 elections, which formed a major part of the proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Committee at Atlantic City on September 27.

The Committee re-affirmed its position in favor of the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the adoption of the following resolution, introduced by John T. Barnett of Colorado: "Be it resolved, That it is the sense of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee that in those states where the national suffrage amendment has not been ratified that the legislatures should be called into session at once for the purpose of ratifying the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution so that the women may have the privilege of the franchise in the election of 1920."

An important step in the campaign for the women's vote was the adoption of a resolution offered by Chairman Cummings, which provides for equal representation of men and women on the executive committee, 17 places being filled by each. Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the Women's Bu-

reau of the National Democratic Committee, was a prime mover in this program for women's recognition.

IN the ratification schedule November is proving a banner month. When we left off publication on September 27, the count stood at 16 as the number of ratified states. Utah ratified on September 30, California came next, ratifying on November 1.

As the eighteenth and nineteenth states are the two central pillars in the group of 36 ratifying states, it is interesting to note that California's twin pillar was Maine, which ratified on November 5. Thus the two central state supports of women's enfranchisement stand on the Pacific and the Atlantic and span the continent.

Coincident with Mrs. Catt's western tour, ratification has followed ratification. Of the fifteen states having full suffrage, six have now ratified.

South Dakota's special session has been announced in the press as set for December 3. The legislators are to waive their per diem in order to assure the session. Colorado's governor has not yet announced the date for that state's special session scheduled long since.

Of the fourteen states where women have presidential or primary suffrage, ten have already ratified. North Dakota, whose ratification is scheduled for November 25 will be the eleventh.

Of the 15 states with no suffrage—or a very limited amount—three, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire have already rallied to the support of the Amendment.

For the further convenience of our readers, we submit an up-to-the-minute ratification schedule as follows:

Full Suffrage States

Have Ratified	Still to Act
Michigan -----(June 10)	Oklahoma.
Kansas -----(June 16)	Washington.
New York -----(June 16)	South Dakota
Montana -----(July 30)	Nevada
Utah -----(Sept. 30)	Colorado
California -----(Nov. 1)	Arizona
	Wyoming
	Oregon
	Idaho

Presidential and Primary Suffrage States

Have Ratified	Still to Act
Illinois -----(June 10)	Indiana
Wisconsin -----(June 10)	Tennessee
Ohio -----(June 16)	Rhode Island
Texas -----(June 28)	
Iowa -----(July 2)	
Missouri -----(July 3)	
Arkansas -----(July 28)	
Nebraska -----(Aug. 1)	
Minnesota -----(Sept. 8)	
Maine -----(Nov. 5)	
North Dakota—for Nov. 25	

States with Limited or No Suffrage

Have Ratified	Still to Act
Pennsylvania ----(June 24)	Connecticut
Massachusetts ---(June 25)	Delaware
New Hampshire -(Sept. 10)	Florida
	New Mexico
	North Carolina
	Vermont (statewide municipal suffrage)
	West Virginia
	Kentucky
	Louisiana
	Maryland
	Mississippi
	Virginia
	New Jersey
	South Carolina

Did Not Ratify in 1919 When They Had the Chance and Will be Sorry for it

Alabama

Georgia

Abroad

P OOR little Serbia! Here in America we have been for four years expending our sympathy on her as the victim of the iron heel of autocracy. But no sooner is the heel lifted than behold the resiliency of Serbia. Straightway she places herself as an exponent of democracy within her own borders by enfranchising her women by governmental decree.

A cablegram received from Belgrade by Mrs. Catt, during the *Woman Citizen's* period of suspended animation read:

"The National Council of Servian women on the occasion of the first Congress of Jugo-Slavian women at Belgrade salute you as the President of the International Alliance, with the expression of their profound sympathy, happy to be able to announce to you that the Servian government has issued a ukase giving Servian women the right to vote.

(Signed) President of the Woman Section
Mikka Swa Voulovitch.
President of the Council
Danitza Christch."

"With profound sympathy" fits the case! We need it. The action of the Servian government makes suffrage territory of all the allied countries of Europe save France. Italy's victory is accounted won. Italian women are to be enfranchised—not this year on account of the difficulty of making the necessary additions to the Parliamentary Register—but doubtless in 1920. The Martini Bill which promised women their enfranchisement has been passed at Rome by the chamber of Deputies and the Senate is accounted certain to take early and equally favorable action.

To Countess Maria Loschi, a vivid young Italian who served as interpreter for the International Congress of Women Doctors and also for the International Congress of Working Women, we are indebted for this hopeful distinction between the Senate of Italy and the Senate of the United States: "Oh, we shan't have the trouble getting our suffrage bill through

the Senate that you had. Our old men are younger in spirit, not so afraid of change, not so set. Really, our Senators are very forward-looking."

NORWAY has already appointed a woman, Fru Betzy Kjelzberg, to sit in the Assembly of the League of Nations, and it is reported that Italy is about to follow suit. This is interesting in view of the fact that the great republics of the world have as yet sent no women delegates.

In Great Britain in September a conference of ninety-five women's societies met in London to discuss the League of Nations. It included the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship (formerly the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies) the National Council of Women, and the principal women's labor organizations. It was the finding of this conference that "there is not one point among its vast and complicated subjects with which the League will have to deal, which does not in the long run affect women as well as men. About all of these points the opinion of women as well as men should be sought, and they should have equal opportunities of representation with men. It was generally agreed that "organized British women hold this belief and are determined not to rest till it has been translated into practice."

THE woman suffrage movement is moving down upon the Spanish speaking women. From the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, comes word that the next annual meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president, may be held upon invitation in Madrid, Spain, and probably in April 1920.

This is a significant action. With complete suffrage an achievement in Scandinavia and the British Empire and almost an achievement in America, the fair-skinned women of the world are virtually enfranchised. The complete victory of woman suffrage in Italy, has already been reported. The only opposition left in France is of a perfunctory nature. So the field of conquest is now in old Spain and new—in the Spanish Peninsula and in Spanish America. For the latter purpose a pan-American woman suffrage conference to take place at Buenos Ayres in 1921 has already been announced. The conference in Madrid will be one of world suffragists—the first since the war.

IN Rhodesia and British East Africa women have recently won their electoral rights. In South Africa there is promise also that equal suffrage will soon win. In East Africa the women's bill passed last April; in Rhodesia victory fell on American Independence Day, July 4. Both these measures make women eligible for the legislative councils of their states.

Nor does that finish the count. Women have been given the suffrage in all the enemy countries, save Bulgaria and Turkey. In the neutral countries likewise the struggle is about over. In the Duchy of Luxembourg women have the vote. The women of Sweden and Holland have been given it during the year. Portugal is about the only one of the neutral countries whose women remain unenfranchised.

While virtually all Europe has become self-governing, American women are still struggling with the heavy machinery by which the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the instru-

ment of their freedom, can be set in place, and nation-wide suffrage secured to them. It would seem as if national pride alone would compel every state in the union that has not yet ratified to perfect its arrangements for prompt action.

Wake Up America!

ON Thursday, October 23, Chicago saw the opening wedge of a wide-sweeping drive on the part of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the League of Women Voters in the interests of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. This drive has taken the form of a series of fourteen conferences in thirteen different states, mainly full suffrage states of the Far West, and the series may be taken as in earnest that the League of Women Voters is about to become an immediate force in the country, an event which will be precipitated by the ratification of seventeen more states.

At all of the fourteen conferences—there will be two in California—Mrs. Catt has spoken or is speaking in person on the general work of the League and its needs. Her address, "Wake up America," is a challenge to both men and women citizens to use their votes for a better America. It is also an appeal for a swift ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, so that all the Americanizing forces of women may be brought to their highest efficiency.

FOLLOWING the Chicago conference, the second conference was held in Mitchell, South Dakota, after Mitchell the itinerary of the conference was as follows: Minneapolis, Minn., October 28, 29 and 30; Seattle, Wash., November 1, 2, 3 and 4; Portland, Oregon, November 5; Boise, Idaho, November 7 and 8; Laramie, Wyoming, November 10, 11 and 12; Denver, Colorado, November 13, 14 and 15; Salt Lake City, Utah, November 16, 17, 18 and 19; Reno, Nevada, November 20 and 21; San Francisco, Calif., November 23, 24 and 25; Los Angeles, Calif., November 27, 28, 29 and 30; Phoenix, Arizona, December 1 and 2; Albuquerque, New Mexico, December 4 and 5.

AT all the conferences the general public has been appealed to to urge the calling of special sessions in those states which will have no regular legislative session until 1921. Several full suffrage states are on this list. The attitude of their governors and legislators has been almost uniformly responsive to the plea of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the special session. There is no question, according to Mrs. Catt, but that, following their lead, the legislatures of these states would emulate the example of those of other full suffrage states which have ratified the amendment unanimously. The only obstacle to the special session in the enfranchised states is the occasional local point of view, which does not recognize the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a national question and argues against the calling of a special session because of the cost, because "the women of the state already have the vote," because of fear that ill-considered legislation will result, or for other reasons not made public.

That this point of view has melted like snow under the burning appeals of Mrs. Catt and her colleagues is shown by the changes on the ratification schedule in this number.

Should Women be Ecclesiastically Quarantined?

IT is now nip and tuck as to whether the Presbyterians or the Episcopalians will do justice to women first, or at all. Both of these churches—that is, the male members of these churches—are solemnly discussing whether anything is going to happen to the Ark of the Lord if women help to carry it. Of course, the Ark would have been dropped in the wilderness some generations back if women hadn't furnished more than half of its transportation facilities—but men who have patterned their priestly robes after women's every-day ones, are apt to forget this item. They have usurped the right to be vice-regents of the Lord of Hosts, and are now sitting in solemn conclave over woman's right to serve in His temple.

The difference between the Episcopal and the Presbyterian mind is qualitative. Episcopalian men have no objection to going through the form of letting women participate in church government if they can keep from the unseemliness of seeing women do it. A cumbersome plan is on foot for a duplicate set of general and provincial houses for women deputies to the governing bodies of the Episcopal communion. These houses would conform to the present general and provincial houses (eight in number) of men, but they would have no legislative powers. It is presumed that messengers might without contamination carry proceedings of the provincial house of males to the provincial house of females and vice versa, that is, if information on the activities of a woman's house without power has any valid reason for being transmitted anywhere or to anybody.

However, nothing precipitate will be done. Three bishops, three presbyters and three laymen—not a woman among them—will first pass judgment upon the fitness of even this highly quarantined and completely sterilized participation by women in the affairs of the church.

The Presbyterians, on the other hand, have not even reached the quarantine station in their attitude towards women in ecclesiastical affairs. They are drifting on the high seas without a chart. While some one has precipitated three questions to be settled by the General Assembly next May, there is much fluttering about as to whether the Lord God really approved of women at all.

The three questions are: Shall women be ordained to the ministry of the church? Shall they be permitted to be elders? Shall they have the same rights as men in the sessions, presbyteries, synods and assembly? Although the Presbyterian Church has had a reputation for scholarship for some hundreds of years, it doesn't yet know what the Bible says about women, so it has now apparently, for the first time in its history, appointed a committee to report on this point.

The only way in which the Presbyterians seem to have anything on the Episcopalians is that the former plan to ask the opinion of women themselves upon the subject of their ecclesiastical status, and the latter are going to be satisfied with the opinion of the party already in authority, that of the hieratic male. Also it does appear as if what the Episcopalians are about to offer women is an empty shell, alike costly to the church and valueless to the women. The Presbyterians, on the other hand, if slower and more professedly insecure of Bible sanction, are at any rate contemplating a genuine democracy on a basis of integrity and not of compliment.



A Leading Democrat

Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, former president of the Chicago Women's Club holds the highest position offered by the Democratic Party to the women of the country. She is Chairman of the Women's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee

MRS. George Bass, Chairman of the Women's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee is consistently and constantly urging that nothing be left undone to win the women voters to the Democratic party in time for next year's election. She declares that the women will determine the result. It is her opinion that from 10,000,000 to 18,000,000 new voters will be added to the electorate in 1920.

It was after a speech from her that the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee passed the strong resolution for special sessions featured elsewhere in this issue.

Upon her return from a tour of the Western States Mrs. Bass reported that from the Pacific to the Mississippi she had found the women aflame with sentiment for ratification of the League of Nations covenant.

Politics and the Woman

NEW YORK is now looking back dazedly upon one of its strangest election days. Wiseacres are trying to be as wise as their past reputations demand of them, but in the face of totally unexpected results, they are meeting with no small difficulty in convincingly saying, "I told you so." As a matter of fact nobody could have foretold what happened, and nobody knows just why it happened.

It was an off year election. Except for habitual attacks upon expenditure of city finances, and a rather wilted resistance to boss control of judges, there was little doing. These might logically have been thought normal agitations of the party out of power. In old days, while they might have quickened a line of talk, they would in all probability have produced no drastic changes. Seasoned politicians among men expected nothing, nobody wasted sleepless nights over the coming contest.

Two new factors in Empire state politics were, however, unplumbable. There was only one year's precedent by which to gauge the women's vote, and practically none to measure

what the war had awakened in the souls of men who had been over-seas, or whether it had awakened anything stronger than political party loyalty.

Except for a few high-spots, there was no spectacular exhibition of political interest noticeable among the women. Republican women had a La Guardia Committee, and ran a singularly effective "Why Murphy?" campaign. But Democratic women were equally well organized, some authorities say better. There was, however, among women leaders a propensity to jump over party fences. Bertha Rembaugh's campaign committee carried women of every political faith. Her battle was fought for no party supremacy but for the principle of having a woman judge on the Municipal Court Bench. Miss Rembaugh was picked for the contest by men of the legal profession, and given an entirely hopeless district in which to run. For anyone on the Republican ticket defeat was a foregone conclusion, but she and the old guard of suffrage leaders determined to make her campaign as big an educational feature as possible, not solely as a point of justice in having a woman judge of a city court, but upon the whole subject of the use and purpose of the courts themselves. Miss Rembaugh's speeches taught the First Judicial District that a municipal court is not something remote from the people and concerned with the law's evasions, but a place to which one carries one's difficulties about street accidents and daily needs. A magnificent group of women threw themselves into this campaign, and worked as hard as if they expected to win. On this committee were names of suffrage leaders of all parties, who had helped achieve the enfranchisement of the women of New York. Among them were Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Manhattan Borough Chairman of the City League of Women Voters; Mrs. Edward Dreier of Brooklyn, Miss Eleanor Garrison, Miss Alice Morgan Wright, Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Mrs. Leslie Jay Tompkins, Miss Ethel Stebbins.

AS an optimist, one hopes that two things were demonstrated in this second election in which women participated. The first that one undramatic popular education is equal to the sums of the squares of bossism and of election hot-air. With the kind of skilled efficiency that long work in the suffrage campaign engenders, women of the city had been diligently carrying on noiseless educative measures. These were non-partisan and sufficiently fluid to run into all the cracks of society, with the result that East River women turned out in as large numbers and with as intelligent an understanding of what they were out for as did West River women. The second thing demonstrated is women's willingness to remove a party obligation when this usurps the driver's seat, which belongs to a principle or a cause.

One out-standing fact of the New York elections is the way they have covered with a still autumnal frost every charge anti-suffragists have ever made against equal suffrage in general, and specifically in New York State.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the League of Women Voters for Greater New York, voted in a laundry. Even the strictest sect of the Pharisees will concede that woman's place is in the laundry, so number one of the objections anti-suffragists have always raised against women's vote—even that antediluvian one, that polling places are not fit for lovely woman—got badly jolted this year. Everything the antis would like to have had happen, didn't happen. First of all the women

voted in astonishing numbers. Up to the morning of election day, all the males of New York who wield that weapon mightier than the sword were crying softly into their blotting pads because women weren't turning out for this election. When lo! at 6 a. m., and if you believe Miss Charlotte Delafield—a political leader of the silk-stockings district—even at 5.50 of that non-daylight-saving day, women began taking their places at the polling places as watchers, clerks of election, voters. Miss Hay believes that from 85 to 90 per cent of the registered women voted. She said: "There were three things that pleased me when I visited the booths; the early vote, the great number of women in line, and the 'veteran' manner in which they voted."

The *Evening World* even went so far as to headline two columns "Women Workers at Polls Make Their Male Rivals Look Like Back Numbers." "They voted a heavy percentage of their registration," said the succeeding account, "and in some parts of the state beat their male opponents easily. They met defeat without a whimper—policemen and politicians all over the city who have gone through many a campaign agreed today that there was a vast change in conditions, and that it was due largely to women and prohibition. . . . The police and courts had little to do. Women were on the job as officials of election boards many of which consisted almost entirely of women. They showed a tact and a facility that surprised the men and sent the election machinery humming along without a break."

"Whether as watchers or voters, they carried into the polling places in even the worst districts, where riot and unseemliness have hitherto intruded, a sense of order and attention to the business in hand."

VOTING was heavy among the women up-state, thereby disproving another anti-suffrage hobgoblin that women have increased the city electorate but have added nothing to the rural strength of New York politics.

As supporters of a cause or a candidate, women showed loyalty to their colors. When they lost they were sportsmanlike. They voted expeditiously, efficiently, intelligently. They voted right. This doesn't mean they voted for any one party, or candidate, or as directed, but it means that they asked questions, informed themselves, lined up from the best evidence they could get for a principle or a candidate that would help the city. One of the big questions was a non-partisan one of the "unbossed judiciary." This resolved itself into a fight to keep the courts of New York out of the hands of the politicians and the principle won. The press is loud in praising women for their part in this result.

Thus was another hue and cry against women silenced. They did not follow the example of the woman of Riga, "who smiled as she rode on the Tiger." They did not weaken the Republicans, they did not rush into the Socialist party. They voted in their several parties, split their tickets on questions of principle and indicated that they had thought out their votes before they cast them.

OF women who ran for the state assembly, only two won, although there were eight in the field, two for re-election and six *de novo*. The results here were as unaccountable to old line politics as were other issues. Women did not anywhere line up to support or defeat one of their own sex, unless in one case where they seem to have turned down a candi-



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date, supported by them last year, on the ground that she was too rigid a party follower. More specifically, sex solidarity alone did not in a single instance prove strong enough to pull women from their party ranks, although a principle did in several instances.

Of the two women elected to the coming assembly, one was a woman doctor in Schenectady, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer Gillette, a Democrat, and the other Miss Margaret L. Smith, a Republican. Miss Smith is the first woman the Republicans of New York City have returned to the Assembly. She had a good war record behind her, and is said to have polled a strong soldier vote. She is young, only 25, ardent, an athlete, a teacher in the famous Horace Mann school. Her father is a physician, and Miss Smith elected to gain her post-graduate college degree on a scientific thesis—the relation of blood pressure and the human heart. Because she was a cardiac specialist, she easily found a place as an assistant on the draft board.

Her candidacy for the Assembly was pressed upon her by the men with whom she worked. She polled a big vote in West Harlem from every nationality, from the Italians because she had been kind to their children, from the Jews because she had shown a keen mind, from her neighbors because they liked her. Miss Smith is a good example of an unhampered human choosing a career. She has the same unbiased start that a twenty-five year old boy would have and an equal chance to make good. She is interesting to women as the self-determining product they have so long sacrificed themselves to produce. A trust has been handed on to her. She will have a chance to prove whether she can make good in it.

Women in Industry

A NEW mile post of civilization had been set up when the organized women workers of the world closed their international congress in Washington on November 6. With delegates present from twelve countries, representing more than one million organized women workers, the conference devoted the major portion of time to the work of preparing a legislative program for submission to the International Labor Conference, which began its deliberations the following week in Washington.

As was shown by its program, printed in our delayed issue of October 4, the international gathering, held under the auspices of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, which includes 600,000 Trade Unionists, had as its principal object the obtaining of equal rights for women workers in the legislative bodies of the world. Lacking representation in the first labor gathering to be held under the provisions of the peace treaty, women trade unionists conceived the idea of holding their own labor conference, at which the American organized working women served as hostesses. Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the National Woman's Trade Union League of America presided throughout the session.

Legislative reforms for the purpose of protecting maternity, preserving childhood and the obtaining of equal recognition of women workers with men were discussed by the delegates to the conference, special attention being given to the application of the principle of the eight-hour day; the question of prevent-

ing or providing against unemployment; women's employment; the employment of children; the extension of the prohibition against the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

THE Congress took a decided stand in favor of the eight-hour day. The resolution recommending the universal eight-hour day, adopted by the delegates, reads: "The first International Congress of Working Women requests the first International Congress of Labor of the League of Nations that an international convention establish: First—For all workers a maximum eight-hour day and forty-four-hour week; Second—That the weekly rest period shall have an uninterrupted duration of at least one day and a half; Third—That in continuous industries a minimum rest period of one-half hour shall be accorded in each eight-hour shift."

An important change in the Versailles treaty, which would permit of women participating in the consideration of labor problems before the International Labor Congress of the League of Nations, was recommended in a resolution passed by the Congress. It asked that article three of the treaty be so altered that each international delegation to the international labor conference should include a woman, representing labor and one representing the government.

STATE grants to mothers for each child born were advocated, but differences of opinion on certain points in connection with such grants resulted in all formal action being abandoned, and majority minority reports were signed, in accordance with the procedure followed at the last Berne Convention. The basis of pay and the qualifications of recipients were the points that proved difficult to settle.

The United States, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden and Italy signed the following outline of standards forming the majority report:

(1) No woman shall be employed for six weeks before nor six weeks after childbirth.

(2) Every woman shall be entitled to free medical, surgical and nursing care during maternity, and, in addition, a monetary allowance adequate for the support of the mother and child during this period shall be made.

(3) In each country government commissions shall be created to study the best methods of maternity care and to devise and put into operation effective methods of securing such care before and after childbirth. That there be organized in the international labor office of the League of Nations a bureau to collect information on the best methods of maternity care, this information to be furnished countries represented in the labor congress. The method of administration of maternity benefits shall be left to the individual nations to determine.

Belgium, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia were opposed to including all women, rich and poor, alike in the benefits of the maternity grants, but favored limiting the grant to a basis which would cover the minimum wage in that section in which the mother lived. This minority faction agreed that the wives of working men should be entitled to the benefit just the same as self-supporting mothers.

DURING the closing session of the Congress, the question of child labor was again opened for discussion. A unanimous decision was reached that 16 years should be the mini-

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mum age at which a child should enter industry, 18 being the minimum age for entering quarry work. A resolution to this effect was drawn up to be presented to the International Labor Conference. It was also stipulated that the legal work day for young persons between 16 and 18 years of age shall be shorter than the legal work day for adults, and that no minor shall be employed between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. The Congress also recommended compulsory continuation schools for minors until the age of 18.

The general feeling of the Congress was that women should be excluded entirely from night work. A difference of opinion arose on one point, whether or not the Congress should go on record in favor of the withdrawal of men from night-time work, except in those occupations where it was a case of public necessity. The delegates from Japan and England were of the opinion that Japanese women were being sacrificed through night work in the cotton mills, in order that the textile manufacturer of these countries might compete commercially with other countries.

RESOLUTIONS were adopted concerning the employment of women in hazardous occupations and those involving poisons. The resolution carried the following provisions:

"Prohibition of home work in such occupations.

"No exception of small factories from the regulations governing the industry.

"Prohibition of the employment of women in trades which cannot be made healthy for women as potential mothers.

"An international inquiry to be instituted in order to ascertain the scope of measures which have been adopted in different countries to control dangerous occupations and publication of the result, this with the object of making clearly known which countries fall short of the standards already established in the most advanced.

"The appointment of a committee of women under the League of Nations, international in personnel, to coordinate the work of national research in the dangerous trades, with a view to eliminating the poisonous substances through the substitution of non-poisonous, and where this is impossible to provide new and efficient methods of protection."

The International Working Women's Congress did not perfect a permanent organization, but decided to postpone the whole question of a permanent organization until next year.

Temporary headquarters will be established in the United States, and the work will be carried out under a provisional committee composed of a president and four vice-presidents.

It is expected that the next meeting will be in conjunction with the next session of the International Labor Conference organized under the Treaty of Versailles.

At the suggestion of Miss Margaret Bondfield, of the British delegation, it was agreed to hold open one vice-presidency to be filled later by a representative chosen by the German, Austrian and Russian delegates. In this way the Central Powers will be represented in the new organization.

The following officers of the provisional executive body were elected: Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, temporary president of the Congress; Mrs. Maud Swartz of New York, secretary; Mlle. Jeanne Bouvier, representing Latin peoples; Fru Betzy Kjelsberg, representing Scandinavians and Finlanders; Mrs. L. Stychove, representing Slavic people, and Miss Mary MacArthur, representing Anglo-Saxons, four vice-presidents.

Organization News

WHILE the **Woman Citizen** has been taking an enforced vacation, the organized forces of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have been pre-eminently active. A large number of state conventions have been held where fervent enthusiasm has been guided by programs at once practical and brilliant. In states where presidential suffrage and ratification are accomplished conventions have been made an occasion for turning the suffrage association into the state League of Women Voters. Far from there being any diminution in zeal and zest, each and every convention held this autumn has been of the most vital character. The country over, women are so eager for full citizenship that they bid good-bye to their suffrage associations without a pang, and face about in their old ranks under the new banner of the League of Women Voters with eager spirits and happy hearts.

It is a matter of great regret that we cannot present detailed accounts of the surpassing conventions in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Delaware, Texas, Minnesota and elsewhere. The most that we can do at this belated hour is give a cursory review of those whose reports have come in. Little by little we hope to get the entire field covered in a retrospect that will take in at least the outstanding features in each state.

Pennsylvania

THE Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association convened November 9-10-11 at Philadelphia. The biennial election of officers took place and an aggressive program was outlined. The Association will take up the work of the League of Women Voters, giving special attention to the High Cost of Living.

An exquisitely beautiful memorial service to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw on November 9 opened the convention. A dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford on the following day brought an address by Governor Sproul.

Pennsylvania was the seventh state to ratify the Federal Amendment, and now that their own ratification is concluded, Pennsylvania suffragists propose to aid other states that have yet to ratify.

Mrs. John O. Miller of Pittsburgh, president, who presided at the Convention, was re-elected president.

Mrs. Charles Brooks, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, was one of the honor guests.

Wisconsin

THE annual gathering of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, held at Milwaukee in the Museum-Library from October 29 to November 1, took the form of a Good Citizenship Convention and one of the outstanding features of the gathering was the course of lectures on Citizenship for Women. The lectures were given by Mrs. Nancy Schoonmaker, supplemented by Wisconsin data by Mrs. A. M. Simons and Mrs. Harry Glicksman. The departure from the usual convention program awakened keen interest and enthusiasm among the new voters.

The importance of Wisconsin in the coming presidential campaign was emphasized by Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, state president, in her annual address to the convention. "In Wisconsin in November 1920 nearly 500,000 women will have the right to vote for president and vice-president," said Mrs. You-



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mans, "probably for all officers." It was brought out by the president that the women have this right through the efforts of the suffragists.

One of the very interesting sessions of the convention was devoted to a memorial program. Miss Ada James gave the memorial address on Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; Mrs. George Buckstaff on Mrs. B. C. Gudden; and Miss Ellen C. Sabin on Mr. H. A. J. Upham.

Wisconsin's glorious suffrage victories—the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and the granting of Presidential suffrage by the last legislature, were royally celebrated at the victory luncheon. Mrs. Youmans presided during the following program of toasts: The Great Victory, Mrs. Mary D. Bradford; The Woman Suffrage Session of the Wisconsin Legislature, Miss Edna Wright; Wisconsin First, Miss Ada James; Pioneer Work, Rev. Olympia Brown; The Future of the Man Voter, Miss Elizabeth F. Corbett.

Mrs. Youmans for the seventh time was elected president of the Wisconsin suffragists. She will have as her staff, Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh, first vice-president; Mrs. Frank Thahauser, Milwaukee, second vice-president; Miss Harriet Bain of Kenosha, third vice-president; Mrs. A. J. Rogers, Milwaukee, recording-secretary; Mrs. E. S. Shadbolt, Sheboygan, corresponding-secretary; Mrs. Harvey J. Frame, Waukesha, treasurer; Mrs. J. E. Birkhaeuser, Milwaukee, first auditor; Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids, second auditor.

Texas

THE Texas League of Women Voters was organized at San Antonio on October 13 at the close of the ninth annual convention of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association. An executive board session of the League, comprising the newly elected officers, outlined an aggressive program, which has for its main issue a campaign to secure the payment of the poll taxes by all the women of Texas eligible for the franchise. The new board includes: Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of Georgetown, newly elected president of the League; Mrs. Lee Joseph of San Antonio, first vice-president; Mrs. E. B. Reppert of Dallas, second vice-president; Mrs. T. A. Coleman of San Antonio, third vice-president; Mrs. Anna B. Cade of Chester, recording-secretary; Mrs. Elnora Cope of Karnes City, corresponding-secretary; Mrs. A. Caswell Ellis of Austin, treasurer; Mrs. E. J. Fennell of El Paso and Mrs. J. T. Smith of San Antonio, district chairmen.

Mrs. E. J. Fennell of El Paso, as state chairman of the campaign to push the poll tax issue, will supervise a campaign carried on in four parts. First came the organization campaign; this month comes the Thanksgiving campaign when the poll-tax workers will invite citizens, particularly women citizens, to make a Thanksgiving offering in the form of a poll-tax receipt. In December the work will be taken up as a Christmas campaign. Everyone will be urged to pay a poll-tax as a Christmas gift to the women of the state as well as in the interest of the public schools. In January the League hopes to ensure the paying of 500,000 poll taxes by women.

Following this intensive work, the League will take up the welfare work, the industrial and educational subjects, and the Americanization work as outlined by the National League of Women Voters.

The Texas Convention was in the nature of a Jubilee celebrating the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Legislature of the state.

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, retiring president, and a fairly strenuous person herself, characterized the ninth Texas convention "the most strenuous yet."

Delaware

AN intensive program of organization has been carried out in the state of Delaware during the last few weeks. Mrs. Albert McMahon, field secretary, of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has had charge of this work, and reports a network of associations and suffrage clubs throughout the state. The County organizations have under way comprehensive programs of suffrage activity for the fall.

During the summer, among the affairs held in the interest of suffrage was a successful card party at Rehovoth and a brilliant *thé dansant* at the Hotel Henlopen. The Dover Club was hostess to the 23d annual convention, which was scheduled for the latter part of October.

Suffrage was very much in evidence at the state fair. Miss Agnes Y. Downey, who was chairman of the activities of the Fair, reports much work done in the interest of the cause in Delaware—hundreds of fans, and thousands of fliers and suffrage maps were distributed.

Miss Mary de Vou has been appointed by the Executive Board to compile the history of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association for the fifth volume of the History of Woman Suffrage in the United States, which is now being written by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

New Jersey

THE ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in both houses of the New Jersey Legislature is predicted by Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

"We have more than the necessary number of votes pledged to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment," says Mrs. Feickert, "and with Edward I. Edwards as governor we see no possible chance of failure. The Democratic platform in New Jersey is unqualifiedly for immediate ratification. The election has been a very fair test of the feeling of the state on the question of woman suffrage. Senator Edwards made a point of stating his position on the question at every meeting at which he spoke; his opponent let the public clearly understand that he desired a referendum on the subject. There has been a lot of foolish talk of a referendum on the Federal Amendment in the campaign, but no demand for a referendum on the part of the voters, and New Jersey's position will no doubt be the same as that of Massachusetts."

Missouri

THE Missouri League of Women Voters lined up on the side of progressive legislative reforms at the convention held from October 16 to 18 at the Hotel Statler, St. Louis. The gathering marked the transition of the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association into the Missouri branch of the League of Women Voters.

Important measures advocated by the convention were the passage of the Smith-Towner bill, an investigation into the status of women in the civil service and the removal by legislation of all discrimination against women; a change in rules



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so that women may be permitted to help choose delegates to the national political conventions; the budget system for national, state and city government; a new constitution for the state of Missouri; reform in the system of state taxation; and, women on the school boards and the board of public institutions.

Mrs. Charles Brooks of Wichita, National Chairman of the League of Women Voters, was one of the speakers at the after-dinner program.

The convention marked not only the transition of the suffrage association into a voting body, but served as a celebration of the tremendous progress made by suffrage in the state this year. The state Legislature granted the women presidential suffrage in the spring and on July 3 ratified the Federal amendment in special session. It has been a year of triumph, and the convention reflected the spirit of jubilation throughout its sessions. One of the sessions was devoted to addresses and discussions on the political status of Missouri women.

Citizenship Schools have been held with remarkable success throughout the state under the auspices of the State Suffrage Association. This gave keen interest to the Saturday program which was devoted to the work of the schools. A miniature citizenship school was carried out under the direction of Miss Marie B. Ames, Field Director. During the first part 'Preparation for the School' Mrs. Gellhorn presided; then followed the conducting of the school with Mrs. F. B. Clarke presiding. Considerable interest was aroused in the reports from the twenty-one citizenship schools held in as many cities of the state, Miss Ames presiding.

A memorial service to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw at the Jefferson Memorial brought a program of more than usual interest. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, honorary president of the Missouri State Association, and a former vice-president of the National Association, gave reminiscences of the work of this great leader. The afternoon closed with the presentation to Ambassador Francis, president of the Missouri Historical Society, of the pen with which Governor Gardner signed the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

(Continued on page 486)

Women Law Makers

SASKATCHEWAN has for the first time elected a woman to its Provincial Legislature. Alberta and British Columbia took advantage of women's right to be voted for as well as to vote, and elected two women to the Alberta Legislature and one to the British Columbia Legislature many months ago.

This opens up the subject of the anomalous position of women's eligibility to office. In New Zealand, one of the oldest full suffrage countries in the world, women are not yet after 26 years eligible for Parliament, although they are now pressing a bill to give them parliamentary eligibility. Yet in Holland, the very latest word in full suffrage, except Italy, women could be voted for before they could vote, and Miss Suse Greneberg was elected to the Dutch Parliament a year ago, although the Dutch franchise bill was not passed until this summer.

There is always topsy-turvydom about what women may and may not do politically. Australia, for example, gave wo-

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men the national suffrage throughout Federated Australia before the various states had granted provincial franchise. Therefore, women could sit in both the Senate and House of Representatives if they had chosen or been chosen, while they were eligible to none of the municipal councils. Recently New South Wales and Victoria have made women eligible to State Legislatures and Municipal Councils—a right New Zealand women have long held.

In Finland, many women have been members of the Diet. In Iceland, women are eligible for all offices—since 1908 several have been elected to the town council of Reykjavik, the capital city, as well as to the councils of other communities.

In Sweden, women have always been eligible for all the offices for which they vote. They voted before 1919 only on municipal questions.

In both Canada and Great Britain, women are eligible for the House of Commons. The admission of peeresses to the House of Lords in Great Britain is one of the provisions of the Woman's Emancipation Bill, which has not yet been passed.

In Germany, a woman was elected to the first national council after Germany became a republic.

In the full suffrage territory of the United States, women are eligible for state offices and for all federal offices that are elective.

Scandinavia and Public Health

HOW Sweden attacks a great human problem will appeal to every mother, teacher and truant officer. In a discussion of methods of dealing with delinquent children, Dr. Alma Sundquist of Stockholm says that in her country public school children unable to adapt themselves to rules, children who steal, or are otherwise guilty of minor offenses, are not immediately punished by the school authorities. They are first examined by a physician who finds out the facts of their physical condition from all points of view, their home surroundings, back-ground, influences, nutrition. As a rule the examination finds something wrong which, if corrected, will give the child a new chance.

The physician who made a beginning in this sort of work is a woman physician, said Dr. Sundquist. Children from several schools have been sent her, with the result that very few have needed punishment when the facts have been observed and, wherever possible, corrected.

Dr. Sundquist has herself been a school physician for many years. She is a gynecologist, and was in 1919 made a member of the commission for popular education in matters concerning venereal diseases by the Swedish Government. She is a believer in a thorough popular education in social hygiene.

Dr. Dagny Bang is also a school physician in Kristiania, Norway, a position she has held since 1899. Dr. Bang has been active in the feminist movement in Norway, and has worked ardently to improve industrial conditions for women.

Dr. Johanne Feilberg and Dr. Estrid Hein of Copenhagen, Denmark, are two more physicians in equal suffrage countries who are taking advanced posts in public health measures. Dr. Feilberg is a specialist on the effect of syphilis on the blood, and a member of the French and Danish Societies for the study of dermatology and syphilis. Dr. Hein is the Danish woman representative on the Danish-Swedish-Norwegian Commission for revising marriage laws.

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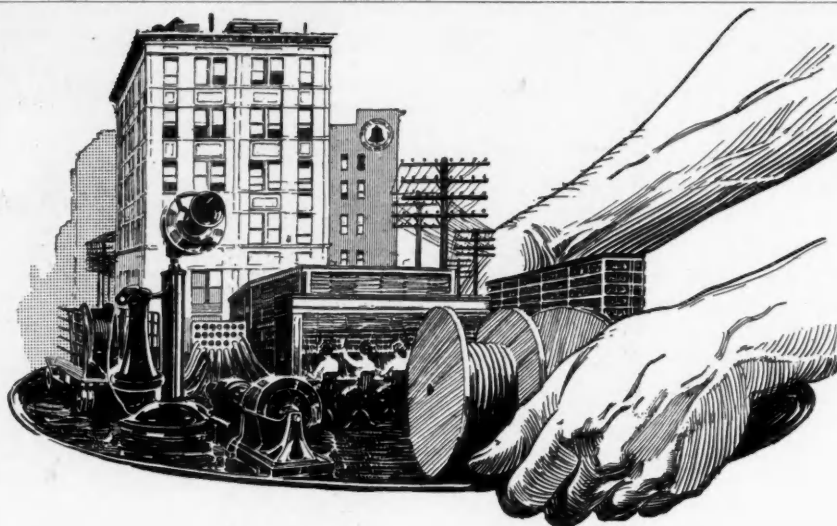
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Iowa

THE Iowa League of Women Voters came into existence the first week in October when the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, in annual convention at Boone, formally changed its title, and became a part of the National League. The convention was memorable from several standpoints. Not only did it mark the 48th annual gathering of suffragists of the state, but it also celebrated the granting of presidential suffrage to the women of Iowa, and the ratification of the Federal Amendment by the state Legislature

during the year 1919. The tremendous progress made by suffrage in the state was the theme of the address of the president, Mrs. James Devitt of Oskaloosa, who reviewed the year's triumph. Mrs. Devitt presided throughout the sessions of the Convention.

Mrs. Charles Brooks, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, addressed the convention at the opening of the evening session on the work of the League, and welcomed the new branch to the national body.

The officers elected for the League are: Miss Flora Dunlap of Des Moines, chair-

man; Dr. Kate Harpel of Boone, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Everett Moss, Centerville, recording secretary; Miss Jansen Haines, Des Moines, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. E. T. Koch, Cedar Rapids, treasurer.

Rhode Island

THE women of Rhode Island propose to be fully prepared to take up the duties of full citizenship by the time the Federal Suffrage Amendment is ratified and becomes effective. As a step in that direction, they have formed a Co-operative Council in which a number of the most prominent women's organizations of the state are represented, which will assume the leadership in the campaign to educate the state's new voters for their duties as full-fledged citizens. This new movement has been sponsored by the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, of which Miss Mary B. Anthony is president, and in succeeding campaigns the women's organizations will be a unit in supporting and promoting the public welfare through the medium of the government.

On October 22, the heads of the various organizations came together and formed a Co-operative Council. The organizations included in this Council are: The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association; The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Rhode Island; The Rhode Island Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae; The Rhode Island Local Council of Women; The Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs; The Rhode Island Branch of the National Congress of Mothers; The Rhode Island Association of Women Teachers; Consumers' League of Rhode Island; and, The Rhode Island League of Women Workers.

Nebraska

THE Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, as one phase of its citizenship work, plans to distribute comprehensive handbooks on the government of Nebraska to the ninety-six superintendents of schools in the state. The book, as compiled by Mrs. H. H. Wheeler of Lincoln, historian of the state, suffrage association, contains ten lessons dealing with the state constitution, special laws and the state institutions.

The League of Women Voters was given enthusiastic endorsement by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Nebraska at the state convention held recently at York.

The new officers of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association are: president, Mrs. C. H. Dietrich, Hastings; first vice-president,



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Massachusetts

"STRICTLY non-partisan, practical and free" are the terms used to describe the Citizen's Plattsburg, held in Boston November 3 to 8 under the auspices of the Education Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Political history, practical government, consideration of protective laws, preventive laws, education, the cost of living, and community betterment were part of the curriculum. There were programs on Americanization under the auspices of Mrs. Fred. P. Bagley, chairman of the Americanization department, which were of especial value, including as they did, a survey of the methods that best promote community understanding.

Citizenship classes are also being held at Boston on Saturday mornings under the direction of Miss Mary L. Guyton, assistant to the Supervisor of Americanization of the State Board of Education, and the course will cover 20 lessons. This is also under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Association.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell has been appointed chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association.

The Boston League of Women Voters is the new name of the Boston Association for Good Government. With over 1,000 members already enrolled, the League promises to be a power in the Boston political world.

South Dakota

A SPECIAL feature of the annual session of the South Dakota League of Women Voters, held at Mitchell October 24 and 25, was the presence of about twenty-five suffragists who were active in the suffrage campaign in that state 29 years ago. When Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in her address to the convention told of

her visit 29 years ago to the state, she asked how many were present who took part in that campaign. Thirteen rose to answer. In the evening the number was augmented about twenty-five and badges of honor were presented to all of them.

One of the most enthusiastic workers for suffrage throughout this period of years was Mrs. John L. Pyle, Chairman of the South Dakota League of Women Voters, who, as president of the state suffrage association, guided the suffragists through several campaigns, including the one in 1918 when the women gained full suffrage. On December 3 the Legislature will convene for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment, adding the final victory to the state's suffrage record.

Among the speakers at the convention were several of national note, Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Illinois, who spoke for the League of Women Voters on behalf of the Committee on Unification of Laws, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Chairman of the Food Supply and Demand Committee of the League and Miss Julia Lathrop of the National Children's Bureau.



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Florida

THE women of West Palm Beach, Florida, were granted the right of municipal suffrage by a four to one vote at the election held September 23. This is the third town in the county to extend municipal suffrage to women, Delray and Lake Worth having done so previously.

St. Petersburg and Dunedin, both in Penellas County, voted to grant municipal suffrage to women in July.

On October 6 at the municipal election in Tarpon Springs the women voted and on October 16 the women of Miami took part in the special city bond election, making an excellent showing in number of voters.

The list of Florida towns where women have municipal suffrage has grown to considerable length and is increasing rapidly. Among those already listed, in addition to those named above, are Orlando, Fellsmere, Aurentia, Florence Villa, Clearwater and Moore Haven.

Minnesota

THE Minnesota League of Women Voters was organized when the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association met in annual convention on October 28 and 29 at Minneapolis. Mrs. Andreas Ueland, who for a number of years has headed the state suffrage association, was chosen president of the League. Mrs. Ueland will have as her staff: First vice-president, Miss Marguerite Wells, Minneapolis; second vice-president, Mrs. Stiles Burr, St. Paul; corresponding secretary, Miss Cornelia Lusk, St. Paul; rec. sec.; Mrs. Russell M. Bennett, Minneapolis, and Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Minneapolis, treasurer. The directors include: Mrs. Augustus L. Searle, Mrs. Walter H. Thorp and Mrs. William T. Coe, Minneapolis, and Mrs. W. J. Logue, Mrs. J. O. Sylvester and Miss Anita Furness, St. Paul. Congressional district chairmen include: First, Mrs. Charles Mayo, Rochester; Second, Mrs. D. L. Morse, Blue Earth; Third, C. M. Stockton, Fairbault; Fourth, Mrs. Frances Buell Olsen, St. Paul; Fifth, Mrs. Albert W. Strong, Minneapolis; Sixth, Mrs. C. H. Maxson, St. Cloud; Seventh, Mrs. John Serrin, Glenwood; Eighth, Mrs. C. C. Colton, Duluth; Ninth, Mrs. William T. Russell, Moorhead; and, Tenth, Mrs. John Irwin, Richfield.

Connecticut

CONNECTICUT has made tremendous strides in the campaign for education in citizenship, which the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is carrying on throughout the state.

Dr. Kate W. Tibbals, professor of English in Swarthmore College, recently made a thorough survey of the state to ascertain what was being done along the lines of education for citizenship by all clubs and organizations in the state. The replies brought out many sincere compliments for the part Connecticut suffragists have taken in pushing this work; at least ninety per cent of the replies to the questionnaire express strong approval of the educational movement which the Connecticut suffragists are carrying on.

Kentucky

THE Kentucky Equal Rights Association, which will convene at Louisville early in December is planning an extensive campaign on behalf of the ratification of the Federal Amendment—and the education of the women for citizenship. At a recent session of the state board a fund of considerable size was raised to establish suffrage schools throughout the state and to aid in ratification. Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, state president, gave a most favorable report on the attitude of the legislators toward the Federal Amendment.

EVERY candidate for the Kentucky Legislature from Lexington and Fayette Counties, whether Republican or Democrat, has given his pledge to vote for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment at the 1920 session of the Legislature. The pledges given to Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, carry the whole-hearted support of the candidates.

South Carolina

SOUTH Carolina suffragists had an active part in the state fair held at Columbia during the last week of October. In an elaborately decorated booth the suffragists were at home to all politicians, and all those who wished information on the subject of suffrage. Small pine trees, yellow banners and other appropriate decorations called the attention of the crowds to the suffrage booth. A huge liberty bell symbolizing the spirit of democracy rang out as each speaker mounted the platform during the program hour.

South Carolina suffragists under the leadership of Mrs. Julian B. Salley of Aiken are planning an intensive drive for ratification of the Federal Amendment. Mrs. T. I. Weston is chairman of the drive organization, and Mrs. Dan Reed of Columbia will have charge of the press end of the work.

West Virginia

WEST Virginia is practically a unit in favor of the early ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Legislature of that state. Women's organizations, organized labor, churches, through their convention bodies, and the press are urging that the Governor of West Virginia do everything possible to bring about the early ratification of the Amendment.

THE Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana will meet in annual convention at New Orleans on November 29.

THE Virginia Equal Suffrage League will meet in annual convention in Richmond on November 20 and 21.

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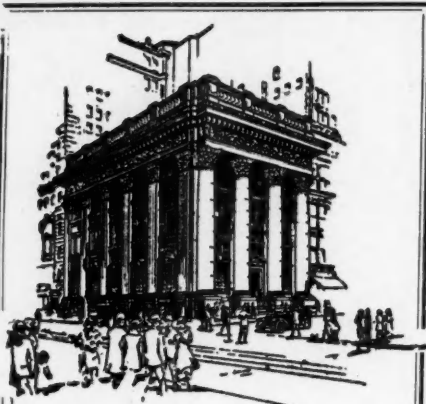
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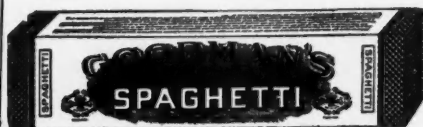
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It is no new thing to Miss Jenney to break ground for the admission of women into the high places to which it has pleased men mainly to call themselves. She is the pioneer woman lawyer of Western New York and the most prominent one in that part of the state. The daughter of the late Colonel Edwin S. Jenney, long one of the leading Democrats of Western New York, she read law in her father's office and then sought admission to the Cornell Law School. Nominally co-educational, Cornell shrank in ladylike alarm from the invasion of its law school by the



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Woman student and shut the door in her face. Thereupon she went to Ann Arbor where co-education really co-edded. Here she was the only woman member of her class and its vice-president. Cornell, discovering that Ann Arbor could graduate a woman in law without upsetting the solar system, thereupon grew red in the face and opened its doors to Miss Jenney for some special work on New York state law.

During her father's life-time Miss Jenney was managing clerk of his extensive law offices. After his death she engaged in practice on her own account. To the poor of Syracuse her office has been a court of constant resort. She organized the Legal Relief Society, and her advice has been commandeered by the needy, men and women alike.

She is a prominent member of the Woman's Democratic Club of Onondago County, a flourishing political organization now under the presidency of Miss Harriet May Mills.

It was Miss Jenney who organized the Syracuse Council of Women's Clubs with its platform of educational, philanthropic and municipal interests. And it was Miss Jenney again who organized the Professional Women's League of Syracuse.

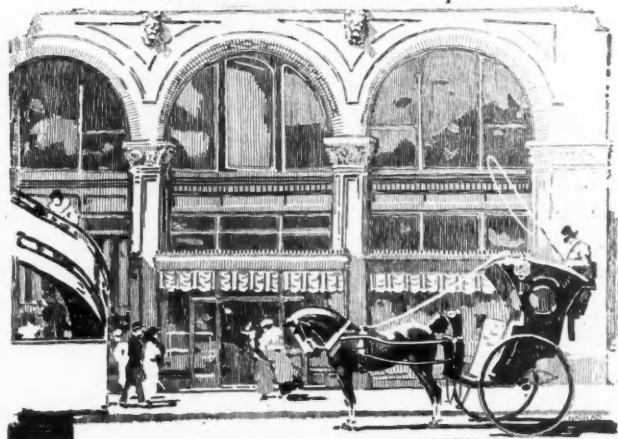
The Syracuse Herald voiced a state-wide satisfaction in her appointment when it said:

"The Herald is confident that Miss Jenney will justify the trust confided in her by alert, faithful and efficient service. Her training and experience as a practicing attorney are credentials amply establishing her intellectual qualifications for this office. Not only her fellow partisans, but fair-minded Republicans as well, will concede the sentimental fitness of this recognition by a Democratic administration of the daughter of a Syracuse Democrat of cherished memory, and of a mother whose interest in the welfare of the party has been strengthened by the recollection of old domestic associations and is now manifested by her active share in the counsels and activities of the Democratic organization."

THE fifty-first annual convention of the Illinois League of Women Voters was held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on October 30 and 31.

THE New York State League of Women Voters held its annual conference at Utica November 18 and 19. The Hotel Utica was the headquarters.

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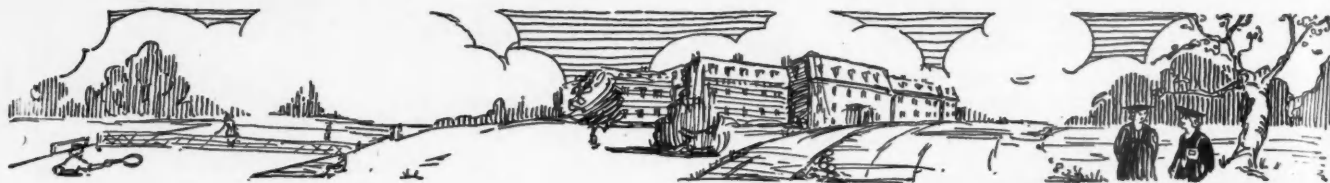
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What do You Know About Congress?

WOMEN have turned their binoculars on Congress during recent years in a wholly unprecedented manner. The Federal Suffrage Amendment has been responsible. For weeks and months, through session after session, women have sat in the galleries of House and Senate in Washington, watching the fortunes of the Federal Suffrage Amendment—and not oblivious to a good many other things as they watched. They have learned the ins and outs of parliamentary procedure, its subterfuges, its belittling close-of-session tricks. They have learned the conduct of House and Senate Committee programs and have appeared at their hearings to be quizzed about suffrage or to listen to quizzes on other subjects. They have learned the “etiquette of the Hill” and how not to trip over its red tape. They have learned the personnel of both houses—all through the 64th, 65th and 66th Congresses they could

tell you the answer to the ever pertinent question “who’s that speaking” as quickly as they could get a glimpse of the man on the floor. They learned to know what the United States Senate looks like when you look down on the top of its head, which, as you know, is bald in most spots. They learned to recognize and bear with the formal little vanities with which Senators, old and young, fortify the sense of their own importance; they learned the ugly ferocities of party politics; they saw the dignity of office subverted to party; they came to know the usual line-up on all questions; they learned to expect that the man who opposed the suffrage amendment also opposed child labor legislation. They learned to expect that many of those men would on occasion balance a great principle in the scales with party advantage—stall, filibuster, delay, juggle, manoeuvre, all for the sake of party profit; they learned that to the consciences of some of these men it meant nothing to stand up and make a loud noise for state rights when that noise could be directed against the Federal Suffrage Amendment; and then turn about and vote for the federal prohibition amendment with never a sound for state rights. They learned the program of federal legislation and took sides on the great issues of the day with a sharpened personal knowledge of them.

OVER and over, it was borne in on the women who learned these things, and their corollaries, that other women, all women should be learning them. Instead of being something remote, off at Washington, the Congress was something at home, something with its hand in the market basket and on the wage scale. Even when its deliberations were barraged under such titles as “the revision of the tariff” what it was really talking about was what you would have to pay for shoes and stockings and kitchen ware and woollens. And through some of its dullest sounding pow-wows over the reclamation of arid lands there beat, like a tom-tom, the intimation of some great land steal that would some day get across the homestead path of many a woman who was probably not at the moment considering that she had anything



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personal at stake in the United States Congress.

OVER and over these things have been borne in until finally there has come to be all over the United States a definite effort on the part of the women expert Congress watchers to try to rouse all women to an understanding of the functions of Congress and an intelligent demand on Congressmen. It amounts to a small but growing crusade. In the result you find women's organizations all over the country taking up the Federal legislative program for discussion and you find women leaders going about the country to speak before these organizations in clarification of the program. Carrying Congress to the women is the idea.

Getting Congress at home in this way, women are opening their eyes and ears with far keener interest in that body than they could possibly take in a Congress off at Washington. It is conceivable that it is going to be an awful nuisance to the Congressman—to begin with; for it promises to reflect itself upon Washington in unprecedented ways. Perhaps, to end with, it may help some to have intelligent and active cooperation back home when the fortunes of constructive measures are in the balance.

THE woman who more than anybody else is instigating this "Carrying Congress to the Women" crusade is a woman who probably knows more about Congress than any other woman in the country, not just its personnel and its tricks and manners, but its whole potentiality, as well. Her name is Maud Wood Park. She was for two years chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

She says that the 65th Congress had the job of saving civilization—the war job—but that the 66th has the immeasurably greater job of making civilization worth saving—the reconstruction job.

Has the United States entered upon a new phase of its political career? Mrs. Park thinks it has. She believes that there is now an open door into which the people may enter if they will. She says that "a hopeful sign about

the Congressional situation is that the people of the country have now got into the habit of trying to find out what Congress is doing. 'Open covenants, openly arrived at,' is, at least in domestic affairs, conceivably possible. This is one of the results of the war which should not be lost."

Mrs. Park's familiarity with Congressional affairs has proved to her that the person who usually pushes legislative matters in Washington is the interested person. Congressmen hear from home only when some one's personal or financial affairs are touched, when all screws possible are put upon the representative by a personally interested constituency. "Is it any wonder," she wants to know, "if the men in Washington come to think that the so-called forces for good in the country are lukewarm?"

"In this period of reconstruction since the war the latchstring of Congress is out as never before to the most recent group to be enfranchised—the women of the country. These women say they want reforms in matters affecting their daily living, such as the cost of food, the care of children, the educational standards of the country. Do they really want them? Behind the political laissez faire which the chronic grumbler holds responsible for what's wrong with the world are the omissions of the grumbler himself."

Continued on next page

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Congress

(Continued from preceding page)

ONE thing that Mrs. Park's experience with Congress impressed on her and that she in turn is impressing on the women is the fact that there is nothing absolute in good and evil, measures or men. It's all relative, some good and some bad in all. Wholesale condemnation, the rigid, square-toed line-up, gets us nowhere. Particularly the rigid line-up within the party gets us nowhere. One of America's acute political

WE shall be glad to have readers of the Woman Citizen who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.

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needs today is a body of independent voters who will look the field over, judge relatively and change party and opinion as need may be.

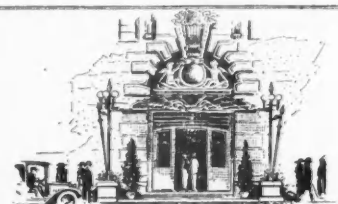
Manifestly, what Mrs. Park is after is to rouse in woman the sense that the man at Washington, whatever his faults and his foibles, is but the effect of a back-home situation or lethargy for which woman must assume her fair share of responsibility.

As she goes about among the women, all over the country, introducing them to the ways and manners and personnel of Congress, expounding pending Federal legislation, explaining the "Kenyon bills" as part of a constructive industrial program, showing why women should support the Smith-Towner bill for a national educational department, interesting them in Congress's proposed legislative safeguards for mother and child, making them pay attention to the national resources and Congress's disposition of them, getting them to formulate their convictions as to the budget legislation, Mrs. Park is also mapping out for them the main drifts of the day, economic and political, so that they shall not see Congress and its acts in isolated splendor, or obloquy, but as parts of the national whole which is in relation to the whole world.

She is scheduled for lectures at various points East and West for the next few months. During November and December she will deliver a course before the League of Women Voters of New York City. This local league but reflects a far-reaching set of values when it asks, as it does apropos to Mrs. Park's lectures:

What Do You Know About Congress?

"If you pride yourself on being an intelligent voter, you will want to know all that you can about every branch of the government. Can you honestly say that you understand the procedure in both houses of Congress, that you have a first hand knowledge about the Congressmen, that you know their plans and ideals and what legislation is pending? If you don't know these things, you ought to. And we're calling in an expert to tell you about them."



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[We didn't know how nice it was until we had to stop turning it out for seven weeks.—Ed.]

MRS. Harriet Taylor Upton has announced through the Headquarters News Bulletin that while she is president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, she will not ally herself with any political party. Mrs. Upton found it necessary to make this statement because of persistent reports to the effect that she had accepted appointment as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Republican party of the state.

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WHAT I THINK OF PELMANISM - By George Creel

PELMANISM is the biggest thing that has come to the United States in many a year. With a record of 400,000 successes in England, this famous course in mind training has been Americanized at last, and is now operated by Americans in America for American men and women. Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. For twenty years it has been teaching people how to think; how to use fully the senses of which they are conscious; how to discover and to train the senses of which they have been unconscious. Pelmanism is merely the science of thinking; the science of putting right thought into successful action; the science of that mental team play that is the one true source of efficiency, the one master key that opens all doors to advancement.

I heard first of Pelmanism during a recent visit in London. Its matter filled pages in every paper and magazine and wherever one went there was talk of Pelmanism. "Are you a Pelmanist?" was a common question.

It was T. P. O'Connor who satisfied my curiosity and gave me facts. By 1918 alone there were 400,000 Pelmanists, figuring in every walk and condition of life. Lords and ladies of high degree, clerks and cooks, members of Parliament, laborers, clergymen and actors, farmers, lawyers, doctors, coal miners, soldiers and sailors, even generals and admirals, were all Pelmanizing and heads of great business houses were actually enrolling their entire staffs in the interest of larger efficiency.

The famous General Sir F. Maurice, describing it as a "system of mind drill based on scientific principles," urged its adoption by the army. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Admiral Lord Beresford indorsed it over their signatures. In France, Flanders and Italy over 100,000 soldiers of the empire were talking Pelmanism in order to fit themselves for return to civil life, and many members of the American Expeditionary Force were following this example.

Well-known writers like Jerome K. Jerome, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Max Pemberton, the Baroness Orczy and E. F. Benson were writing columns in praise and interpretation of Pelmanism. Great editors like Sir William Robertson Nicoll and educators such as Sir James Yoxall were going so far as to suggest its inclusion in the British educational system.

As a matter of fact, the thing had all the force and sweep of a religion. It went deep into life, far down beneath all surface emotions, and bedded its roots in the very centres of individual being. It was an astonishing phenomenon, virtually compelling my interest, and I agreed gladly when certain members of Parliament offered to take me to Pelham House. A growing enthusiasm led me to study the plan in detail, and it is out of the deepest conviction that I make these flat statements:

Pelmanism can, and does, develop and strengthen such qualities as will power, concentration, ambition, self-reliance, judgment and memory.

Pelmanism can, and does, substitute "I will" for "I wish" by curing mind wandering and wool gathering.



GEORGE CREEL
President Pelman Institute of America

Viewed historically, Pelmanism is a study in intelligent growth. Twenty years ago it was a simple memory training system.

The founder of Pelmanism had an idea. He went to the leading psychologists of England, and also to those of America, and said: "I have a good memory system. I think I may say that it is the best. But it occurs to me that there is small point in memory unless there's a mind behind it. You gentlemen teach the science of the mind. But you teach it only to those who come to you. And few come, for psychology is looked upon as 'highbrow.' Why can't we popularize it? Why can't we make people train their minds just as they train their bodies? Why can't you put all that you have to teach into a series of simple, understandable lessons that can be grasped by the average man with an average education?"

And the eminent professors did it! Pelmanism today is the one known course in applied psychology, the one course that builds mind as a physical instructor builds muscle.

It teaches how to develop personality, how to build character, how to strengthen individuality. Instead of training memory alone, or will-power alone, or reasoning power alone it recognizes the absolute interdependency of these powers and trains them together.

It is not, however, an educational machine for grinding out standardized brains, for it realizes that there are wide differences in the minds and problems of men. It develops individual mentality to its highest power.

The course comes in twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." They are sent one at a time and the student fills out work sheets that are gone over, with pen and ink, by a staff of trained instructors. There is nothing arduous about the course, and it offers no great difficulties, but it does require application. Pelmanism has got to be worked at.

There is no "magic" or "mystery" about it. It is not "learned in an evening."

You can take a pill for a sluggish liver but all the patent medicines in the world can't help a sluggish mind.

Pelmanism is not a "pill" system. It proceeds upon the scientific theory that there is no law in nature that condemns the human mind to permanent limitations. It develops the mental faculties by regular exercise, just as the athlete develops his muscles.

Brains are not evolved by miracles. Just as the arms stay weak or grow flabby, when not used so does an unexercised mind stay weak or grow flabby.

Pelmanism is the science of Get There—getting there quickly, surely, finely! Not for men alone, but for women as well. Women in commercial pursuits have the same problems to overcome as men. Women in the home are operating a business, a highly specialized, complex business, requiring every ounce of judgment, energy, self-reliance and quick decision that it is possible to develop.

I say deliberately, and with the deepest conviction, that Pelmanism will do what it promises to do.

Talk of quick and large salary raises suggests quackery, but with my own eyes I saw bundles of letters telling how Pelmanism had increased earning capacities from 20 to 200 per cent. With my own ears I heard the testimony of employers to this effect. Why not? Increased efficiency is worth more money. Aroused ambition, heightened energies, refuse to let a man rest content with "well enough."

But Pelmanism is bigger than that. There's more to it than the making of money. It makes for a richer and more wholesome and more interesting life.

One may utilize Pelmanism as a means of achieving some immediate purpose—financial, social, educational or cultural—but the advantages of the training touch life and living at every point. (Signed) George Creel.

Note.—In bringing Pelmanism to America, the needs of the United States have been considered at every point. Plan, methods and principles remain the same but American psychologists have Americanized the lessons and American instructors, carefully trained in the course, will pass upon every work sheet.

Pelmanism is taught entirely by correspondence. There are twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." The course can be completed in three to twelve months, depending entirely upon the amount of time devoted to study.

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"Mind and Memory" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself with its wealth of original thought and incisive observation. It has benefits of its own that will make the reader keep it.

Accompanying the book is a statement by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, giving this eminent author's view on the course of study. After you understand Pelmanism and appreciate what it will do for you, you will want to become a Pelmanist at once.

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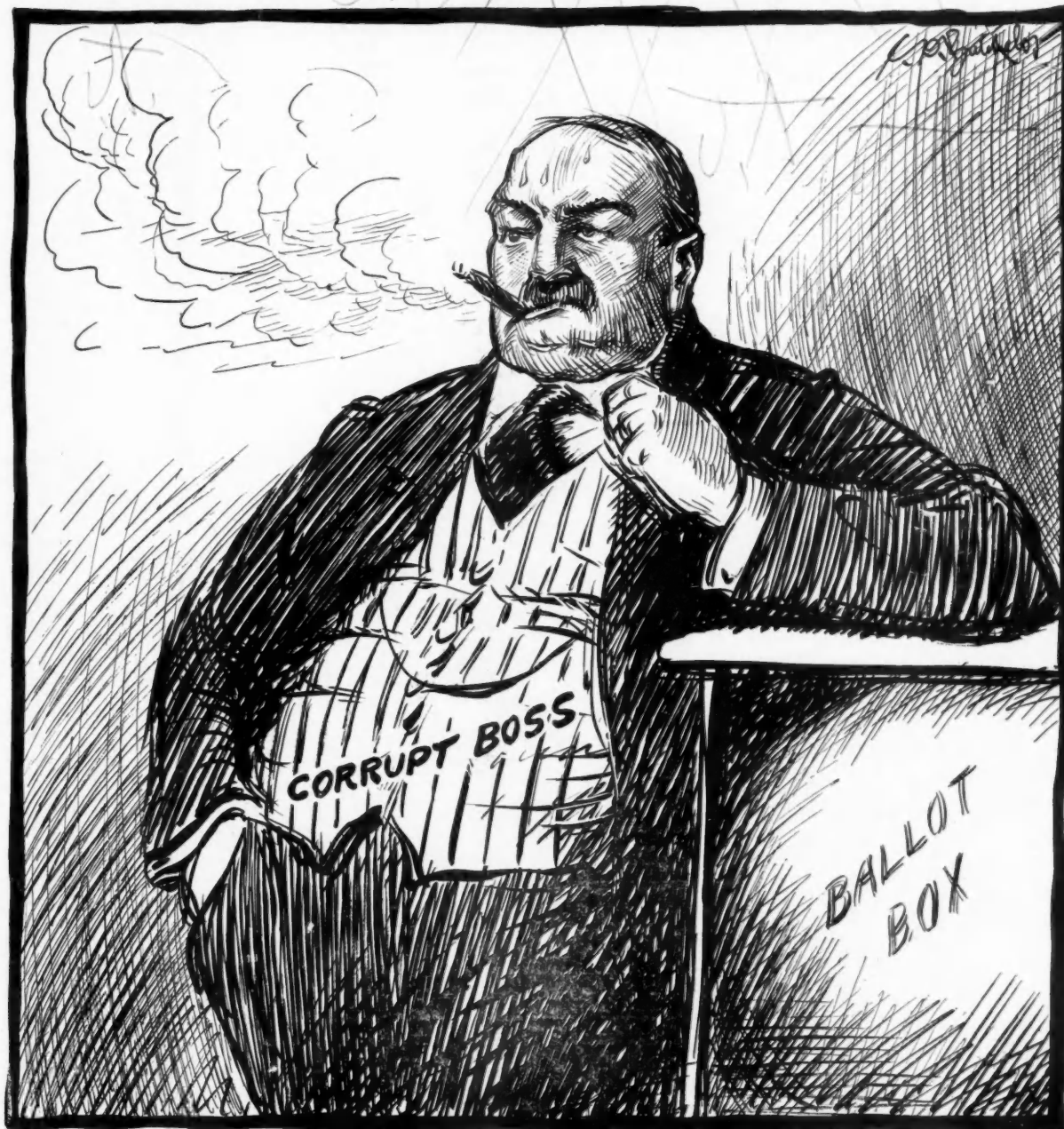
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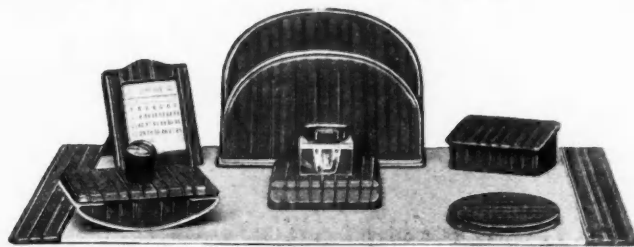
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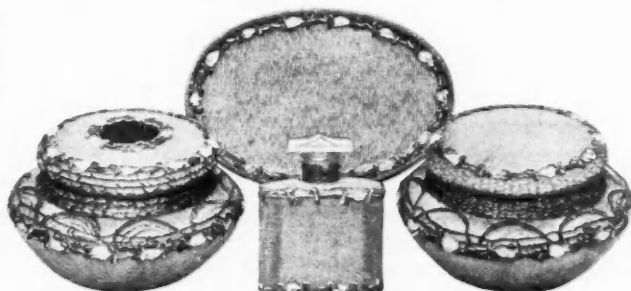
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DECEMBER 6, 1919

No. 20

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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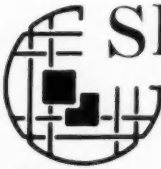
171 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

KNOX MADE COATS

for
W O M E N



 SEVERAL new models in soft materials—Duvyteen, Peach Bloom, and Knox Camel's Hair.

Also an advance showing of
Women's Sport Clothes and
Hats for Palm Beach and Cuba.

A department which will give prompt and careful attention to correspondence orders is at your disposal.

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THE TOILET GOODS DEPARTMENT

has received an exclusive importation of the Beauty Preparations of

MME. LÉONIE BERNÈDE,
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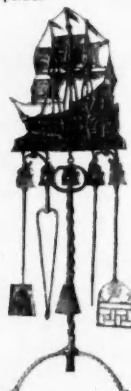
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1018—"Meditation" book ends, finished in polychrome and gold bronze. fit in well in any library. A great many books can be placed between their confines. 5½ in. long. Complete, \$12.00 the pair.



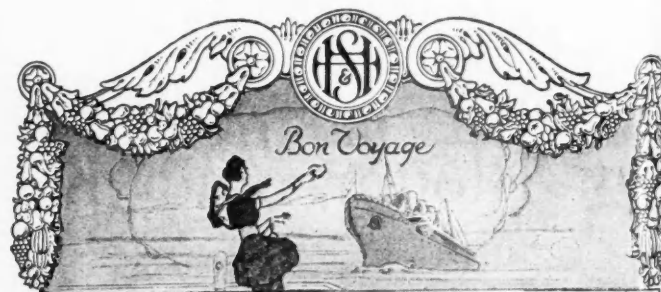
1140—No bride ever received too many candlesticks. These are 7¼ in. high, decorated in antique gold and polychrome colors. Decorated candles. Complete, \$6.50.



1091—The last touch in originality and utility for the hearthstone of the home, is this unique fire-set. From the glittering waves beneath the keel of the good ship Don Fernando, hang fire-irons, hearthbrush, shovel, poker, and quaint toaster, all of bright, polished brass. Complete, \$50.00.

OVINGTON'S
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NEW YORK



Steamer Baskets



The
Fruit
Shop

H. HICKS & SON
557 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK



The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

DECEMBER 6, 1919

NUMBER 20

Oppose Wadsworth!

WHATEVER else is blurred, whatever else is hazy, in this world of half lights and half truths and half baked efforts to do better and be better, one thing is as clear as the noon-day sun: New York women can not tolerate any proposition on the part of Republicans looking to the naming of Senator Wadsworth as the candidate of the Republican party to succeed himself as senior Senator from New York.

And one more thing is as clear as the noon-day sun: If New York women could tolerate Senator Wadsworth as the Republican candidate the women of the rest of the country would repudiate them unflinchingly.

So much has been brought out by the state convention of the New York League of Women Voters last month and its subsequent reaction from all over the country. The distinguishing feature of that convention was the placing of the organization on record "as opposed to Senator Wadsworth's nomination or election," and committed to do "everything in our power to defeat him."

The action was anticipated, indeed predestined. That the Republicans of New York State should even contemplate the placing of Senator Wadsworth's name in nomination is astounding when viewed in connection with their interest in the women's vote. It offends women's intelligence, it affronts their common sense.

In this crisis the Republican party should come, and come quickly, to the realization that if it chooses Senator Wadsworth as its nominee it cuts the ground from under its feet in any approach to the New York woman voter.

Are women to forget that Senator Wadsworth's vote withheld from them this very vote of theirs which he is now to come supplanting of them?

Are they to forget that when his "aye" alone would have saved the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the 65th Congress and sent it speeding to the 43 Legislatures ready for it in 1919, his "nay" rang out the loudest of any in the Senate Chamber?

Are they to forget the hours, days, weeks and months of agonized suspense endured because New York's representative would not represent New York and her mandate to him, but frankly chose to represent himself and Mrs. Wadsworth instead?

Are they to forget the cost in health and strength and money and time and energy and happiness entailed by his short and selfish vision?

It is not thinkable that the Republicans can be party to their own defeat, their own belittling and undoing, by choosing a man so crippled in appeal, a man who must confine his appeal to the man voter, who surely could not, for very pride's sake, come suppliant to the woman voter whose cause he has so long injure and derided.

What a spectacle that would be!

On what a ripple of women's laughter would that appeal go down into political history!

There will be nothing partisan in the women's opposition to Senator Wadsworth. Republican women will join with Democratic women to defeat him. The Republican leaders of the state and nation should not let themselves be misled on this score. Even aside from his suffrage record, Senator Wadsworth is *no grata* to the women. He is a class-bound feudalism. With him special privilege has outweighed the happiness and health of little children. His record on child labor matches his suffrage record.

The Republican party has been doing all in its power to convince women that it is the party that is consistently considering the woman voter and making it possible for her to be drawn into the party ranks with the least violence to her ideals and interests. How absurd becomes the claim if Senator Wadsworth is to be selected as a party spokesman. Consider, too, the handicap placed upon Republican women workers if the party asks them to approach women at large in advocacy of Senator Wadsworth. They will be made ridiculous from end to end of the state. They know it and the outlook holds no allurements for them.

To choose Senator Wadsworth as the Republican nominee is to choose the hostility of the women of the state regardless of party. It is to invoke such a campaign of opposition as has seldom been waged in the Empire State. It is to renew the old spirit of the suffrage campaigns. It is to set the temple bells to ringing. To women a campaign against Senator Wadsworth will not be a campaign. It will be a crusade.

Showing Women How

ALWAYS the male mind tends towards becoming guide, philosopher and friend to all things feminine. That woman shall never evade her manifest duties—perfectly manifest to him—is man's constant preoccupation. He knows—he has always known—just what she can do and how she can do it—he was born knowing it. He is an impregnable authority on ethics—for women. He knows her limitations far, far better than she knows them herself. He has always told her so.

The editorial male mind held itself slightly aloof when the International Conference of Women Doctors first gathered in New York. Then, with a sigh of relief it settled into the belief that these doctors were going to concern themselves primarily with improvement in the health and efficiency of women and children—a good job too, it thought. Patronage and approval were handed out in equal portions.

But before the Conference was over, once more the male brow corrugated, once again the male mind was subconsciously stirred. It appeared that women doctors were interested in the whole field of medicine, the whole realm of humanity, that they are taking down some useless barriers between male and female, and doing it a little mockingly. The ponderous editorial male pen started to call a halt. It patiently shoved the women doctors back to the health of women and children. It gravely admonished them not to be

tempted "to reform the world." The practical aim of the Conference, which was announced as "improvement of the health of women and children" was held to be much more in their line; it was "peculiarly a woman's job."

The male of the species designates to what ends the first organized energy of women physicians should be devoted. And in every detail this male lay mind is cock-sure of itself, whatever the business of woman, specific, technical or professional, it undertakes to direct. And those women doctors? They went about their business, smiling a little mysteriously, perfectly undisturbed by the fact that ink-stained hands of the editorial male were waving frantically at them to stop, and go the other way.

Brass Tacks and Yukonese

YUKON Territory may be only a mere chit among the commonwealths of the world, but it is a wise child and knows its own election laws. It has seen much confusion among the peoples of the earth about who are people and when they are it.

It has been looking on at older governments and taken notice of the fact that when women pay taxes, or break laws, or buy food, or rent houses, they are full-sized people. But just as soon as they get into the habit of thinking themselves people, then some law maker comes along and takes the joy out of life by deciding that they are not people, are not anything, in fact. In other words, Mr. Homo and Mrs. Homo and the whole Homo family are people to the sociologists, but up to recently only Mr. Homo and Mr. Homo's grown son, were "people" to the politicians.

All this, says young Yukon, sounds like nonsense. One can't be and not be at the same time. It defies philosophy. Let us get down to brass tacks and define what and whom we are talking about when we say people.

Therefore, the Yukon Council did pass an "Ordinance Respecting Elections" on May 20, 1919, which reads: "In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, words importing the masculine gender include females and the words "voter" and "elector" include both men and women, and the provisions of and all forms hereby provided shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to women as well as men. (2) In regard to all matters coming within the provisions of this Ordinance, women shall be upon an absolute equality with and have the same rights and privileges, and be subject to the same penalties and disabilities as men."

Thus has Yukon cleared away much useless detritus in words simple enough for the way-faring man, though a fool.

Can we Measure Fatigue?

IT may sound commercial to talk about the economic value of the human machine but it certainly has an economic value. And if caring for human bodies for efficiency's sake will bring about juster and more humane results than have the pleasanter-sounding philanthropic movements of the past, why not use them and be glad? At all events this motive of efficiency is making progress, whereas humane motives have come to little.

War is a curious brute exemplifying Samson's riddle: "Out of the eater came forth meat and out of the strong came forth sweetness." The war gave an unexampled stimulus, according to Dr. Frederic Lee, professor of physiology in Columbia University, to study minutely the human mechanism so

strangely neglected before. Dr. Lee, who is also consulting physiologist to the United States Public Health Service, told the conference of International Women Doctors in New York that there is now in four countries, Great Britain, Canada, France and the United States, a concerted movement to institute a valuable research into the highest efficiency of the factory worker. He showed upon a screen charts and diagrams gauging physiological reactions and output, based upon the duration of labor and its strain.

The period of highest production seems, generally speaking, to be in the middle of the forenoon, according to scientific measurements; after the "practice effect." This excellent point when the eye and brain and muscular correlation are at their maximum, generally drops a little on account of fatigue, picks itself up after the noon rest and drops badly again at the end of the day. The most spectacular diagram shown was that of the twelve-hour night work, the down grade lines after ten hours becoming so appalling as to show the bad economy as well as the inhumanity of keeping human beings at tension for so long a period. "When fatigue during the working period becomes pronounced," said Dr. Lee, "means ought to be discovered for lessening it. Paradoxical as it may seem, this can probably be done while at the same time maintaining or increasing the total output. Shortening the working period will frequently do it. Introducing recess periods during the working spell often proves helpful in the same direction. A five-hour continuous working spell unbroken by rest periods is probably always too long for the best results."

THE most interesting of Dr. Lee's charts gave the comparative increase of output in a lessened day for heavy, medium and light work. With several hours decrease in time in a week, the output for very severe and even moderately severe work was increased to the point of 22 per cent. Even in very light work there was a loss in output of only one per cent for the diminished working period. "Overtime is inadvisable, as is also Sunday work following a week's labor." Dr. Lee is sure excessive heat tends to impair strength and reduce production. Accidents to workers, which are caused by fatigue, inexperience and other factors, and many of which are preventable, are a grave source of inefficiency, as is also the lack of adequate and suitable food. A high labor turnover, while expensive, is also incompatible with high production. The very common limitation of work on the part of workers to a point far below their physiological capacity means a low production. The problem of women as compared with men in industry is not a problem of their physiological differences. This science endeavors to discover what the worker is fitted for, what he is capable of, and under what conditions he can do his best without exhaustion or other physical detriment. It endeavors to learn and point out to the employer rational methods of securing a high production. It conduces to the advantage of both employer and worker, and offers ground for the recognition of the identity of their interests. What is now needed is an extension of scientific investigation, the education of industrial managers and workers, and the sympathetic co-operation of those persons who can aid financially in extending and establishing the new order.

This may seem a cold-blooded method of obtaining results, but if efficiency is the god of this generation, and economy is his prophet, following his rules seems to be bringing about some long looked for results.

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Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session (Nine)

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
 Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
 Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
 Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
 Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
 Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
 Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
 Georgia—June 24, 1919.
 Alabama—July 8, 1919.

Ratified by Special Session (Fifteen)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
 Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
 Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
 Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup for Dec. 8.
 Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
 South Dakota—Conditionally called by Governor Norbeck for Dec. 3.
 Utah*—Ratified September 30.
 Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
 Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
 California*—Ratified Nov. 1.
 Montana*—Ratified July 30.
 Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
 New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
 Maine*—Ratified Nov. 5.
 North Dakota*—Nov. 25.

Special Sessions for Other Purposes

North Carolina—Special session called.

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920

That have not ratified

(Five)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 14	60 days

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921

That have not yet ratified

(Four)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

Biennial

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921 Unless Special Session Is Called

Have not yet ratified

Thirteen

	Next Legislature	Limit
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Idaho	January 6	60 days
Indiana	January 9	
Nevada	January 20	60 days
New Mexico	January 1	None
North Carolina	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Oregon	January 6	40 days
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
West Virginia	January 8	45 days

Quadrennially

Alabama-----Convened July 8, 1919. Next session in 1923.

Recapitulation

Ratified

1. Illinois ----- (June 10)
2. Wisconsin ---- (June 10)
3. Michigan ---- (June 10)
4. Kansas ----- (June 16)
5. Ohio ----- (June 16)
6. New York ---- (June 16)
7. Pennsylvania -- (June 24)
8. Massachusetts -- (June 25)
9. Texas ----- (June 28)
10. Iowa ----- (July 2)
11. Missouri ----- (July 3)
12. Arkansas ---- (July 28)
13. Montana. ---- (July 30)
14. Nebraska ---- (July 31)
15. Minnesota ---- (Sept. 8)
16. New Hampshire (Sept 10)
17. Utah ----- (Sept. 30)
18. California --- (Nov. 1)
19. Maine ----- (Nov. 5)
20. North Dakota -- (Nov. 25)

Did not ratify

1. Georgia.
2. Alabama.

Still to act

26

Harvest in December

IN all probability South Dakota will have ratified by the time this is read. December 3 was the date tentatively set for the state's special session, to be called by the Governor on condition that the legislators would defray their own expenses for the session. A majority were pledged to do this. Colorado is scheduled to act on December 8. Nevada and Idaho may likewise find ratification dates in December.

The League of Women Voters' Mission

As Reported by One of the Missionaries

FROM South Dakota to Colorado the League of Women Voters' Mission explained the League and then swung back toward the coast to visit Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona and New Mexico.

Speaking with Mrs. Catt at the conference have been: Dr. Valeria Parker, chairman of the social hygiene committee of the League; Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, chairman of the food committee; Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield, representing the committee on unification of civil codes; Miss Marjorie Shuler, representing the child welfare committee. Mrs. Costigan left the party at Denver, Miss Jessie Haver representing her for the remainder of the trip. Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, chairman of the committee on unification of civil codes, and Miss Julia Lathrop of the child welfare committee participated in the first of the conferences.

Two-day sessions were held in the various states, Mrs. Catt speaking on the ratification situation and the purposes of the League and the committee representatives conducting conferences. Mass meetings and public dinners were on all the programs but even these did not suffice to give all the information desired about the League, so that the speakers appeared before other groups of men's and women's organizations in all the cities visited. They also investigated local laws in preparation for the submission of a proposed legislative program of standards to the next League convention.

A large and enthusiastic conference was held at Mitchell, South Dakota, under the auspices of the state suffrage association with Mrs. John L. Pyle, its president, as chairman. The association organized a League of Women Voters with Mrs. Pyle at its head and sent a resolution to Governor Norbeck asking him to call a special session to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

THE Minnesota Equal Suffrage Association, which arranged for the conference in that state, responded to the call by organizing a League with Mrs. Andreas Ueland, who has for so long and so ably led the suffrage association as chairman, raising six thousand dollars for the first year's work and inaugurating in connection with the state university a citizenship school for one week in November. From the surrounding states many groups of women went to Minneapolis for the conference, including Mrs. Grace Clendenning, president of the North Dakota Suffrage Association, and Mrs. James Devitt, former president of the Iowa association. A feature of the conference was a mass meeting attended by 4,000 persons.

THE Seattle City Federation of Women's Clubs was the hostess for the Washington conference with Mrs. H. A. Bonnar, its president, as chairman of the conference. The State Legislative Council co-operated by taking charge of one day. Representatives of existing state organizations were elected by the conference on a temporary committee, with Mrs. Edward P. Fick of Seattle as chairman, to effect a permanent affiliation of state organizations in a League of Women Voters. Another committee of other representatives of state organizations was formed to urge a special session for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, Mrs. Clark of Seattle being chairman of the committee. In the first twenty-four hours the committee secured two thousand signatures to a petition for the session.

AT the conference in Portland, Oregon also assumed the double duty of speeding up its ratification and organizing a League of Women Voters. Two committees of representatives of existing state organizations were appointed, Mrs. Elliott Corbett of Portland, chairman of the Oregon Equal Suffrage Alliance, being elected permanent chairman of the ratification committee and temporary chairman of the organization committee for the League of Women Voters. The ratification committee was given the power to raise \$6,000 if need be to pay the expenses of the extra session. The Oregon Equal Suffrage Association was in charge of the conference with Mrs. Corbett as presiding officer.

WHEN Mrs. Catt's resonant tones rang through the banquet room at the conference in Laramie, "And Wyoming has not ratified," it was just fifty years to the minute from the night on which William Bright, by the light of a lamp, wrote the words of the Wyoming equal suffrage bill, words which carried around the world and have borne fruit in the enfranchisement of millions of women, English women, Norwegian women, African women, German women.

"And Wyoming has not ratified." The conference adopted a resolution asking Governor Carey to call a special session to ratify the federal amendment on December 10, the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the Wyoming suffrage bill and the legal day to recognize the suffrage law of Wyoming. The resolution was signed by women from many of the counties in the state. The little university town of Laramie as a town welcomed the visitors, in addition to the official committee headed by Mrs. Melville Brown and Dr. Grace Raymond Heberd and delegations from the rest of the state. The speakers included Mrs. Eva Downey, the mother of ten children and for fifty years a voter, and Judge Melville Brown, one of the two surviving members of the second territorial Legislature who helped the suffragists of Wyoming in their successful resistance to repeal of the suffrage bill by that body. Secretary of State W. E. Chaplin spoke, representing the Governor. There were present the daughter of the first woman juror in the world and a grand-daughter, who confessed that her grand-father was an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of Susan B. Anthony. Wyoming chose its League of Women Voters officers and members for the eight committees of the national League.

THE Legislative Council of the Colorado State Federation of Women's Clubs welcomed the mission to Denver, the Denver Woman's Club gave its clubhouse for the meetings and the Colorado Equal Suffrage League provided the decorations. A resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Legislative Council to work out a plan for the affiliation of the existing state organizations with the League and to appoint representatives on the eight national committees. Another resolution unanimously adopted urged Governor Shoup to call a special session of the Legislature for ratification.

UTAH, first state to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment of the four states which for so many years formed the only white spot on the suffrage map, is for the League of Women Voters. In anticipation of the coming of Mrs. Catt and the other members of the League of Women Voters' mission the state

formed a preliminary organization and appointed a representative to each of the eight national committees. Enthusiastic promises of cooperation followed the speeches at the Salt Lake City conference and a state organization was effected with Mrs. E. S. Kinney of Salt Lake City, as chairman.

Women who helped win suffrage in Utah had a prominent part in the conference. The honorary chairman was Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, pioneer suffragist, 93 years young. The presiding officer was Mrs. Emily S. Richards, who was elected president of the Utah state suffrage council when it was organized twenty years ago by Mrs. Catt and has stood stalwart and true to her task ever since. The club women gave generous help; the chairman of arrangements was Mrs. E. E. Corfmann.

State and city officials attended the conference and formal welcome was given for the state by Acting-Governor Bennion and for the city by Mayor Ferry.

IN addition to the speeches by Mrs. Catt, Dr. Valeria Parker, chairman of the Social Morality Committee of the League of Women Voters; Mrs. E. Jean Nelson-Penfield, representing the committee on Codification of the civil laws; Miss Jessie Haver, representing the Committee on Food Supply and Demand; Miss Marjorie Shuler, representing the Committee on Election Laws and the Committee on Child welfare, there was an introduction of the chairmen chosen for Utah who are to serve on the eight national committees of the League. There was an earnestness of the spirit with which the Utah women are coming into the League in the speech by Mrs. Widsöe, president of the Salt Lake City Federation of Women's Clubs, who is the Utah member of the American Citizenship Committee. Mrs. Widsöe said, "It is our right to select the good men for public office. It is our duty to support them when they are elected. No man gives his best service when he is constantly criticized. He does his best work when his efforts are understood and appreciated."

The welcome was a general one from the various organizations of the city. On the Sunday preceding the conference Mrs. Catt spoke in the Tabernacle to about 4,000 persons. On Monday a general assembly was called at the University of Utah to hear her speak and a luncheon was given by President and Mrs. Widsöe, following the address. The Rotary Club, which has previously welcomed women as speakers only when they represented war work organizations, invited Mrs. Catt, Miss Haver and Miss Shuler to speak and the Young Women's Christian Association gave a dinner in honor of the party.

"Nevada's chivalry demands that she go on record ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment and thus help to extend to other commonwealths that which has so richly blessed her own life" declared Governor Boyle of Nevada, in sharing with the Reno mass meeting the secret of the special session which he long ago promised Mrs. Catt.

Governor Boyle was the only local speaker at the Reno conference, which was presided over by the state suffrage president, Mrs. J. F. Patrick of Reno, who was elected chairman of the Nevada League of Women Voters. The Woman's Club gave its attractive house for the day meetings and the mass meeting was at the Rialto theater. On the first day of the conference a luncheon was given at the Riverside Hotel. On the second afternoon the men of the Commercial Club gave a motor trip for the party, followed by a reception in their honor at the University of Nevada and a dinner by President and Mrs. Clark of the University.

From Nevada the mission departed for California.

What Mrs. Catt Told the West

"We are entering a struggle in which constitutional and political methods of evolution are in conflict with direct methods of revolution. This is no time for neutrality. Those who believe in evolution rather than revolution should be up and doing."

"Looking backward over the past hundred years it is not difficult to point out many serious and lamentable mistakes men voters have made. Women voters will be doubly culpable if, knowing these facts of history, they make the same sort of mistakes."

"Neither state nor nation should temporize with the problems of government before them. Lynchings, compelling the kissing of the American flag, deportation is not meeting the situation. The nation is suffering from having so long kept the tools of government from women. Home means more to woman than it ever can to man. Since the earliest forms of civilization when a dugout with its wood fires was the center of the home, woman with her children has been the defender of that spot and she will continue to defend it to the last."

"The League of Women Voters is not to dissolve any present organization but to unite all existing organizations of women who believe in its principles. It is not to create sex antagonism but to develop co-operation between men and women. It is not to lure women from partisanship but to combine them in an effort for legislation which will protect coming movements which we cannot even foretell, from suffering the untoward conditions which have hindered for so long the coming of equal suffrage."

"Are the women of the United States big enough to see their opportunity?"

"A federation of forty-eight distinct governments such as is the United States induces ingrowing tendencies. If we are ever to be a great nation we must learn to think nationally as well as locally."

This Number

WE take pride and pleasure in presenting this, the book number, of the *Woman Citizen* to our readers. It is a two-in-one number, and even a casual survey of its contents will suggest the parallel between the range of modern women's interests and activities as lived and as booked.

Because of the prolongation of the strike, we were not able to get out the issue for November 29. This 56-page magazine, we tender, instead, as our December 6 offering. Like its two immediate predecessors this number has been printed in Washington.

With the issue of December 13 we will again print the magazine in New York. The strike is over. The men have returned to work, the difficulties between employers and employes are to be arbitrated, and from now on our regular weekly schedule will be observed.

Issue by issue we shall make up to subscribers the deficiency in their subscriptions, owing to the unavoidable omission of the issues for October 11, 18, 25, November 8, 22 and 29.



The Book Stall

THAT no person or nation can ever again flock by itself is a very positive inference from current books on the science of government. Although they may start out with the town pump, it is only to lead to the national question of government ownership as a means of maintaining the public pumping station. By natural sequence, the pumping station jostles the mines, the immigration question, and international relations in industry and transportation. Any nation which tries to live inside of itself will find that isolation is an old, far-off forgotten thing. If the general reader wants to prove this theory for himself, let him take up at random any half-dozen books on government and glance over them. Wherever they start they end with an international proposition.

Edward Jenks' *State and Nation* (E. P. Dutton Co., New York) is a good opening point, as this begins at the purely academic end of the list. It is a brief, but sufficient, survey of the origin and evolution of human government. The author is an Englishman, whose *Short History of Politics*, written some years ago, was a political science primer of accepted merit. That volume has now been re-drafted and brought to date in the present volume published this year.

The *State and the Nation* gives a thorough, if brief, summary of the development of our modern complex government out of primitive institutions. The formative power of guilds and industrial organizations in political relationships is brought out by Mr. Jenks as well as by others of these writers. An illuminating current instance of how real political relationships are affected by labor organizations is the act of the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations in admitting delegates from Germany and Austria to the present parley at Washington. Similarly potent industrial combinations, according to Mr. Jenks and Mr. Stallybrass, have brought about previous modifications in the evolution of government.

Wage-earners in England won the first victory for Trade Un-

If You Are Interested in Civics

grouping of interest or a geographical nationalism is to be more powerful in settling the world's policies after the Great War is now one of the larger questions opened up by the League of Nations. Mr. Jenks believes that a sense of nationality has been proved to be the strongest instinct of civilized beings. The desire to protect localized national interests led men to form the first combinations of government known as *Federations*, beginning with the three Swiss Cantons in the 13th century. The government of the United States is the greatest example of a federal government, but the results of the Great War tend towards bringing more of such federations into existence. It is as a national back-ground to present inevitable tendencies in government policies that Mr. Jenks' book is mainly worth while.



Loaned by George H. Dorans

"A LOITERER IN NEW ENGLAND"

ionism as a political asset in 1824 and 1825. Whether an industrial international

ism is to be more powerful in settling the world's policies after the Great War is now one of the larger questions opened up by the League of Nations. Mr. Jenks believes that a sense of nationality has been proved to be the strongest instinct of civilized beings. The desire to protect localized national interests led men to form the first combinations of government known as *Federations*, beginning with the three Swiss Cantons in the 13th century. The government of the United States is the greatest example of a federal government, but the results of the Great War tend towards bringing more of such federations into existence. It is as a national back-ground to present inevitable tendencies in government policies that Mr. Jenks' book is mainly worth while.

SEVERAL outstanding features mark M. P. Willcocks' *Towards New Horizons* (John Lane Co., New York) and one is the paper upon which it is printed. This throws its own light on the post-war industrial situation in England, where even in a book issued by the Bodley Head printers, the quality

of paper used is that usual in a sixpenny novel, or a railroad station periodical.

Outside its mechanics the book is unique, uncommon in its literary form and in its ethical standards. It is a discussion of the League of Nations and of Labor's place in the new world, based on the thesis that the world is face-to-face with a triple problem. The greatest of wars has left the nations shaken apart racially; yet even the racial division is less sharp than is the economic or class cleavage. Still beyond the hostility of race and of class looms the new spiritual ideal of self-determination. Because of all this, the immediate outlook is chaos; for apostles of each division are forced into unlooked for alliances. The ultimate outlook is, however, a new heaven and a new earth.

Democratic armies of peaceful artisans suddenly turned sol-



The Book Stall

diers have come into contact with other artisan soldiers, even aliens, and have formed their own opinions. "This war is the grand tour of the labour element," writes Miss Willcocks, "a grand tour personally conducted by the national governments at an enormous cost." It will not be by a mechanical view of evolution that any really stable international peace may be looked for; but by the birth-pangs of self-determination in every group of people. Fear of this push of the spirit is now obsessing the world, says Miss Willcocks. Man is afraid of the social engine he has created.

Will the self-determining industrial groups remake civilization "either by anarchy or by the slow incalculable processes of growth?" she asks, and answers: "But if labour deal with the frontiers of nations, will not . . . awakening women reorganize the very fabric of the social structure itself? For ultimately the economic independence of woman . . . will mean not only a new basis of industrialism, but a fresh setting on the loom of life of that out of which the race is built—the relationship between man, woman and child."

Over against panic fear that evolving self-determination is about to wreck the civilization which gave it birth, Miss Willcocks sets a "new hope" now coming to expression. This is the deep desire of life to express itself in terms of comradeship and of union with its fellows.

FOR a complete bibliography on the idea of a League of Nations, nothing could be much more comprehensive than the one published by the H. W. Wilson Co., of New York, as an introduction to a collection of *Selected Articles on a League of Nations*, compiled by Edith M. Phelps. The H. W. Wilson Co. is an authoritative bibliographical source. It is the publisher of the *Book Review Digest* in use in all public libraries and an indispensable for all people who deal professionally with books either as literature or as research material. Miss Phelps pretends to

nothing else than a compilation of material for the use of writers and speakers; but probably nowhere else under one cover can so much be found on this subject. One of the preliminary chapters gives in sequence President Wilson's utterances on the idea of a League. Another presents a historical survey of projects of universal peace written by Walter Alison Phillips, author of the "Confederation of Europe." The Hague Conferences are briefly reviewed and short sketches of various national movements for international peace are summarized. Much space is given to current editorial criticism, and the book ends with the complete text of the League Covenant.

As a source book this publication, which is one of the Wilson Company's "Debaters' Handbook Series" is invaluable, and may without partiality be advised for everyone studying the general subject of international peace agreements, as well as for those specifically interested in the present League plans.



Loaned by Thos. F. Crowell

"THE OBEDIENT WIFE FOLLOWED"

MORE generally cultural is W. T. S. Stallybrass's *Society of States* (E. P. Dutton and Co., New York). This is an historic and speculative survey of the three ways in which nations may regulate their relations to each other—by world dominion of a single power; by a number of nominally sovereign and independent states; or, by a League of Nations. Mr. Stallybrass, who is a fellow and vice-principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, and a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, gives a swift resumé of the first two of these methods, which have been proved and found wanting. He shows how the Germans carried the idea of a sovereign and independent state to a logical, but destructive, conclusion. A long chapter on the "stately minuet" of international diplomacy, as Macauley puts it, shows how inadequate so-called international law has been to solve the problems of nations, or to build a wall against barbarities. Mr. Stallybrass has a new method of approach to the subject of a

League of Nations, that is by steps, recognizing the degree of international rights already obtained by such agencies as the International Unions, of which there are now 12 (Telegraph, Postal Union, Office of Health, etc.) International law has already received recognition in municipal courts in England and America at least. These agencies, Mr. Stallybrass claims, have found means for safe-guarding the sovereignty of states and protecting minority interests. Since 1914 the United States has entered into Peace Commission treaties with thirty other powers. "These treaties mark a big step forward in international practice."

The general tenor of Mr. Stallybrass's book is to convince that experimentation with international leagues has not only already begun, but is working out conclusions in which the world may confide. In addition to the usual appendix giving President Wilson's programme for a League covenant, Mr. Stallybrass also appends Viscount Grey's proposals given in his speech at Westminster in October 1918.

HUNTINGTON Wilson's *Peril of Hifalutin* (Duffield and Company, New York) can not be classed with any group of books on government. It is too loosely put together as the theories of a man trained in the writing of state papers, with the habit of thinking that American government should hold a middle and safe course, free from the dangers of what the author calls "unsound idealism," "wild radicalism" and "ultra conservatism." Mr. Wilson was formerly assistant secretary of state, and had known sixteen years of state department life. His essays are therefore typically non-committal and guarded. They neither affirm nor deny too much. They teach a safety-first policy and are skeptical of the new and untried generally, although the writer goes far in his cordiality to the British labor programme. His book is of value to the leisurely minded, who read philosophical essays on questions of government, national or international, rather than to the perplexed voting citizen, who feels impelled to make up his mind and act upon his conclusions. For, after all, one does not decide upon the expediency of the League of Nations, or the best candidate for municipal judge, by generalizations, but rather upon specific information.

UNDER sporting symbols Geoffrey Parsons has presented a juvenile book of civics, entitled *The Land of Fair Play* (Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York). The psychology underlying this story of "how America is governed" is designed for the adolescent and is, briefly, this: As a result of the Great War, the world is starting out on fresh paths. America has lived its own self-centered life, and now its citizens find that no longer is a taken-for-granted attitude towards civic blessings possible. Youth, as well as middle age, is facing the need for a better understanding of new American responsibilities.

It is in the name of fair-play that Mr. Parsons appeals to his young readers. He symbolizes the President of the nation as the captain in a ball team. The country selects him and then plays the game as it is ordered by the captain, whether it is by enlisting, saving food or paying taxes. The umpire is the judiciary department of the country. The laws of the game are made by the legislative department of country and state, and must be followed if there is to be good team work. Next follows an analysis of the team, and why each member of it must respect the rights of others. Still under the pictures of team play, the five chief rights of American citizenship are set forth: Personal safety and free-

dom, religious freedom, free speech, safety of property and trial by jury.

The device of holding youth to its familiar analogies is not overdone by Mr. Parsons although it sometimes confuses his issues. The later chapters abandon a too close adherence to symbolism and give straight-forward information on the various ramifications of federal, state and municipal offices, balloting, currency and laws—criminal and civil. The book is by no means so childish that it may not serve as a good primer of civics for the adult novice. The general scheme of keeping the principle of fairplay and team work in evidence rather illumines the meaning of government for all readers.

PROBABLY the New York elections of 1919 will do much to illustrate the sane principles of Mary Austin's *Young Woman Citizen* (The Woman's Press, N. Y.). This is not at all a text book informing young first voters on the mechanics of balloting. It is more fundamental and universal than that. It relates the basic principles of ethics to our growing democracy, and points out why the entrance of women into politics may be a saving leaven in public questions.

What New York women seem to have done on November 4 is to brush away some of the party control, which had grown dangerous because it set party cohesion above the social good. This is what Mrs. Austin advocates.

She not only does not urge the young woman citizen to abrogate the principle of party politics, but to hold what is vital and inform it with a higher sense of social direction. Party politics is to a great extent an expression of the masculine tendency to work in groups, even in gangs, says Mrs. Austin. What is wanted is not the shattering of this group instinct, but the injection into it by women of a superior quality of social thinking. This book is stimulating and enriching, the work of a philosophic mind with a spiritual conception of government.

HUDSON Hart Webster's *Americanization and Citizenship* (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York) makes a specific appeal to recently naturalized Americans. It opens rather forbiddingly with a dissertation on our national characteristics. But it soon comes down to earth with concrete information about naturalization and full citizenship, meaning quite definitely the right to vote.

In the eight classes of persons to whom this right may be denied, the author omits to include women. The directions for getting out citizens' papers are clear and definite. The book, however, is not simple. It would tax the concentration of many new Americans to read it understandingly. But it comprises much useful information, and makes an excellent guide.

A GOOD way to estimate how far and how fast the equal suffrage cause has travelled is by reading *Woman's Part in Government Whether She Votes or Not* (Dodd Mead & Co., New York). It was written by William H. Allen, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City and published in 1915, two years before New York women were enfranchised. That it retains even an inspirational value now is due to the basic topics discussed, rather than to the statements of the book itself. In spots it is so out-of-date in its attitude towards woman as citizen as to seem much more than four years old. It would be a dull man or an uninformed one, who would now commit himself to

(Continued on page 515)



HUGH WALPOLE



LOUIS COUPERUS



JOHN DRINKWATER

THE tradition of woman as the world's greatest conservative is relied on as the background for his *Duchess of Wrex* and his *Mrs. Trenchard*, two arresting figures who serve as symbols of the effort to maintain the established order in the face of a changing world.

THE great Dutch author whose new book, "Ecstasy," is announced by his American publishers.

THE author of the play "Abraham Lincoln," which in Mr. Arnold Bennett's view has succeeded so wonderfully because its author had the audacity to select a gigantic scheme and handle it with simplicity.

Concealment and Revelation

SYMBOLISM is as old as the sign language; it is as universal as the use of words to express ideas. So why talk about it, as if it could be new or selective? Just because there is a new and self-conscious technique of symbolism, the out-growth of the new psychology, the presentation of the unseen. It has been developed in France for the better part of a century with the extreme lucidity of design common to that nation. It has been sensed in Scandinavia by Lagerlof and Bojer, in Holland and Belgium by Couperus, Maeterlinck and Verhaeren. It has been apprehended in England. But except for a few poets, and a glimpse here and there in prose, America has been quite blind and deaf to it. "In a symbol," says Thomas Carlisle, "there is concealment and yet revelation; hence, therefore, by silence and by speech, acting together, comes a double significance."

A still hunt for this "double significance" disabuses the mind of any pre-occupation with allegory. It is not there that one stalks the new symbolism. It is found among the baldest realists, as well as among mystics like Maeterlinck. Some of it is definitely charged with a spiritual message, an undercurrent of idealism. Some is purely sensory and content to be so. "All the art of Verlaine is in bringing verse to a bird's song, the art of Verlaine in bringing verse to the song of an orchestra. In Villiers de l'Isle-Adam drama becomes an embodiment of spiritual forces, in Maeterlinck not even their embodiment, but the remote sound of their voices."

TO turn for light to Arthur Symons's *Symbolist Movement in Literature* (E. P. Dutton Co., N. Y.) is more bewildering than illuminating. At a first glance, Mr. Symons seems too inclusive, inviting into his purview all the French writers from Balzac to that enfant terrible of literature, Arthur Rimbaud. It is not merely that Rimbaud and Jules Laforgue and Verlaine were poets, while Flaubert and the des Goncourts frères and Zola were

novelists, that one wonders why Symons should scoop them up in his indiscriminating net. Yet they are all a part of the movement, which has found a way to present the visible world so that its unseen counterpart is also evident.

This new symbolism, says Mr. Symons, is "all an attempt to spiritualize literature, to evade the old bondage of rhetoric, the old bondage of exteriority. . . . It is an effort to disengage the ultimate essence."

It is only America which has rested content without questioning the old smothering forms of speech behind which nothing beckons. American technique has been like early Japanese drawing, without perspective. One plucks Mr. Hergesheimer, therefore, out of the mass of Americans not because he writes better than Sam Merwin or Fanny Hurst or Harry Leon Webster, but because he is subtly aware of the thing which is making a new literature—and more than a new literature—an evocation of life's silences. In *Linda Condon* (Alfred A. Knopf, New York) there is a surface Linda, cleverly picked out with choice words like a black-and-white wash-drawing. Behind this symbol of an aloof woman, her beauty is shown alive and potent, a force to arouse and purify two men. By a well-compacted restraint, Mr. Hergesheimer has made something vitalizing out of that beauty emanating from a woman as cold as marble and outwardly as selfish.

MAY Sinclair's *Mary Olivier* (MacMillan Co., New York) is an extreme example of visualizing skill. It is wrought out by devices of meticulous repetition, exasperatingly successful. One is mentally exhausted with the effort by which the morbid inner life of Mary Olivier is seen from her cradle to her old age. Yet the skill of it is marvellous.

Here is an example of Miss Sinclair's prose which reads sometimes like imagist verse: "The drawing-room was full of queer white light. Things stood out in it, sharp and suddenly strange;

the wine-red satin stripes in the grey damask curtains; the rings of wine-red roses on the grey curtain; the fluted emerald green silk in the panel of the piano; the green Chinese bowls in the rosewood cabinet; the blue and red parrot on the chair."

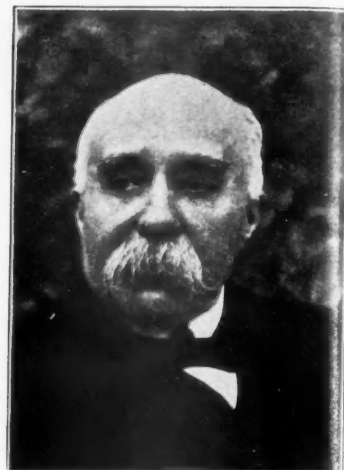
As for Mary Olivier herself she was in love with the *Ding-an-sich*. What could Freud and Jung make of the complexes of a young woman whose adolescent yearnings were all for Spinoza's pantheism, a belief "so intensely real that compared with it being alive seemed not quite real, it was more like dreaming." Yet psycho-analysis to the contrary notwithstanding, religious *sturm* and *drang* of the end of the nineteenth century produced women like Mary Olivier, whose soul Miss Sinclair has made as evident as breakfasts and trolley cars.

THIS particular group of writers of the new symbolism are all sombre. They are pre-occupied with philosophy. They are terribly intense. John Galsworthy's *Saint's Progress* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York) is both painful and ineffective. It is a labored effort by means of a strained technical perfection to give to the world the "ultimate essence" of that impulse which has made women, normally virginal by instinct and training, offer up themselves to their lovers without restraint or sense of shame. Mr. Galsworthy gets the fact; he neither interprets it nor spiritualizes it; he flunks a solution. It is a question which with modesty and respect will someday be interpreted, but it will not be interpreted by men like Galsworthy, or like Edward Pierson, rector of a London parish and worshipper at the altar of the conventions. The deadening clutch of respectability is made tangible by Mr. Galsworthy, a real presence, partaken of in the communion of Saints.

IT is Hugh Walpole, who has in four of his novels which fit together perfectly, shown the souls of England and of Russia. Praise of Mr. Walpole's skill may easily be beyond his ultimate deserts since it is next to impossible to know yet whether he has revealed anything which would not be a commonplace with or without him, to a coming generation. But the quartet of books: *The Duchess of Wrexhe*, the *Green Mirror*, the *Dark Forest*, and the *Secret City* (George H. Doran & Co., New York) have the remarkable combination of critical judgment without cynicism. It is not only in sentence structure, strength of verbs, swift staccato style and mastery of all the devices by which the French school of writers has built up its sensory technique, that one values Mr. Walpole. He lacks the terseness and concentration which make May Sinclair as illuminating as electric light beating on one's eyeball. He is not really impeccable in his English, one catches him tripping. His strain of mysticism makes him hark back to older devices of symbolism, like those in Maeterlinck's *L'Intruse* and *Les Aveugles*, like Couperus's *Psyche* and *Fidessa*. Each book presents a central symbol, a concrete thing like the Duchess's old chair guarded by its Chinese dragons, seeming so inviolable yet nothing at last but faience and bronze; like the reiterated ideas of the dark forest as something confusing, oppressing or hindering.

Yet in the two English novels, one sees the dragon-guarded seat of caste slowly rot away. It is a part of Mr. Walpole's skill that when the tradition of the Duchess vanishes it is with no splendid crash of the gates of Gaza, but without any notice whatsoever, as if the junk man had removed an incumbrance. In the *Green Mirror* with great subtlety—and some dullness—the no less entrenched insularity of Great Britain stops functioning. It is worn out and manifestly effete. Its only real exponents are the

CLEMENCEAU
FRANCE'S
TIGER the
MAN and
HIS
TIME ARE
ANALYZED
in a
NEW BOOK
by
H. M.
HINDMAN



old cynical Trenchards who die, and Katie's implacable mother whose stubborn will-to-power finds no outlet but counting up "fifteen pounds, four shillings and sixpence." In this world more than in either of the distinctively Russian novels, one sees Mr. Walpole's passionate desire that Russia and England should understand one another. It is by no mere figure-of-speech that Phillip Mark returned from Russia to England, with understanding of both countries in his serel, should be the disturbing element to shatter that secure introspective mirror of English life which had gone on reflecting itself for so many generations.

The *Dark Forest* is still English in its point of view. Here on the Eastern front during the early days of the war, British and Russians work together in a medical unit, fumbling to understand each the other's point of view and yet maintain his own. In the *Secret City*, the Russia of Petrograd in time of Revolution is sympathetically interpreted. Through its confused happenings, the visionary figure of a Russian mujik comes and goes, gigantic and dumb because of his ignorance. It is as if behind the frantic, frightened world of each, with his heart a secret city, hovered the Russia of toiling peasants, the real cause of the cataclysmic present.

Three Great Men

IT is largely for its first chapter of reminiscences of his father that young Theodore Roosevelt's *Average Americans* (G. P. Putnam Sons, New York) will be prized. The rest is a naive, mainly account of what young Americans did in their sector, while defending the Allied lines in France. Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt's brief survey of his father's life is entirely insignificant except for certain glimpses of the warm-hearted comradeship this busy man gave to his sons. "When Father was dressing for dinner he used to teach us poetry," says the younger Theodore. One visualizes by this the man to whom gallant incidents in history were the breath of life. Or one sees him walking to his office in Washington when he was civil service commissioner, thinking aloud about history and stirring the pulses of his young sons to emulation, stopping to draw with the end of his umbrella in the dust of the gutter, the full plan of every battle. He was the perfect comrade on long hikes, the person who could think of more things to do than could any youngster of the group in "a month of Sundays." It was this man always to the end with something splendidly boyish in his make-up, who was the greatly loved leader to men of every calling. Perhaps another reason for his stronghold on America was the fact that he was always

ready to offer himself to do the things he advocated. As he wrote his sons in July 1918: "It is very bitter to me that all of you, the young, should be facing death while I sit in ease and safety."

THE myth of Dick Whittington is scarcely more remarkable for its contrasts than is the life story of *Marshal Ferdinand Foch* (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York). Before 1914, his name was "known only to his comrades of the French army, and to a few serious students of military literature in other countries," says his biographer, A. Hilliard Atteridge. He is a shining exception to all the Osiers in the world, since he saw active service for the first time at the age of sixty-three in the early days of the Great War. He had been a teacher in the science of war in the French Staff College, and two of his text books proved him an intellectual master of war in theory. His known life is as eventless as that of a boy. He belongs to a Pyrenean family, his name in Basque, pronounced with soft "C," meaning "fire."

In 1873 he joined the French artillery, after going through the Polytechnique. One of his fellow students—Joffre—went up from the Polytechnique at the same time and into the corps of engineers. As Foch's whole life was summed up in his intellectual mastery of war as a science, most of Mr. Atteridge's life is a review of the adaptation of the Marshal's theories into practice from the battle of Morhange to the decisive counter-attack of 1918.

GEORGE Clemenceau is not only a name, but a force which has gripped France for a half century. How the fire-eating, radical, who was physician-mayor of Montmartre, when the United States was struggling to its feet after the Civil War, became the subtlest statesman of Europe at the League of Nations Conference is what H. M. Hyndman shows in his *Clemenceau, the Man and his Time* (Frederick A. Stokes, New York). This is the official biography of the great statesman of France. It is indeed more than the biography of one person, it is a history of France through its eras of reconstruction, desecration and hope from the Franco-Prussian War to the Peace Conference of 1919. It is the perfect elucidation of the fact that the radical of one decade becomes the conservative of the next.

Nothing flashes this upon the mind more clearly than the fact that that flaming sword, Leon Gambetta of 1868, compromised too much to suit the young tiger Clemenceau. How he came by the appellation of Tiger is of the subtleties of French *esprit*. By 1877 he had become one of the strongest forces in the French Chamber, he was the recognized leader of the advanced Left, having succeeded the opportunist Gambetta. No one quite knew what this young force would signify to the country, and because no one knew what his direction would be, he seemed a dynamo which might drive the state anywhere. He was to the world of his time "of the jungle, jungly." "His spring is terrific," writes Hyndman, "His crashing attack fatal. In short, he is a Tiger, and there you are."

Probably there is not in the world a more wonderful romance of human leadership than that of Clemenceau, and Mr. Hyndman, an English socialist, long-time friend and sometime political opponent of Clemenceau, has told his story well, with insight and understanding.

Out of respect to great international issues brought up among the Allies by peace no less than by war, this book ought to be read eagerly by intelligent Americans.

"A great parliamentarian, a great political radical was Clem-

enceau, the tiger of 1877 to 1893. He more than any other man prevented the Republic from altogether deteriorating, and kept alive the spirit of the great French Revolution in the minds and in the hearts of men." It is as the palpitating interpretation of this Clemenceau, that his novel *The Strongest—Les Plus Forts—* (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York) is to be considered. It was published towards the end of the nineteenth century not long after he had fought rather fierce battles within his own nation over the sordid Panama defalcations. It is no wonder, therefore, that his book is a protest against the unholy alliances of finance with French social prestige against the industrial and social peace of the country. It is a novel with a purpose, but it has much strength and some charm. It is more effective in its critical analysis of what is wrong than in suggesting a constructive program of correction.

French Women of To-day

IT is the bicycle which has emancipated French girls, says Madame Simone Bodève, echoing William James of the United States. Both of these authorities are quoted by Winifred Stephens in her delightful book, *The France I Know* (E. P. Dutton Co., New York). Miss Stephens's last chapter is devoted to the new Frenchwoman, who has advanced faster in these past four years of war than in the preceding half century.

It was not until 1917 that the law permitted women in France to act as guardians to their own children, but then it is only since 1896-7 that their competence to witness legal documents has been recognized or their right to dispose of their own earnings acknowledged. Law and medicine have opened wide their doors to women only in the twentieth century. In 1897 women students were admitted to the Ecole des Beaux Arts; in 1900 the first woman, Mlle. Chauvin, was called to the French Bar. By 1907, 450 qualified French women were practising physicians in France, although medicine had been open to women for many years.

Several pages of this chapter are devoted to the story of the French suffragists who, contrary to general talk in this country, are numerous. "Out of the one hundred and eighty feminist societies, fifty were suffrage," says Miss Stephens. "By far the largest and most important, with branches throughout the length and breadth of the land, was *le Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, presided over by Mme. De Witt Schlumberger." This is the society affiliated with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president. Miss Stephens quotes the letter of President Wilson to Mme. Schlumberger in 1918 in answer to the appeal from the women of the Allied countries that he would urge the United States Senate to enfranchise American women. The President's letter was widely quoted in France and did much "to strengthen the tendency, daily increasing, to give women the vote."

This is only one of a number of valuable chapters in a remarkably interesting book. Another, "The Book World of Paris," helps the American reader to catch step with interrupted international literary events and several other chapters tie up loose ends of events, religious, political and industrial.

From Now On

FROM now on no man can be elected to the presidency of the United States who does not sympathetically understand and cooperate with the activities for which women have been giving their thought, their time, and their efforts," is the way Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of California summed up woman's influence in politics in a recent press interview.

ماجى الاسيا

When the Nations Whisper

In the land of the Bible—the land the Christian cherishes and Jew and Mohammedan worship as the sanctuary of righteousness—once more the nations are whispering. Once more, the old out-cast terror of cut-throat diplomacy is threatening to lift its head. These backward Syrian people, thrust aside by the on-marching world, lie an easy prey. Arab and Jew, Kurd and Armenian, are caught up in the net—and it spells complication and intrigue in Paris and London, Rome and Berlin—and danger in Washington. It will be an evil day for our country if the whispering plotters win around the world again. You *must* know about it. The story, startling in its effects, spectacular, romantic in its setting and personalities—is in

ASIA

The American MAGAZINE on the Orient

Jackson Fleming, special correspondent for ASIA in the Near East is one man who is telling of it in ASIA—and this month he unfolds the story of Syria as the tiny centre of the most delicate situation between France and England since the war's end. Next month he tells of the Turk. Now he has gone up into the Caucasus.

You and every man or woman who earns a living in this country to-day is dealing directly with the peoples of the Orient—the Chinese, the Japanese, the Indian and the Turk—in business and

in politics. You may not know it but you are, because we are a part of world politics and trade.

Do you know the Chinese? How his mind works? John Dewey, probably the most eminent psychologist and philosopher in the United States, is living in China and telling in ASIA the answer. To understand that of the Chinese and other Orientals is to understand how to deal with 800,000,000 of people politically to avert wars, how to deal with them commercially to make millions for them and us.

Live in the Orient

This year make a trip to the Orient through the pages of ASIA. You will swap horses in Turkestan, make a pilgrimage to Mecca, dwell in the enchanting atmosphere of the Vale of Kashmir, live under the spell of the East, fascinating with its mystic magnificence—varied peoples—treasures untold. You will live and move in the marts of Bagdad or in the endless kaleidoscopic process-

sions of brilliant colors along the dusty, wind-blown streets of Peking. You will watch bald-pated priest and silk-gowned official, hard-working coolie and ragged beggar, ancient bespectacled scholar and modern progressive student, pass along the city ways. You will hear the rumbling of Pekin-cart or twinkling bell of camel train.

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Part of the Contents of the issue of Asia for November 1919

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If You Are Interested in Civics

(Continued from page 510)

the positive assertion made by Mr. Allen that the majority of women do not yet want the ballot.

The writer also betrays a certain half-contemptuous impatience with his readers, especially his women readers, to whom his precepts are generally directed. Having been written before America went into the war, much of it doubtless before the world war began, this book also emphasizes in how many ways America's attitude towards world questions has undergone revolution. This is a peculiarly interesting phase of the book, which notwithstanding its handicap of publication at the moment when world politics have moved with cataclysmic intensity, still has much material to offer, mainly in the way of stimulation to good citizenship. The author reminds his readers that the ballot does not do all the work of the government, and that the ideal citizen is one who is on the job between election days. The book's perennial usefulness is in its suggested programs for budget making, lobbying and oversight of public institutions. Here Mr. Allen is at home, speaks with authority, and offers specific suggestions good for any city at any time.

A BOOK for the thoughtful is Kirk Porter's *History of Suffrage in the United States* (University of Chicago Press). This does not mean woman suffrage only, it means the evolving use of the vote which developed from a colonial background of restriction.

Many people want such a work as Dr. Porter's. They are too philosophically minded to see the present growth of political liberty as an isolated fact. Such will be glad of this continuous record of gains.

The final chapter on Woman Suffrage since the Civil War was written before the Federal Suffrage Amendment was passed. Mr. Porter's predictions and arguments therefore are now obsolescent if not obsolete. If he had taken cognizance of the actual experience of women who have shared in the suffrage fight he would have made the woman's phase of the growth of suffrage more vitally interesting and more true to facts. He would have shown it for what it was—an urgent impulse on woman's side for a fuller self-realization and a part of the same propulsive force that has given the world its every advance. Instead he has committed himself to a priori conclusions. Too much emphasis is put upon the opposition to suffrage as solely a chivalrous desire of men to protect women, and too little upon the organized economic and political opposition which developed rapidly in the later anti-suffrage ranks. Whole chapters of history which Mr. Porter has never taken any pains to study will some time be written by a more painstaking historian. These will show that corrupt politics, big business and special interests were among the enemies women have had to fight. Mr. Porter closes his book with the expectation that ratification will be difficult and long, although he believes it to be inevitable.

MR. Edward Charles Mabie has compiled the *City Manager Plan* as one of the H. W. Wilson Co.'s Debaters Handbooks. This is collected information about all the cities where the plan has been tried. The movement began in Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912. Since that time 45 cities have accepted it and a City Manager's Association begun in 1914 has held three conventions. True to its use as a debaters' handbook, this volume

gives both affirmative and negative material. It shows where the plan has failed or produced questionable results, as well as where it has succeeded. Like all books of this series, it furnishes a complete bibliography of its subject.

In the argument furnished by the Debaters' Handbook on *Woman Suffrage* compiled by Edith M. Phelps, (H. W. Wilson Co.) one is struck with a sub-heading on the negative argument. It is under Article V of the Syllabus and reads: "The countries and states where suffrage exists for women are too small and unimportant for their experience to be valuable." In view of the 100,000,000 women of the world now estimated as living in territory where equal suffrage rules, and of its overwhelming growth since 1915, this article of the anti argument will bring down the laughter of the gods upon anyone who tries to use it. It would be a good thing therefore if Miss Phelps should revise it out of her negative syllabus, for common humanity would prevent one from wishing to hear one's bitterest enemy give utterance to so absurd a statement as this has now become. The articles compiled by Miss Phelps furnish admirable pro-suffrage material, the anti quotations being mainly of the sentimental variety familiar during the past fifty years. Careful perusal renews one's estimate of lack of logic in the suffrage opposition. Never did their speeches have any substance in fact, and now that their brand of sentimentality has been put out of fashion by the war, one finds that not even amusement can chain one's attention to their pages. Poor evanishing antis! Ave atque vale!

ONE thing Miss Corinne Bacon does in her *Prison Reform* handbook (H. W. Wilson Co.) is to remind the world that penology is not a new science. The International Prison Association has been organized for thirty years, and before that congresses on prison reform date back to 1846. It was an active German reform as old as the famous novel "Hammer and Anvil" whose author advocated many of the measures tried out by Thomas Mott Osborne. Miss Bacon's compilation is good and thorough as would be natural as the hands of a woman of her experience.

What can be affirmed or denied of the value of *Direct Primaries* (H. Nelson Co.) has been gathered by C. E. Fanning for debaters' use. This is a collection of materials largely current made up generally from magazine articles and political speeches. The proceedings of the National Municipal League have been drawn upon to a great extent to furnish data.

Experience of foreign, as well as American cities, is drawn upon to furnish material for Julia E. Johnsen's *Municipal Ownership* (H. W. Wilson Co.) An experiment in Strassburg, Alsace, is much emphasized by Miss Johnsen. The material as in all the debaters' handbooks is listed under affirmative and negative heads, making the manuals easy to use. Whatever information was available up to 1918 is here collected in brief form for the use of students and writers.

ALTHOUGH Dr. James Ford Rhodes's *History of the United States from Hayes to McKinley* (The Macmillan Company) does not exactly fall into place as a book of civics, it is so concerned with the study of political parties as to be at home among books on the science of Government. This is a period from 1877 to 1896 which might seem barren to the historian. Dr.

Rhodes establishes 1877 as the year when home rule was finally re-established in the South, after which questions of welding the sections of the country were merged into such national form as the war on railroad rates, industrial and civil service reform, currency, especially the silver issue; Chinese immigration; the tariff, and political party ascendancy. In the general absorption of these issues, new alignments obliterated those prior to 1877 and wrought a new national consciousness. With the Venezuela incident in Mr. Cleveland's time, the United States met new international responsibilities. It is to this point that Dr. Rhodes's book brings his readers. The book is exceedingly useful in covering a period and in correlating movements which have provoked little serious and consecutive study.

THE H. W. Wilson Company has prepared a study outline series. Three of these may be commended to the great body of women in the United States who are eager for citizenship. They are primarily bibliographical, although Mrs. Wilson's special suffrage outline is suggestive of a sequential study of her theme. The three outlines which bear upon citizenship are: *Woman Suffrage* by Justina Leavitt Wilson; *Questions of the Hour* by the same; *Municipal Civics* by Anna Lorraine Guthrie.

AN admirable primer for state use is prepared and sold by Grace M. Wheeler of Lincoln, Nebraska. It is called a *Hand-book for Nebraska Citizens*, and it is that and nothing more. It gives necessary information on the state government, its schools, its courts, its elections and state institutions, ending with a summary of such laws as are often discussed, child labor, child welfare guardianship of children, divorce, property rights and employers liability. As the book is brought up to date for 1919, it is serviceable.

The University of California's extension leaflets include a course of study, *Citizenship for Women*. This amounts to a special book on California's laws. It is a good model to follow since it relates the course to the University curriculum and furnishes an incentive to keep it up to date. While it is local to the state, it is sufficiently general to cover some principles of national government.

Where citizenship school courses are correlated with state university plans, the California program is an excellent one to follow.

PUBLIC health work, including food inspection, seems to have made a spectacular gain in Dayton, Ohio, under its new form of government, to judge from the story told in C. E. Rightor's *City Management in Dayton* (The MacMillan Co.) The per capita expenditure for health work was increased from 17 cents in 1911 to 30 cents in 1917. The decrease in the general death rate for that time showed a saving of 500 lives, and the infant mortality figures sank from 124.6 in 1911 to 97.6 in 1917. Under a city manager, Dayton has, among other things, tested the city milk, water, meat, and markets; conducted educational health campaigns; established baby clinics; cleaned up the alleys.

The Dayton plan has now run for almost five years. Its political scheme includes: A City Commission of five elected at large and subject to recall. Their terms of office are four years, elections not falling on the same year. Ward lines are abolished, the short ballot principle is followed. This Commission has a Mayor, who is the Commissioner receiving the largest number of votes. The Commission appoints a City Manager—a business man hired to take care of the city's affairs, just as he would the affairs of any business corporation.

Mr. Rightor's book is an extremely detailed account of the working out of this plan of government for its first three years, and a comparison with the Mayor-Council plan for the preceding three. It offers much material for study.

IN Professor Charles A. Beard's foreword to C. C. Maxey's *County Administration* (The MacMillan Company) he explains this as the initial volume in a series to be issued by the Municipal Research Bureau. This series will doubtless serve as a basis for correspondence courses for public officers and candidates for the Civil Service which are to be offered by the Training School for Public Service to be conducted by the Bureau.

For twelve years already has this Bureau been at work with its method of first-hand information. It is the first institution in the world to introduce into the study of government on any considerable scale the same sort of study that is given in natural sciences, observation and experimentation "There are in the United States," says Professor Beard, "more than 3,000 counties, spending approximately \$400,000,000 a year. No improvement in rural government and economy will proceed far without encountering the subject of county organization, finances and administration." Reasons for choosing Delaware for an initial investigation of county administrations are: its small size—it has only three counties; its variety in county administration; the fact that two of its three counties are rural; and, lastly, that the population of Delaware is strongly a homogeneous Anglo-Saxon one.

Is the Short Ballot a Panacea?

AS a remedy for all the political ills which our present anonymous election laws have brought about, Mr. Harry F. Atwood in his *Back to the Republic* (Laird and Lee, Chicago) offers the short ballot. To this end he gives in one of his chapters, the following detailed program: "Separate the affairs of nation, state, county and city and consider one type of Government each year. Fix a time for holding one primary and one election each year."

Under this plan the public schools, colleges and universities could teach the machinery of government, the meaning of a republic, and how to administer it. "At this time too," says Mr. Atwood, "when women are taking on the added duties of citizenship, they could give much better co-operation if the machinery of government were simplified and clarified." It would also be possible to give the foreigner in the five years of his novitiate a clearer conception of the genius of citizenship than he now gets "in the present mixed state of affairs in twenty years." The plan would also, it is believed, save millions of dollars annually to the tax-payers, besides eliminating campaign funds entirely.

Mr. Atwood's book is not a mere argument for the short ballot, it is a plea for a return to the "standard form" of government delivered to the fathers of this country in 1788. "All variations from a strict and literal adherence to the plan and form of government provided by the constitution," he asserts, "have been dangerous experiments to this country, and every evil from which we suffer governmentally today can be traced directly to a departure from the constitution."

Among the serious lapses from the Sinaitic validity of the constitution, Mr. Atwood lists "the election of any official by popular vote, aside from the executive and members of the legislative body." This lapse from the republican ideal of government has permitted the long ballot to entangle the feet of this generation.

(Continued on page 518)

America's Opinion of Russia

Just Out

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Is the Short Ballot a Panacea?

(Continued from page 516)

Speaking generally, Mr. Atwood has analysed the trend of all government everywhere as experimental and generally a failure before 1788, progressive from 1788 to 1900 and retrogressive from that time to this.

His book is directed to the people who really want to know the direction in which they are tending politically.

The Industrial Engineer

IN *Organizing for Work*, by H. L. Gantt (Harcourt, Brace and Howe, New York), Mr. Gantt, in the capacity of consulting engineer, comes in closer touch with grand scale production in this country than many of the leaders of industry themselves. This, added to the fact that his viewpoint is naturally more disinterested than that of either employer or employed, gives significance to his opinion in this day of industrial upheaval. Those of us who have been soothed by the bromide of "things will shake down in a few months" would do well to peruse this book to see what, in the mind of an industrial engineer, will be necessary in order to secure industrial peace. The author offers no such panacea as government ownership, or in fact any radical change in our industrial system. He does see, however, that the workers of the world are striving everywhere to take the reins of power. This he thinks would plunge our country into the confusion and welter of Europe. His solution would be for the present leaders of the industrial "autocracy" to realize that industry exists in order that it may serve the community and not primarily for individual profit. The ordinary reader will scarcely appreciate the significance of this until he has gone thoroughly into the subjects indicated by the following chapter heads: The Engineer as the Industrial Leader; Efficiency and Idleness; Production and Costs; An Extension of the Credit System to Make it Democratic; Democracy in Production; Democracy in the Shop; Democracy in Management; The Religion of Democracy.

In our first flush of joy in being enfranchised citizens we must realize that conditions are constantly changing and we must be open minded in order to adjust ourselves to them. We have put great trust in political control. Is it possible that "Big Industry" is our real government and that the industrial powers care not who has political control so long as they may pull the strings? A good number of industrial engineers are looking forward to the reorganization of industry in such a way as to render it socially responsible. It might be well at this time to turn to our industrial engineers for professional advice and stop trying to doctor ourselves. In this connection where were the engineers at the lamented Industrial Conference at Washington?

ANNA E. GILSON.

Booking a New World

DISILLUSIONMENT is, on the whole, the mood of post-bellum fiction. During the war such novels as appeared and were worth serious discussion partook of that high-keyed hope which was everywhere apparent. The debacle could only be tolerated if out of it a new world was in the making. Thus the novelist, as well as the psychologist and sociologist, subsumed a new world. In the universality of their suffering men and women saw a permanent and idealistic brotherhood.

May Sinclair's *Tree of Heaven* (The MacMillan Company) belongs with that group of novels of expectation. It saw life

purged of dross—it almost brushed aside the actual in its craving for a spiritual message.

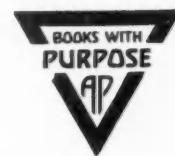
That mood has now passed out of real life, and off the pages of the novel. At the other end of the scale is the frank materialism of John Galsworthy's *Saint's Progress* (Charles Scribner's Sons). This is an hysterical concession to the general fogginess of the moment. It pictures the conservative soul of the first decade of the twentieth century sent spinning by the events of the second decade. Mr. Galsworthy has confused motion with progress. The trouble with his poor saint is that he doesn't progress, he goes round and round and is as muddled at the end as at the beginning. Mr. Galsworthy himself bares a confused face to his public. If he had an intention of contributing to a solution of the puzzles society is bound to face and has always faced when adolescence is inflamed by war and sex at the same time, he gives it up somewhere along the murky passages of his story. This novel disappoints because it ceases to be an epic of the great surging sex craving of youth, facing death, and becomes a sort of nasty hole-in-the-corner, individual bit of gossip. As a contribution to a universal problem, women especially will bitterly reproach Mr. Galsworthy for finding no better answer to the question raised than that his emotionally unbalanced little heroine is "damaged goods" to be bartered cheap for another piece of damaged goods.

BETWEEN the period of stern, but beautiful hope in a better world and the sodden disillusion of this last Galsworthy book are various attempts to write something which will again grip the novel reading world. Yet these post-bellum stories are flumming for a foot-hold. They might all be sweepingly described as languid. What author can hope to find an emotional equivalent that will even faintly rival the scalding emotions real life furnished during the war period? Therefore, all these novels seem written in an after-the-bell mood. Some show a false speeding up of effort but many are comfortably dull, as if they had taken off their walking boots and resigned themselves to bedroom slippers. Of the two extremes the latter are healthy and quite generally uninteresting. A few books are rather futilely trying to interpret the soul of the returned soldier; some are perplexed with the social riddle of new conditions, and others are venturing into recent psychological paths.

The problem of war marriage drifts through J. E. Buckrose's *Marriage While You Wait* (George H. Doran & Co., New York) but it drifts rather aimlessly. This is a sedate novel written to establish the principle that about the only thing two people linked together in speedy war-whipped-up wedlock can do is to rub along with as few tantrums as possible until they become really acquainted. The events of the book are quite colorless and insignificant. What the author and reader both realize sympathetically is that all the characters have raw nerves and need rest and patience. The author not only preaches a drab patience to the characters of her book, but she exacts it of her readers. Excellent advice and sympathetic understanding mark the pages of what is not really a story but a diagnosis.

Phyllis Bottome's *A Servant of Reality* (The Century Company) is a more ambitious plunge into the subconscious soul of the soldier. The story itself is as old as Rahab. It is the tale of the conscienceless woman and the impregnable virtuous man. As a new presentation of the temptress too light to know moral revolt from her own vices, this book adds nothing to well-known vampires of literature. There is, however, a different complex in the male type of virtue portrayed. This Saint Anthony is not really

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a prig. He is a man who became captain of his soul in a German prison camp, where he learned self-control for the sake of his fellow prisoners. In other words, he lost his individual self and gained a collective self—the desire to share with and preserve his fellows—that will not let Anthony Arden cheapen his love to the level of brilliant, flashing, soulless Kitty Costrelle's desires. This novel may be meant to preach a sermon on chastity; but what it really makes clear is that the way of the light women is strewn with successes. What is wanted by the best man on earth—and Anthony goes far to establish his claim to such a position—is a woman who knows how to flirt with good taste and dress the part. In literature there is no place for the woman efficient but unattractive. Kitty's philosophy, while it disregards the ten commandments achieves the chief end of the fictional heroine, and draws all male eyes her way.

THERE is, of course, also the writer to whom the making of fiction is a trade or an art unaffected by the cataclysm of life. He need not necessarily be insensitive—he may live in a deliberate literary remoteness such as Theophile Gautier maintained in Paris during the Commune, or he may simply keep himself free from entangling alliances of emotionalism out of humorous habit. W. W. Jacobs is an author capable of writing the same sort of stories about sailors in port that he wrote five years before Prince Ferdinand was shot. On the whole it is something of a relief to greet a new Jacobs collection of short stories, *Deep Waters* (Charles Scribner's Sons), and find it rippling with the same salty humor as of yore. It pushes away for the moment the sombre reality of a world that has lost irrevocably. It does no one any harm to know that Jacobs's sailor-men are again afloat on peaceful seas.

DOUBTLESS the most distinctive thing about Edward Street-er's *Love Letters of Bill to Mable* (Frederick A. Stokes Co.) is that the princesses of Italy read it lovingly. They even take in its slang and understand its humor. The newly issued volume is a collection of all of Bill's correspondence from the first "dere Mable" letters when Bill was a rookie in a southern camp to the last when he was a real soldier in France. Under their absurdities and exaggerations, it has been said that Bill's letters present an enduring picture of life in American camps during the world war.

THE sombre mood of the hour is reflected unpleasantly in E. M. Delafield's *Consequences* (Alfred A. Knopf, New York). There is no denying that this daughter of Mrs. de la Pasture has skill and insight, and a tenacity in relentless pursuit of characterization. A story written a year or two ago, *The War Workers*, was one of the first to have the courage to show that some of the exaltation driving women on to leadership in war work was self-exploitation and vanity. The Miss Vivian of that novel was a clever, but somewhat cynical, sketch of one type of woman seen in every country. The logical harshness in Miss Delafield's critical powers has now led her to the portrayal of the abnormal psychology of a young, self-centered, erotic English girl. The story is unrelieved by humor and is more like a pathological study by Freud or Jung than a novel. Its purpose is not clearly divulged, since the author never points out how the process of morbid degeneration in the girl, Alex, could have been arrested or corrected. The author does not quite justify herself even in the finely dramatic dénouement when tortured Alex

gropes for a meaning of her life gone wrong by such small and petty mistakes. One feels that war depression has unconsciously crept into Miss Delafield's own soul, and led her to magnify brutally a type of neuroticism common enough in many young girls, who are victims of silly and traditional educations. One wholesome pull in the right direction would have set Alex going along a path where she would have been as nearly normal as most women brought up with the artificial, over-sexed standard that a woman must maintain a hot-house variety of pulchritude and slaughter many males if she is to be a success.

EXUBERANCE of hope, and a community spirit, dance through the pages of Jennette Lee's *The Rain-Coat Girl* (Charles Scribners' Sons). This is a story written at top-speed and in the well-known ejaculatory style used by both the Lees, Gerald Stanley as well as Jennette. The heroine just turns off community betterment schemes while you wait, like Salvation Army doughnuts. Do the mill-girls need recreation? By a turn of her wrist Isabel has them all dancing and springing about like robins in the merry month of May. It is the same with rehabilitating her father's store and starting a laundry to do her mother's washing and rescuing her employer and giving the mitten to the richest man, but one, in the township. Isabel is the *dea ex machina*. She breathes upon invisible hairpins and they are galvanized into life, becoming electric wires which magnetize the community. Yet in spite of its improbability, one welcomes any mood of hope and cheer in these days of paper napkins and cold storage. Here is a heroine who would never have sunk under the despair of cloth-less dining tables and sugarless cakes. She would have smiled at the gods until they came a-running, bearing adoration and extra special fresh eggs.

If the world had only called up Isabel on the telephone in July 1914, think of what it might have escaped!

IF one looks to Patrick MacGill's *Glenmornan* (George H. Doran Co.) to throw light on the question of the Irish Republic, he will be disappointed. There is apparently no ulterior motive in Mr. MacGill's mind. He is putting forth no propaganda for or against the Sinn Fein or for or against the Catholic Church. He is an artist of a sort, etching faithfully what he sees through eyes of sympathy and kinship and passionate love of the Irish.

Those who know Mr. MacGill as the author of the "Rat-Pit," a sombre and terrible story of labor conditions, will not recognize him in this realistic sketch of peasant life in an Irish glen. It is a passionless picture of simple and ignorant people. It shows them helpless before the religious dominance of the priest, and the economic bullying of the Gombeen man. One sees the springs of kindness dried up by superstition, and love thwarted at its beautiful springtide rush by calculating poverty. Mr. MacGill has great powers as a realist. From the slight, almost patternless, sketches in his inconsequent chapters, one gains an unforgettable picture of the courage, endurance, continence and restrictions of the Irish people in their village life.

Hungary

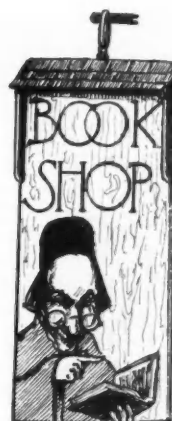
THE women of Hungary, 24 years of age or over, will have an opportunity to vote on December 20 in the elections which will be held in the unoccupied territories. The new Hungarian Chamber will convene on January 3 and plans for the elections give the right to vote to both men and women who have attained the age of 24 and to minors who served thirteen weeks at the front prior to November 1919.

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Ethics and Ma Pettingill

NOVELISTS have always had a considerable license to commit manslaughter. It is understood that when a character is found to be clogging the plot of a novel, any form of violent death is permissible so long as the author himself does the killing.

But right here comes a subtlety of ethics, which even the high god must follow. He may be Jupiter Tonans, if he please, and hurl his own thunderbolts at the children of his imagination; he may dump them from automobiles, or give them poisoned drink, and still remain guiltless, but let him beware how he sets his creatures to doing the same. The public, as judge and jury, will condemn, not the characters in the story, but their creator.

All of this is by way of wondering why there should suddenly have burst out in the fiction of the moment an epidemic of shattering the first commandment. Two novels that are first offenders in this crime are Kathleen Norris's *Sisters* (Doubleday, Page and Co.) and Sacha Gregory's *Yellowleaf*. (J. B. Lippincott, New York.)

Mrs. Norris has been a blameless soul hitherto and rather more, than less, addicted to the straight and narrow path. But the surprised reader finds her now quite calmly solving a marital tangle—with which the reader is bored to death—by making one character—and that the only admirable one in this book—commit murder and suicide. That the murderess doesn't stay dead, is only an accident. It is true the murderer had provocation. Her husband and sister were behaving like the plot of a fourth rate photoplay. If the author had herself dropped this little fustian Tristan and Isolde through a crack—any crack could have swallowed them—the reader would have been relieved. But, in that

case there would have been no story to tell. As a matter of fact, there is very little of a story in *Sisters* and what there is is scarcely worth the telling.

The situation is another one of those, too frequent to be agreeable, in which the essential bestiality of romantic love is displayed for what it is—an avid and selfish hunger for one's own desires. The picture is distasteful. Many psychologists say that there is nothing under the sun more like a beast of prey than a grand passion in its stark and ravenous strength. Sublimate it, cry the psycho-moralists, and love becomes a spiritual force lifting to heaven—let it prowl and it drags down to hell. If Mrs. Norris wanted to show the unsublimated type of sex-love as an ugly force decked out with flowers, she has succeeded, except that the flowers do not cover very well and one detests their odor. The emotions of this brother-in-law and sister-in-law who were suddenly struck with a midsummer madness never raise a flicker of response in the reader.

The point where Mrs. Norris lost her ethical grip was in letting the wronged wife destroy Cherry's husband as well as herself in order to get out of the way of the adored and badly spoiled Cherry. The world has some way to go yet before it will consider murder and suicide as a legitimate means of winding up a marital muddle.

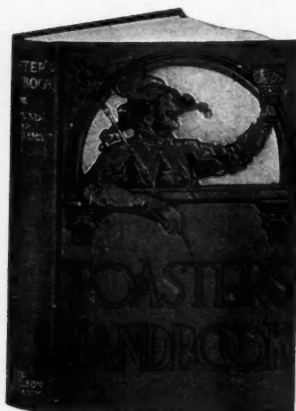
A NEW novel, *Yellowleaf*, by a new author, Sacha Gregory, commits the same offense. *Yellowleaf* is a stirring story. It is a character study of a musical genius on the order of *Taste*. The development of the strife between this character and that of Lady Mary, an old gentlewoman, is well and skillfully sustained. Each of the contestants has strength of a sort, subtlety of a sort, and each has the great gift of individuality. The author is clever enough to bring out the personalities of both by means of the scenes in the book although the rest of the characters, necessary to sustain this duel of wits and wills, are poorly drawn. The dull little lady who is the storm center of the tragedy was worth none of the fracas. The final expedient of crime to clear away a heartless villain brings up the question as to whether the end ever justifies the means, when the means are murder and suicide.

Sacha Gregory has achieved one thing that Mrs. Norris failed to achieve, it has produced an emotional response in the reader sufficient to arouse, at least, an academic discussion of the right of a man or woman to kill when the object of the murder is dangerous and unscrupulous.

Bohemians All Over the Place

AFTER wallowing through emotions, turgid and exotic, it is pleasant to come back to Harry Leon Wilson's *Ma Pettingill* (Doubleday, Page and Co.) There is something satisfying about the philosophy of human affairs over in Red Gap. One finds oneself rejoicing in the sanity with which the owner of the Arrowhead Ranch strips life of its complications. There is breadth as well as shrewdness in her summing up of the values of things, whether she is talking about beef-on-the-hoof, the eternal mothering quality of women, or experiments in Bohemianism—the last of these themes going to prove that New York City and Red Gap are akin when it comes to social distinction. According to Ma Pettingill, both are all broken up into social sets, and parallel each other. She concludes that if "Bohemianism wasn't being took up by the better element in New York," it "shouldn't be took up by the better element of Red Gap." As for herself, she sympathizes with the point of view that doesn't want

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"a whole mob coming around every day and being Bohemians all over the place, it being not only messy but repugnant."

In a world that is constantly getting its spirits ruffled by strikes and the price of eggs, it is a comfort to find a philosophy as sound and as cheerful as that which thrives on the ranges of Arrowhead.

The Greatest Trade in the World

SOMEONE writing in the *New York Evening Post* has recently shed some light on the persistence of the so-called "woman's page" in the daily newspapers and the so-called woman's magazine. The editorial is called out by the retirement from active service of Mr. Edward W. Bok, editor for thirty years of the *Ladies Home Journal*. Mr. Bok brought up the circulation of that magazine from 300,000 to 2,000,000.

This is but one of a series of women's magazines with an enormous circulation, the whole amounting to something like 12,000,000 a year.

For a long time women have been restive under the woman's page, and the woman's magazine. They quote and with justice that boast of an old Latin, "Nothing human is indifferent to me." There is now scarcely a door hermetically sealed against women. Listening to the ordinary conversation of the average intelligent woman reveals as much interest in the League of Nations as in biscuits, at least as good a balance between national or international affairs and their daily duties as have men. Women generally do not pursue the woman's page as diligently as men pursue the sport page, yet they buy 12,000,000 copies of magazines devoted quite largely to household matters, a conservative and innocuous fiction, and to well-tamed and domesticated surveys of larger issues.

The *Evening Post* editor touched the root of the matter when he said: "The woman's magazines are trade journals, devoted to what is still the greatest profession in the world—the industry of the home. . . . The woman's publications are bought for their free supply of education in life . . . interior decoration, cookery, and the entire range of domestic economy. . . . They have not been a notable force for culture in the narrow sense, but they have been unmistakably a force in the evolution of the American standard of living."

As trade journals, these magazines stand in the same light as does any technical journal read by men. They do not fill woman's wants as a citizen, nor do they furnish her an adequate amount of information on the world's affairs. But they help her to find out how to warm over last year's slashed skirt into a Velasquez panier, and they show her how to set the table in new and pretty ways—legitimate, necessary and important parts of life.

It has always been accounted part of man's superiority in enterprise that the sewing machine goes into Asia Minor, on the camel's or the donkey's back, and before the automobile had been substituted for the caravan. But if it were not for woman's avidity in bettering her home and its conditions, where would the demand for the sewing machine come from?

Feminism in Chile

GR^{EAT} interest is being shown in the feminist movement in Chile according to dispatches from that country. The movement has for its object the political enfranchisement of the women. Women in all walks in life are taking an active interest in campaign methods and those which have proved of service in the United States and other countries are being adopted.

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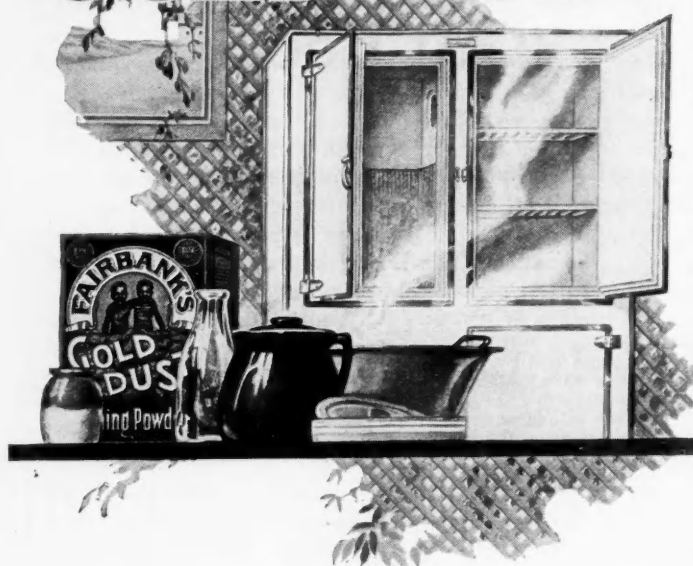
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Women and World Federation

WHETHER one is with or against Mrs. Florence Guertin Tuttle in her unequivocal support of the League of Nations does not matter. The distinguishing note in her *Women and World Federation* (Robert M. McBride, N. Y.) is its call to women to enter into the re-establishment of nations upon a saner basis than in the past. Others have defined the functions of the League, and have written about it with partisanship or prejudice. In passing it is fair to say that while Mrs. Tuttle strongly favors the present covenant and trusts it as it stands, she makes a brave effort to explain it simply and without the verbiage most male sponsors have brought to the task. The latter have seemed to fear lest lucidity should brand them as gullible—a phobia frequently noticed in the legal minded. Here is a woman writer, however, unswayed in precedents, who takes the normal point of view that, since the League of Nations Covenant means something, it is well to let in all the light possible upon it; to cease crying out in terror of hobgoblins lurking behind each article and of the swarthy European intrigues in every wood-pile. Therefore, she has devoted two entire chapters, her sixth and seventh, to explaining the covenant bit by bit. She links the present League to the old League to Enforce Peace, which took form in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in June 1915, with Mr. William Howard Taft as president. At the annual conference of this League in 1916, President Wilson made his first public utterance of sympathy with the idea of a universal association of nations to maintain public order. This is often over-looked and is important, as it connects Mr. Wilson's plan for world peace with those already in process in the United States, and for years sponsored by many "statesmen, professors and international lawyers."

The essential point of Mrs. Tuttle's book is its ringing challenge to women. In her own words: "It is not claimed that this covenant will bring a world millenium. . . . It is claimed that it is the first right step in the right direction of international ethics, and that it touches vitally upon the inherent interests of women. As such, it challenges every conscientious woman's attention."

To put the *raison d'être* of her book more succinctly than ex-President Taft has put it in his brief foreword to Mrs. Tuttle's book would be impossible: "I agree with Mrs. Tuttle's message that women must help end war," writes Mr. Taft, "and that they may do it effectively by getting behind the League of Nations organization. . . . I sincerely hope that Mrs. Tuttle's book will help to concentrate the public opinion of the women of the country."

The argument of the book is, briefly, that women have now to come into political power and are therefore, equally with men, responsible for whatever form of civilization shall obtain nationally or internationally; that they can no longer hide behind the old plea of a "man made world"; that every provision of the League's Covenant affects woman, either for herself or for the object of her special care—the child; that war, more than any other event in life, mistreats woman, both as woman and as mother, and that therefore woman, even more than man, must help to end its power; that the League presents a new method of meeting international post-war conditions with no other solution in sight to save the world from the old balance-of-power regime which has hitherto wrecked small and weak nations and kept the world a constant battle-field.

This is Mrs. Tuttle's slender chain of reasoning. It is presented in her first chapters. The last two are an impassioned

plea to women to come into the kingdom prepared for them since the beginning of the world. In the chapter, "Women and Revolution," Mrs. Tuttle deals almost too casually with social revolution. She foresees it as a certainty, almost welcomes it in fact. "This is the crisis," she says, "that I believe women must help meet—the crisis of assisting in a structural change in society before there can be any stable world peace. Understanding alone can meet this transition and make it a terror or a benefit." While this is obviously true, the larger issues of the change that is to come are too many and too immense for the slight survey here given. It is with the program suggested rather than principles involved that there will be much honest difference of opinion. Mrs. Tuttle seems to have committed herself quite wholeheartedly to the British Labor Party's schedule of industrial changes, a program that advocates universal enforcement of the national minimum, democratic control of industry, a revolution in national finance, and surplus wealth for the common good.

It is not in its advocacy of a specific program that Mrs. Tuttle's book should claim woman's unqualified support, but as an unanswerable demand that women must now take their rightful place in world affairs, and, having clamored for power, must march up to the responsibilities they have voluntarily assumed.

Mrs. Tuttle is a well-known feminist of Brooklyn, New York. She has been an active force in the campaigns for woman suffrage in her state, and is the author of "The Awakening of Women," and of several collections of essays and short stories.

Three Brave Women

THE Russia shown by Maria Botchkareva in her autobiography is the same emotionally chaotic place as is the Russia of Ransome and of Babushka. Amid all the passionate jangles over Bolshevik, Tsarist or Bourgeois dominance, there is a singular unity in the facts themselves as set forth by each group. The pictures are of a people who sob with tenderness over the corpse they have just torn and mangled like wild beasts. By Botchkareva's own statement she herself could run a bayonet through one of her women soldiers, without benefit of court martial, because she found the girl making love when on duty.

Resisting Kerensky's vacillations about military discipline, Botchkareva defied all discipline herself, even that of the War Minister. She broke every military law in her stubborn determination to permit no committees in the women's battalion. She reverted to the harshest discipline of the Tsarist Army.

The book is called by the musical name given Botchkareva by her soldier comrades in the early days of the war when she fought shoulder to shoulder with men who first persecuted, then adored her. This singularly simple book, *Yashka* (Frederick A. Stokes, New York) is absorbing merely as a human document. Its writer, Isaac Don Levine, says that he took down in Russian Botchkareva's statement of her life just as she recited it to him during the few weeks she was in America during the summer of 1918. "It took nearly a hundred hours," says Mr. Levine, "for her to tell every detail of her romantic life."

Faddists among the literati speak of *Yashka* as if she were a new Joan of Arc, but this is not an eponymic era and the points of difference are too many to establish such a claim; yet as a record of physical courage, the story of *Yashka* is almost without parallel. It shows a dauntless, bullet-headed peasant loyal through wounds and torture to the Allied cause. If other Russians blow hot and cold and are swayed by talk, not so *Yashka*, who is relentless and uncompromising against Germany. Her confessions

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show little patience with Kerensky's vacillations. Her faith was given whole-heartedly to Kornilov and Rodzianko, and she hates the Bolshevik leaders with a hearty, cursing hatred. Yet when one of them saved her from being lynched, she gives him full credit for his humanity. With just as complete frankness she relates the story of how more than half of her battalion failed her.

Her story bears every mark of sincerity and frankness. If Yashka is a typical peasant woman, Russia is a country with a hopeful future, capable of mothering a great and noble race, for there is neither instability nor indecision in Maria Botchkareva's makeup.

SOME day it will occur to a clever writer to give with color and fervor the dramatic picture of women missionaries. Such a crust of orthodoxy has formed over these heroines that their life-stories are as dry as church polity and a lack of imagination can make them. But if a profane author with a love for the spectacular could raise the ecclesiastical barrage let down by conventional godliness, he would see things which would make many war adventures read like an account of a Sunday school picnic.

Take *Christian Forsyth of Fingoland* (George H. Doran & Co., N. Y.) It is the record of a woman who lived all alone in Xolobe "an isolated pocket of heathenism" in a South African canyon. The inhabitants were unfriendly to white men, they were of a degraded sort; at first they didn't want her. She lived in the wattle-and-daub building amidst the kraals on the steep sides of the mountains for thirty years and until she was an old woman. Here she taught the children, nursed the sick, shared the penury and was neighbor to men and women who could not speak her language, or understand one need of a civilized lady. She won a place for herself among the Fingoes, who called her tenderly "Sumoyana—The Ma of the Kraals." For courage and endurance, there is no present day record to beat that of Christina Forsyth of Scotland.

THE name of the Scottish Women's Hospitals stands proudly in American women's minds for a wonderful service to the warring allies, financed and carried out by the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies of Great Britain, just as the Women's Oversea Hospitals stands for a similar effort by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. And the Scottish Women's Hospitals mean, first of all, *Dr. Elsie Inglis*, whose life has just appeared written by Lady Frances Balfour (George H. Doran Co., N. Y.) Dr. Inglis was the woman who would not take no for an answer, when she offered her professional services to the British Government's war office. When she had gone to department after department, she was met by the historic masculine attitude, expressed at last by one irritable official who said, "My good lady, go home and sit still."

But the time has forever gone by for "good-ladying" women like Elsie Inglis. What the British Government would not do, the French and Serbian would. Therefore, before Christmas of 1914 the first unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals was at Abbaye de Royaumont in France. In the spring of 1915 the Serbian Unit was in the midst of a typhus epidemic. From that time on units were in France, in Serbia and in Russia. All these knew Dr. Elsie Inglis as the dauntless little director of hospitals which performed prodigies of skill and tenderness with neither space nor comforts, often without equipment.

"So we just turned up our sleeves and went in," Dr. Inglis wrote characteristically of work at a hospital station on the Danube, where the British women doctors were moving on with

panic-stricken Russian forces in temporary hospitals that were never warm. Although she had fought typhus in Serbia, she wrote from Galatz that conditions were so much worse there that "Serbia was nothing to it." When she died at the end of 1917, it was not only Great Britain but continental Europe and America that mourned also. She died as gallantly and selflessly as she had lived, her last thought for the suffering Serbs.

Mr. Seton Watson in the *New Europe*, 1917, said of her: "History will recall the name of Elsie Inglis, like that of Lady Paget, as pre-eminent among that band of women who have redeemed for all time the honor of Britain in the Balkans. Among the Serbs it is already assuming an almost legendary quality. It will serve to remind us that Florence Nightingale will never be without successors among us—and in particular every true Scotsman will cherish her memory, every believer in the cause for which she gave her life will gain fresh courage from her example."

The Woman Mayor and the High Cost of Living

AT present Calgary, Alberta, Canada, has a woman as acting Mayor. She is Mrs. Anne Gale, and is said to be the first woman in Canada to hold the position of acting Mayor.

Mrs. Gale believes a lot of things said about women by men, but not for the same reasons that men have said them. For instance, she accepts Rudyard Kipling's estimation of the female of the species, when it comes to chasing down profiteers. "Give housewives the place they deserve in municipal affairs," says she, "and they will drive the food pirates to cover. I am such an enthusiast in respect to the rights of women that I willingly oppose a full council of men when the occasion arises. I belong to no party and feel that all women should be free to enter party politics. If we remain disinterested we can accomplish what we set out to do—to better civic conditions and bring the cost of living down where it belongs."

As the champion of the housewives of western Canada Mrs. Gale has been active in the cause of women's rights since first coming to Calgary with her husband and two sons in 1912, when the prairies of southern Alberta along the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway began attracting settlers in large numbers. Finding that local merchants were charging high prices for fruits and vegetables, she organized a consumers' league among the housewives and established a municipal market, bringing the housekeeper and the farmer together and cutting out the profits of the middleman. During the war she organized a "vacant lot garden club," getting legislation passed which compelled the owners of vacant lots to plant them with vegetables and flowers.

Her next blow for woman's rights came when she succeeded in having laws passed in Alberta creating free hospitals. Next came her work in organizing the first Woman's Ratepayers' Association in the Dominion. In the midst of all these activities she found time to be treasurer of the Calgary Forum, an organization pledged to protect women in industry, to prevent child labor and to obtain equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex.

As acting Mayor and City Alderman Mrs. Gale gets no pay, as the positions are honorary in Calgary. Her duties as acting Mayor consist of taking the place of Mayor Marshall when he is ill or away from the city. Lately Mrs. Gale has been chairman of a "fair price inquiry committee" of the Calgary Council,



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and has been conducting an examination into the prices of clothing, shoes and meat, determining what the local merchants shall be allowed to charge. At present she is formulating a plan to have the city buy foodstuffs and clothing and sell them to the people at cost.

New South Wales Extends Woman's Freedom

WOMAN may now be the Lord Mayor of Sydney, New South Wales. She may be alderman or councillor or president of any shire. She may also be a member of the Legislative or state assembly.

Women of this province have been eligible to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Federal Commonwealth Parliament of Australia ever since they received the national franchise in 1902. State suffrage was passed in New South Wales the same year, but up to this year state eligibility for office was not granted women.

The bill recently passed was called the "Women's Legal Status Act," and includes the right to be appointed Judges of the Supreme Court, or of a District Court, Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, to practice as a barrister or solicitor, "any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

At the discussion of the bill what President Wilson said of women in war time in his suffrage speech before the U. S. Congress was read to the Parliament of New South Wales. "We all read very attentively, I suppose, the wise words uttered by President Wilson when he pleaded with the American Senate to give the women of the United States the suffrage," said the Honorable W. Robson. "That thing has come all over the world, and I believe for the world's advantage generally." This is the opinion of a man who had seen both federal and state suffrage in practice for 16 years.

Honorable G. Black, another M. P., who prides himself on having been an advocate of woman suffrage for thirty years, said: "Wherever women have been permitted to enter any arena on an equal footing with men they have shown . . . an energy and intelligence quite equal to those of men. . . . I am glad that this bill has been introduced, and I hope it is only the prelude to something wider, which will enable women to enter every avenue of life, which men are permitted to enter."

Miss Patterson Honored

MISS Hannah J. Patterson enjoys the honor of being the first woman ever to be appointed Assistant to the Secretary of War of the United States. Miss Patterson is a suffragist of national note, having served as a member of the executive board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Before being appointed to this important post in the War Department, Miss Patterson was a member of the Advisory Committee of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and previous to that was a resident director of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The Council had branches in all forty-eight states. Some 18,000 units in all were included in the Council, and much of their success was due to her wise guidance.

The Distinguished Service Medal was conferred upon Miss Patterson for her capable performance of heavy duties during the war period.

A Gigantic Task

A GIGANTIC task will be completed when Mrs. Ida Husted Harper finishes her work next May, and the fifth volume of the *History of Woman Suffrage* shall have become an achieved fact. Mrs. Harper is known as the present authority on the history of the struggle of women for the ballot. The fourth volume of the History, covering the period from 1883 to 1900 was the work of Mrs. Harper—a work done in close intimacy with Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Harper is also the author of a three-volume life of Miss Anthony.

The fifth volume of the suffrage history will carry the struggle from 1900 to 1920 when the long story of the ballot for women is expected to have finished its first stages of endeavor, and to have reached its period of practical application.

The writing of the History of Woman Suffrage is one of the most remarkable feats in literary annals. Its first three volumes were written by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Matilda Joselyn Gage, and Miss Anthony. In Miss Anthony's *Life* one constantly reads of the difficulties they met in carrying on this heavy task without the help of secretaries. At the end of a day's work, in the midst of arduous campaigning, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton would put in some hours of labor in reducing to orderly sequence their voluminous, first-hand material of a cause in the making.

Mrs. Stanton had a ready pen, a gift for fluent and easy writing; but she was the mother of a large family, besides being the ardent leader of a persecuted movement. Here in these early volumes are glowing records of as wonderful women as the world ever saw. Here are stories to thrill the souls of on-coming generations of girls to the end of time. The history is put together with a simplicity and artlessness which makes the reader search through its pages for the vivid spots. In the midst of a record of a convention, whose burning interest may have long since paled, there flame forth from time to time splendid bits of oratory, incidents of individual courage, or words of inspired wisdom such as will be forever precious.

These five volumes will be the source books of all future histories of the woman suffrage movement in America.

This is a good time to call attention to two invaluable brochures, both by Mrs. Harper. *A Brief History of the Movement for Woman Suffrage in the United States*, and *the Story of the National Amendment for Woman Suffrage*, (National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company). These are authoritative accounts in miniature, and give all the facts necessary for an intelligent understanding of the progressive advance of women's enfranchisement in this country. For the suffrage worker, speaker and writer they are invaluable.



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Organization News

New Hampshire

THE New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association, in its victory convention at Manchester on November 21, celebrated the state's ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by resolving itself into the New Hampshire League of Women Voters. The comprehensive plans adopted by the National League of Women Voters were incorporated into the program of the New Hampshire League for the coming year, which will give its attention to the education of the men and women voters for their full responsibilities as citizens, a practical program of Americanization, the careful study of such social problems as thrift, education, and other social and economic questions. Miss Martha S. Kimball, of Portsmouth, president of the state suffrage association, presided.

An honor guest of the convention was Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who gave one of the principal addresses of the day. Mrs. Shuler reviewed the purposes and aims of the National League of Women Voters, and urged the New Hampshire Association to devote its energies to building up this non-partisan organization in every hamlet and city in the state.

"We must have vision and imagination to see the future of the League of Women Voters, just as we did to gain suffrage," said Mrs. Shuler in the course of her address. "As democracy was the fundamental principle of the suffrage association so is it also of the League of Women Voters. We, as trained women, have the responsibility of helping in reconstruction problems. The suffrage organization is too big and splendid to disorganize when there is so much to do for better government. So many of the questions to be handled are of national and not of local nature. The League of Women Voters is non-partisan, the members may join a political party, but the organization will not support any party. We must continue our work of citizenship and form a big reserve force to move forward and accomplish the great tasks before us.

Miss Kimball as president gave her report for the year, which showed a steady growth in suffrage sentiment throughout the state. Reports were also made by the various executive officers. Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke gave the address of welcome on behalf of the local hostess association. Mrs. Frank Knox was chairman of the committee on revision of the constitution and Mrs. Hiram Stearns of the nominating committee.

Before taking the action which ended the work of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association, the suffragists voted to send a message of thanks to Governor John H. Bartlett and the council, for their support of suffrage in calling the special session of the Legislature which gave New Hampshire the honor of being the second New England state to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The work of educating the man and woman voter was again emphasized as an important phase of the work to be undertaken by the League by Mrs. Shuler during the program which followed the dinner given by the suffrage association. The delegates subscribed \$300 toward the support of the work of the citizenship schools throughout the state. New Hampshire started making big strides in this important work this year, one of the principal schools having been held in co-operation with the New Hampshire State College.

Miss Kimball was selected state chairman of the League of Women Voters. She will have as her staff the following: Mrs.

Winston Churchill of Cornish, first vice-chairman, Mrs. Frank Knox, Manchester, second vice-chairman; Miss Maud Brennan of Newport, third vice-chairman; Miss Hazel Porter of Manchester, recording secretary; Mrs. Clinton Cheney of Manchester, corresponding secretary, and Miss Harriet L. Huntress of Concord, treasurer. Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke of Manchester, Mrs. George Shedd of North Conway, Mrs. Philip Faulkner of Keene and Mrs. Coutland Lougee of Laconia were elected directors, and Mrs. Charles Lancroft of Concord and Mrs. Nellie Woodward of Nashua, auditors.

Rhode Island

ON January 6 the Rhode Island Legislature will convene and it is the intention of the Legislative Committee of the Rhode Island Suffrage Party, of which Miss Mabel E. Orgelman is chairman, to ask for the unanimous consent of the Legislature to ratify on the first day of the session. Rhode Island has no desire to be one of the last of the New England states to line up for ratification. Miss Orgelman, when reporting to the Suffrage Party in annual convention at Providence on November 5, stated that the Governor would urge immediate ratification of the Amendment in his message to the Legislature.

The Party voted to accept the Charter of the Rhode Island League of Women Voters and to adopt that name as the official title as soon as the state had ratified. Miss Leila P. Andrews, of North Providence, was chosen state chairman, during the election of officers, to succeed Mrs. Sara M. Algeo. Miss Andrews has been active in many movements. She is a business woman with a record of sixteen years in the real estate business. She is a member of the Plantations Club and the Consumers League. A non-partisan in politics, having affiliated with neither party, Miss Andrews believes the League of Women Voters will be a big power for good in the state. Every town in the state organized by July 1, 1920, is the goal Miss Andrews has set. Since last July Miss Andrews has been organizing in the state with remarkable success.

Miss Mary T. Cass, first vice-chairman, has the distinction of being the one woman in the state who is a member of a Chamber of Commerce. She has applied for a commission as notary public and still awaits the opinion of the attorney general. Miss Cass is a member of the Providence Assurance Association and holds an executive office in two trust companies. Miss Cass is also chairman of the Woonsocket League of Women Voters.

Miss Mabel E. Orgelman was elected second vice-chairman, Mrs. Louis O. Winsor, third vice-chairman; Miss Madeline Cass, secretary; and Miss Emma Nichols, treasurer. The members-at-large are Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Mrs. Edward Marsh, Mrs. Edward Farrell, Mrs. Edward Whitney, Mrs. Delia Johnson, Mrs. Henry Barcelou, and Mrs. Bertha Higgins. A large state committee has been formed which in conjunction with the executive committee will appoint chairmen of standing committees at the session in December.

Interest in the League of Women Voters is keen throughout the state. A number of branches have been formed and civic classes are in popular favor. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who is giving a series of lectures at Providence on the work of Congress, was the honor guest at a luncheon given recently by Miss Andrews and the members of her executive staff. Richard W. Jennings, state treasurer, has been among the speakers addressing the civic class on the Monroe Doctrine. Miss Andrews and Miss Orgelman have been especially successful in organizing new

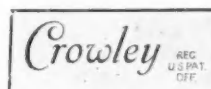
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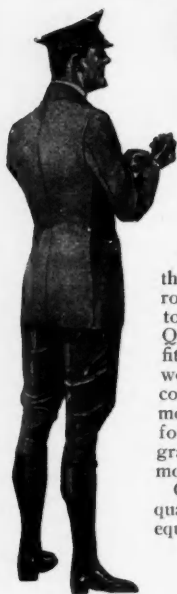
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Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA'S Fifty-first Annual Convention in Philadelphia Monday and Tuesday, November 10 and 11, was a series of superlatives—it was the largest, most enthusiastic and best convention the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association has ever held.

A state memorial to Doctor Anna Howard Shaw preceded the convention on Sunday evening, November 9, at the Baptist Temple. More than 3,000 persons gathered to honor the woman who did so much for women and who died in the service of her country. Dr. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Michigan; Miss Helen Taft, of Bryn Mawr College; Dr. Russell H. Conwell, of Temple University; and Mrs. John O. Miller, President of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, were the speakers.

The President's annual report made strong pleas for more attention to the science of government, for a united front of all patriotic women against sentimental radicalism and for intelligent exercise of the franchise at this critical period in the history of our country.

The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association disbanded and the Pennsylvania League of Women Citizens (since Pennsylvania women cannot vote until the Federal Amendment is ratified by 36 states) was organized by the 550 delegates representing the majority of the counties of the state.

Monday evening, November 10, 1,000 guests assembled in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford for the convention dinner. Hon. William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania, was the guest of honor in recognition of his superb assistance in securing the ratification of the Federal Amendment by the Pennsylvania Legislature last June. The other speakers were Mrs. Vernon Kellogg of Washington, Dr. Cleveland Moffett of New York City, and Hon. William G. McAdoo. All of the speakers set high ideals for the women and did all that could be asked to start off the new organization successfully.

At the close of the dinner Mrs. Clarence Renshaw of Pittsburgh, as spokesman for the delegates, informed the assembly that a fund of \$10,000 would be raised by Pennsylvania women and held in perpetuity as the Lucy Kennedy Miller Fund in appreciation of Mrs. Miller's work in securing ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the income of this fund to be used annually to promote the work of the League of Women Citizens.

Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, chairman National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, Executive Secretary, Connecticut Department of Citizenship; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Director, Educational Department, National Democratic Committee and Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, chairman Illinois Woman's Republican Committee, addressed the convention Tuesday, November 11.

The convention voted to appoint a committee to take up the matter of a suitable memorial for Dr. Shaw.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. John O. Miller, Chairman; Mrs. Lewis L. Smith, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Secretary; Miss Martha G. Thomas, Treasurer. Directors: Mrs. Edward E. Kiernan, Somerset; Miss Henrietta Baldy Lyon, Williamsport; Mrs. E. S. H. McCauley, Beaver; Mrs. Emma H. McCandless, Smithport; Mrs. Richard S. Quigley, Lock Haven.

Mrs. George A. Piersol, as chairman of Philadelphia, auto-

matically becomes a member of the new board in accordance with the new constitution.

The Resolution Committee presented, among others, the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

"RESOLVED, That at this the first meeting of this association since the passing of our beloved Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, we record our appreciation of her splendid life, fruitful of social good, and our great sorrow at her loss and our heartfelt sympathy with her numberless friends and with her next of kin.

"RESOLVED, That this organization express its sorrow over the loss of one of its early presidents, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, and extend to her family and friends our deepest sympathy.

"WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association was disbanded at this, the fifty-first annual convention; be it

"RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Pennsylvania League of Women Citizens, in our first convention assembled, record our indebtedness to that Woman Suffrage organization, and our appreciation of the faithful work of every member, from the president to the worker in the most remote rural district.

"WHEREAS, The ratification of the nineteenth amendment, by the Pennsylvania Legislature was made possible by the efficient work of the women in charge of that work and by the co-operation of our Governor and other legislators; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we extend our most grateful appreciation for their efforts at a critical time, to our State President, Mrs. John O. Miller, to her committee at Harrisburg, Mrs. William Ward, Jr., Mrs. Lewis L. Smith, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and Mrs. Harriet Hubbs, and to Governor Sproul, Senator T. Larry Eyre, Senator Crow, the Honorable William A. Ramsey and the Honorable Robert C. Spangler.

"WHEREAS, This League is organized for educational purposes, and

"WHEREAS, We believe Americanization must begin at home, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we take every opportunity to educate ourselves in national, state and local government, and that we avail ourselves wherever possible of the citizenship classes provided by the State Association, and be it further

"RESOLVED, That we familiarize ourselves with the government and condition of our schools, particularly in the rural districts, and that we co-operate with our State Superintendent and local directors in work tending toward the improvement of the schools, and that we endorse the program of work as suggested by the State Association.

"WHEREAS, We have organized on a non-partisan basis, and realize that so large a body of citizens about to be enfranchised will be subject to every wind of doctrine, be it

"RESOLVED, That we carefully guard against exploitation, and that we will pledge our support upon the merits of the issues, and upon the character of candidates, that we may justify in the highest degree the privilege of the franchise, when conferred upon us.

"RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Organization, Pennsylvania League of Women Citizens, meeting in Philadelphia November 10 and 11; every effort be made both as an organization and the membership as individuals to render every assistance to the United States Government through the Treasury Department and in all other ways give substantial aid in creating a demand for and in disposing of Thrift Stamps and Government Savings Stamps.

"RESOLVED, That we co-operate with all agencies now working to reduce the high cost of living.

"RESOLVED, Since women stand at the threshold of life, and their protection is imperative; to prevent the degeneracy of the race, we urge the absolute segregation of all feeble minded women of child bearing age and the appropriation by the Legislature of sufficient funds to insure their care and support.

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The New Woman M. P.

BY rights, this piece should be in the place of honor, first in this issue of the *Woman Citizen*. But as the election returns from Great Britain were belated until our first forms had gone to press we must do the best we can by the subject here.

The stupendous news that a woman had been elected to the British House of Commons reached these shores last week. The most stupendous part of it was that the woman was an American woman, a Virginia girl, born Nancy Langhorne, now Lady Astor, wife of an American man, made over into a British viscount by an irksome heritage from his father.

In selecting this American-born woman to lead the way for women into the British parliament, Great Britain has not only paid a spirited compliment to America and to womanhood, but has apparently chosen for representative a far-seeing and wise woman who will measure up with distinction to the responsibilities with which she has been invested. It was long since discovered that Lady Astor's flashing fire of wit frequently illumines reserves of sober wisdom such as are sorely needed in governmental circles today. That she will make the most of her opportunity to pave the way for the very general opening of Great Britain's parliamentary doors to women is the belief of those who know her.

Although Great Britain took the lead of America in the enfranchisement of women by parliamentary enactment, America had precedence in the matter of giving recognition to woman's right to sit in the parliamentary body itself. As a member of the 65th Congress of the United States of America Miss Jeannette Rankin was the first woman of the Anglo-Saxon race to be seated in a national parliament of modern times. Holland and Denmark have both returned women to parliament during the last twelve months.

Finnish women are an old story in the Finnish national parliament.

That women will eventually furnish their fair quota of representatives to the parliaments of all nations is now a prospect so little short of fact that it is heroically accepted by all save the most antiquated fire-eating male.

P. S. Now watch Virginia crow over her "Nancy's thrilling success, and bask in her Nancy's reflected glory. Yet Virginia is a state that will not let her Nancy so much as vote within the state's borders.

Can Men Represent Women?

GEOORGIA men, as represented by Georgia's legislators, went on record last June against the Federal Amendment.

On November 14 the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, representing some thirty thousand women, in convention at Columbus, passed a resolution calling upon the state Legislature to ratify the Amendment. This important body of women represents every county in the state and speaks conclusively for the general sentiment of the Georgia women.

The resolution reads:

WHEREAS: in response to the earnest appeal of the President of the United States, both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote adopted and the Chief Executive has approved, an amendment to the Federal Constitution, giving to women the right of suffrage, and

WHEREAS, already eighteen states have ratified said amendment, being in recognition not only of the service and sacrifice of women in the great war, but also in recognition of their usefulness in the world-wide work of construction and advancement, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, as representatives of the more than 30,000 federated women of Georgia, do hereby endorse the action of our President and Congress and the States already ratifying the same, and respectfully memorialize the General Assembly of Georgia to ratify the said amendment, thereby placing our beloved commonwealth on the side of justice and progress.

In Indiana

CITIZENS of Indiana to the number of 86,000 signed a petition urging the immediate ratification of the Federal Amendment by the Legislature of that state. The petition, which represented prominent men and women in practically every county in the state, was formally presented to Edgar D. Bush, President of the Senate on November 18 at the Hotel Severin. The women presenting the petition were representatives from the Legislative committee of the Franchise League and included Miss Helen Benbridge, president of the League, Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Mrs. John F. Barnhill, Miss Sara Lauter, Mrs. W. T. Barnes, Mrs. John Downing Johnson, Mrs. Isaac Born, Mrs. Gilbert McNutt, all of Indianapolis, Mrs. E. A. Gould of Peru, Mrs. Lewis J. Cox of Terre Haute and Miss Adah Bush of Kentland.

In making the presentation of the petition Miss Benbridge said in part, "We are presenting this petition now because we believe that the calling of a special session is imminent. Indiana has lost the opportunity to be among the first of the states to ratify—but she can still avoid the ignominy of being among the last. We are asking you, and through you, the members of the Legislature, to ratify at the opening of the session."

"If I had the power I would call a special session tomorrow" the President of the Senate said in reply, "and if I did so I would be carrying out the insistent demands of 95 per cent of the people of the state. I cannot do that, of course, but I can promise you that the ratification resolution will be passed in the first fifteen minutes of the special session."

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A Living Memorial

As a memorial to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and her life of devotion to the political emancipation of women, Bryn Mawr College will found a new chair to be known as the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Chair of Politics. The first hundred thousand dollars of the \$1,000,000 fund Bryn Mawr hopes to raise in the drive which was inaugurated recently will be devoted to the founding of the Memorial Chair of Politics.

Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis, an alumna of the college, has been made chairman of a committee to collect funds for this special purpose. Mrs. Gellhorn is a member of the board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and president of the Missouri League of Women Voters. She is arranging for a committee to take charge of the work at once. Contributions to this fund will be accepted and full notice of the committee's plans will be announced later.

The founding of the chair was proposed by Professor Susan Kingsbury of the college faculty at the alumnae conference held in the interests of raising the 1,000,000 dollar fund. Professor Kingsbury said: "The Dr. Anna Howard Shaw chair of politics will have a great mission. We are at the commencement of a tremendous new era of political development. We need women statesmen as well as women voters. We wish to train the highest type of American women for public leadership and political activity. It would rejoice the heart of our splendid leader were she with us still to know that we are doing our utmost to train young women to use the vote that has been so hardily won for them."

The Pope is for the Woman Voter

"We should like to see women electors everywhere," (Nous voudrions voir des femmes electrices partout) is what Pope Benedict XV is reported as saying to Miss Annie Christitch B. A., a member of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society of England, in a private audience granted her recently.

News of this statement was received at the National American Woman Suffrage Association in New York from the Women's Enfranchisement Society of South Africa, which also reports that Generals Botha and Smuts have declared themselves publicly for equal suffrage. General Smuts has long been known as favoring votes for women, but in a recent speech to the citizens of Johannesburg, he declared that they "could take it from him that one of the greatest revolutions of the war was going to be the position of women in the future."

At a banquet of welcome, General Louis Botha, then prime minister of the Union of South Africa, expressed his opinion that "in view of the great services of womanhood in the war, it seemed to him that the men would be compelled to pass a law giving women the franchise."

Dr. Irene B. Bullard, of Charleston, W. Va., has been appointed a member of the state nurses' examining board by Governor John J. Cornwell. She has accepted the appointment.

Dr. Bullard is the leading suffragist in her section of West Virginia, and has devoted more of her time and energy to the suffrage cause than any other half dozen women in the county in which she resides. She is secretary-treasurer of the Kanawha County Suffrage Association. During the past eight weeks, the doctor has not missed a day in devoting from one to six hours in securing signatures to the petitions asking for the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment in West Virginia.

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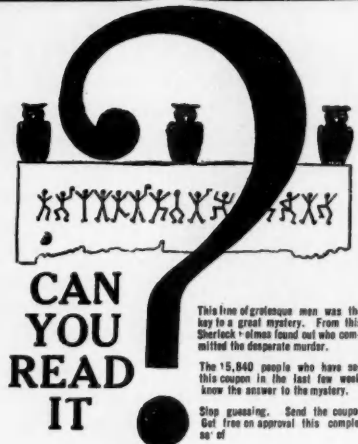
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Waiting for the Awakening Word

BOOKS of verse are pouring forth now, yet on the whole the public is turning them over languidly. The thrill which once went with the mere doing well of something not very worth while doing has gone, and all the world seems to be waiting for a message, an awakening word. There is a hint of warm international alliances in Alfred Noyes's *The New Morning* (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York) with its opening poem to the "Avenue of the Allies." This is written to "the lordliest street in the world"—Fifth Avenue—when it was arrayed "With half of the banners that earth has unfurled." It is a proud, strong poem, full of the splendor of banners and emblems. Its lines reproduce the flash of color, the flutter of floating flags, the flap of the free winds of God. The sensory effect is one of the best Mr. Noyes has produced.

"Flags in themselves are but rags that are dyed,
Flags in that wind are like nations enskied.
Over the city that never knew sleep
Look at the riotous folds as they leap.

See how they climb like adventurous flowers
Over the tops of the terrible towers.

There, in the darkness, the glories are mated
There, in the darkness, a world is created,
There, with a glory of stars in the sky,
Rides the proud night-wind and tyrannies die."

This is fine, full of that swift sense of brotherhood that was in the world eighteen months ago. Then Mr. Noyes's enthusiasm over the flags on Fifth Avenue and his friendly lines to "the gray quadrangles . . . Where Princeton calls to Magdalen, tower to tower," seemed to sound forth a note of permanent alliance.

BUT now the world knows that something even deeper is needed to bind country to country than the mere marching of men side by side in battle. A whisper of that deeper meaning of human brotherhood is found not in a collection of poems by any one of the Allies, but in the verse of a poet of a neutral nation, Verner von Heidenstam, Sweden's laureate. Heidenstam was the Nobel prize winner of 1916. In a volume of his *Selected Poems* translated by Charles Wharton Stork, (Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.) there is one called "Singers in the Steeple," which offers something to a world which is waiting for the message of brotherhood. It is a rather long poem, full of vigor and homeliness. It sings of a man who went out to shout the woes of his class from the church tower, and peal out vengeance upon the rich. The poor man's song was full of threats and hate.

"We bring an armful of stones along
"We shame your wife, we stick your swine,
We spill on the street your costliest wine,
And when to ashes your castle is burned
Our hell will be turned
At once into your proud heaven."

And the poor man's wife, who listened to his curses, reasoned that this was not the way in which brotherhood was to come to the world. So she climbed the steeple and sang her song. She set the same bell a-clanging but to a different tune:

"Over the weeks and years I gaze
To the brothering-time of the world,
I see not savage and weaponed men,
Not kindled cities aflame—
Such a world would be but again
The old world, the ill world, the same

"Like brothers below pass the people,
For rich man with poor man marches.
They meet not for strife but for shaking of hands,

With sudden tears the most hardened of men
Swears to abide by his fellows then
In weal or woe his whole life long
As a son, a brother, one of their clay.

The tender woman in man shall bring
Redemption to all the world and ring
In the future's brothering-day."

IT is not for its songs of sailors and soldiers that one prizes *Haunts and By-Paths* by J. Thorne Smith Jr. (F. A. Stokes Co., New York) although these are singable enough. But two poems—one a lyric called "Green Lawns" very perfect in its rhythm, excellent in its powers of visualization—and a bit of free verse, "Near a Pine Forest," shows that Mr. Thorne Smith has something beautiful in craftsmanship to offer the world. These are sufficiently lovely to arrest the attention of people skeptical as to whether any verse is worth while. "Near a Pine Forest" is low-keyed, rhythmic, admirably restrained, yet full of emotion. It is an elegaic to a little child:

"I give you your freedom now,
And I place in your hand
A reed still wet from the lake
From which I drew it
For I knew you would go
Outward to-day on a path that I could not follow
And I feared for you lest you might weary
Along the way."

Several poems in this collection have this sense of reserved strength and beauty, but no one is quite so poignantly tender as this one to the little dead child.

There is a swing of the sea in all the poems in Miss C. Fox Smith's *Small Craft* (George H. Doran Co., New York). The songs are sailor "Chanties" reminiscent of Newbolt and Kipling but with a fine salt tang and plenty of humor.

Sound and Substance

SCARCELY for its poetry, yet as a conventional guide to the history of the songs which are now on every tongue, C. A. Browne's *Story of Our National Ballads* (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York) should find a place in any collection of present day verse. Every one thinks he knows who wrote the Star Spangled Banner, and when and how Dixie came to be a Confederate, and John Brown's Body, a Union song in the Civil War. Nevertheless many people could be easily tripped up by embarrassing questions on almost any American song from Yankee Doodle to Over There.

Mr. Browne's brief descriptions are intended to give credit to the casual poets who have written the songs which have become so deeply entrenched in American life. For, oddly enough, these songs have been almost universally written by obscure poets and set to music of as obscure a parentage when it was not borrowed outright from other lands.

A point of interest in this collection is the fact that every period of American history has developed its own poet and, in a few instances, its own composer. Dixie could not be better loved by North or South if it had been created by a musical genius instead of by Dan Emmett, a white man who led the first negro minstrel troupe in the United States.

THE note of reticence in poetry is pushed to its extreme in John Gould Fletcher's *Japanese Prints* (Four Seas Publishing Company). This is an example of a self-conscious art, based upon old Japanese poetic models of the 17th century.

The Japanese poetic form is free within certain defined limits. It demands neither rhyme, quantity, accent nor stress. But it is inflexible in asking for an odd number of syllables in each line and an odd number of lines in each lyric. A lyric of 17 syllables became a *hokku*, one of the most rigid and frequent of Japanese conceits. In context Japanese verse under the great Basho expressed the spiritual or pantheistic significance of some phase of nature. According to Mr. Fletcher the significant thing in the verse of this poet of the Orient was always implied not expressed. The thought is suspended after a few lines and its application must be made by the reader. Here, for instance, is a famous *hokku* by Basho:

"An old pond
And the sound of a frog leaping
Into the water."

All that this connotes of tranquility and isolation is present to the Eastern mind, says Mr. Fletcher. "The poem has three meanings. First

it is a statement of fact; second, it is an emotion deduced from that; third, it is a sort of spiritual allegory."

It is to be confessed that what the Japanese did three hundred years ago, the free verse writers of today are straining to effect. Mr. Fletcher's own attempt to write with the restraint of the Japanese has resulted, generally speaking, in a dilettante little collection of self-important efforts with much blank paper and almost none of the emotional reaction expected. A few of his efforts suggest sensory impressions, one of the most satisfactory being "Evening Rain":

"Rain fell so softly, in the evening,
I almost thought it was the trees that were talking."

One cannot get away from the notion that Mr. Fletcher has mistaken sound for substance. His tiny volume is less important for its poetic achievement than for its prose introduction in which the author sets forth some very sound standards for poetry. "Unless we set ourselves seriously to the task of understanding that language is only a means and never an end," he says, "poetic art will be dead in fifty years from a surfeit of superficial cleverness and devitalized realism." This is so true that one wonders he himself did not realize that the mere absence of language does not assure the poetic mood.

IT is quite possible to employ an old-fashioned lyric form and achieve emotional reaction, as is proved by Ralph Hodgson's *Poems* (MacMillan Company, New York). These are slight, musical and spontaneous, some of them show imagination or suggest spirituality. Two, called "The Mystery" and "The Bells of Heaven" are mystical enough to have an appealing charm.

THE ultimate in inarticulateness is Scudder Middleton's type of verse, in the *New Day* (The MacMillan Company, New York). This is a collection of cleverly solemn short poems, frequently unrhymed. They all show the trick of wrapping soft veils of obscurity about a simple theme until it is made to seem portentous. The first poem of all, "1919," has real merit. It is a plea that those who died at the front shall not have died in vain.

"Lead on, brave spirits! Not until we fight
The battle of the mind will life be wise.
Until we are no more afraid of light,
We cannot bring our Heaven from the skies."

This is better—it is quite direct, and has none of the teasing pose of remoteness which make some of Mr. Middleton's poems sound as if they were translations from a language with which the author is unfamiliar.

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Wild Swans

MR. W. B. Yeats is never inarticulate, but he is quite often incoherent. One always knows that he is struggling for an impressive effect, but that quite too often he doesn't put it over. He sounds like a long distance connection. One strains to get the message but the wire doesn't carry. *The Wild Swans at Coole* (The MacMillan Company, New York) is a collection of verse as elusive as any Mr. Yeats has essayed. Still one feels quite sure, as always, that given a congenial setting, a lonely house, the sound of wind in the trees, and a musical voice reading about the wild swans, they would say something that one is aching to know. The trouble with Mr. Yeats is that he needs an idyllic stage-setting and one has not always the properties at hand.

RUTH Elliot is no vers librist. Her slight collection of poems *Night Magic* (The Stratford Company, Boston, Mass.) is of the simplest lyric form. It shows a sincere response to nature, and endears itself to the reader by its sincerity. In most of her lyrics of nature, there is a pleasant restraint. Her verse form suggests etchings of a twilight sky, sun-flecked paths in the forest, the smell of leaves burning in the fall, rather than the introspective subjective poetry of an earlier generation.

By so much, Miss Elliot's verse is in line with a new definition of poetry given by Edwin Arlington Robinson, who claims that it is a language which tells through a reaction upon our emotional natures something which cannot be put into words. Thus has the newer psychology worked its way into poetry as into fiction. The subjective in literature had moved off the pages of the poet's slender volume to make way for the sensory, before the war gave the world Rupert Brooke and Alan Seeger with their war-time lyrics, too deeply moving to come under any definite category.

Glory of Battle

EVERY scrap written in war time has now become precious and many very bad verses—such as Wilfrid Gibson's epitaphs—are given a first place, not theirs by right. Glory of battle has come in on a wave of recurrent poetic rhapsody. Stimulation of youth seems to be again to martial deeds, as if there were no heroisms but bloody ones and no courage but the courage to kill.

IN a book intended for school children *Verses for Patriots* (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia) this mistake of making patriotism a synonym for fighting is evident, although the division, "Home and Country" introduces such favorites of peace as Browning's "O to be in England now that April's there," "The Suwanee River" and Balfe's "Killarney." Another division

"The True Patriot" has, however, missed its chance of showing that living for a cause or a country is as necessary as dying for it. Only Emily Dickenson's "Aspirations," Holland's "God Give Us Men," and Richard Watson Gilder's "While others hedged or silent lay" really strike worthy notes of endeavor after a patriotism which works all the time, with, or without, uniforms and drums.

The book is a really good anthology. It has assembled many bits of war verse written in the last five years, which are worthy of being preserved. It has dipped into the past and brought to light many a forgotten incident of sacrifice and courage—forgotten by this generation, such, for instance, as "Arnold of Winkelried" and Stedman's "Kearny at Seven Pines." Probably only the children of Newark, N. J., Public Schools have hitherto known anything at all about Kearny. Here also are stirring ballads by Sir Henry Newbolt, who deserves to be better known in America, and one of Wilfrid Wilson Gibson's best—"Battle."

Much of this anthology is good poetry which will stimulate taste among the children of today. Some of it is ephemeral, and, generally speaking, it is provocative of military rather than civic endeavor.

NOW that the passion for Americanization is awake in the land is a good time to give Robert M. Werners's *The Soul of America* (The Four Seas Publishing Co., Dartmouth Street, Boston) a chance to be read. Mr. Werners is a young and reiterative Walt Whitman. His blank verse stamps in hob-nailed boots over a recurrent theme. What is to become of American democracy? he asketh one of three—and his terrors are many lest there be none. These sombre poems were written in wartime by one who loves America yet trembled for her stability.

Not all of Mr. Werners's worries are without foundation. What he says about peace will strike an echo in many souls: "Peace may fall upon us like a panther, or coil itself about us like a snake. There may come sluggish years; slavish years; selfish years; spent in the service of Mammon; in building higher altars; taller street structures; safer gold vaults. . . . Then American democracy will have lost the battle."

A NEW edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's *Child's Garden of Verse* (J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia) is always in order, as no American children are sufficiently well acquainted with poems like "My shadow," "My bed is a boat," or "All around the house is the jet black night." The present edition is illustrated in color by Maria L. Kirk, and is a tempting Christmas volume—one of the "Stories-all-children-love-Stories."

Several Reasons for Several Novels

FOR several reasons," says Ferdinand in the *Tempest*, "have I loved several women." That might be applied to today's output of fiction, which has variety, at least, to its credit. Fumbling for a *metier* has led the novel writer into diverse excursions for themes and treatment.

An example of pure characterization, admirably executed, is Fleta Campbell Springer's *Gregg* (Harper and Brothers, New York). It deserves to take a high place among the books which slowly dissect a self-centered personality. The character meets one, as in real life, wearing convincingly its surface charm, and it unfolds naturally under the skillful handling of the author. This is where Miss Springer's artistry is surest. She never hastens her final betrayal of motives by a step. Yet when her book is complete, *Gregg* is delivered over to immortality with the firm true lines of an etching. This little known novelist has proved herself an excellent craftsman.

One might almost class Ellen Glasgow's *The Builders* (Doubleday, Page and Co., New York) with political works instead of novels. As a piece of fiction it is not in the same class with the author's "Miller of Old Church," or the "Wheel of Life." As a desperately earnest effort to affect political changes in the South, *The Builders* has a message for the nation. Miss Glasgow's hero is a mouthpiece, not a character. He preaches a non-partisan program for breaking up the solid South's sectional policy. He talks politics all the time, even makes love talking politics. But it is an idealistic form of politics. He reminds everyone everywhere that what is the matter with the South—is its solidness. "The solid South is, if possible, more harmful to the southern people than it is to the nation," says David Blackburn, the heroic, misunderstood, star performer in this Virginia novel. "It places the Southern States in the control of one political machine; and the aim of this machine must inevitably be self-perpetuation. . . . Yet the North too has also its great obligation not to clamp sectionalism upon the country, proclaims this ready orator. It will never be through the Republican party that "America will be welded into a nation. The day will come, when another party will be organized, national in its origin and its purposes and will absorb the best men from both the Republican and Democratic organizations."

Miss Glasgow has been one of the bravest of woman suffrage fighters in the South. She is so splendidly convinced of her message, so high-motivated and so impassioned for a united, for-

ward-looking America that her latest book should find enthusiastic readers among those who care more for ideals than for plots in a book of fiction. For, after all, what novel ever had so much talk to the printed page as Mr. Britling unless, indeed, it is Jean Christophe? And yet both of these books were 'best-sellers.'

WOMAN'S protective instinct is always an outstanding feature of Beulah Marie Dix's novels. Her heroes, like those in "Mother's Son" and "The Battle Months of George Daurella" come on the scene out of a spoiled child back-ground and are coaxed into manliness by a young goddess of girlhood who herself is always poised, disciplined and maternal. All this happens over again in *Hands Off* (MacMillan Company, New York). This time the book fails of its gesture towards a happy ending. Its hysterical dramatis personae, who have been shot through a plot too brutal for anything previous to 1914, are finally so tangled up with misery that the author can only lay down her pen in despair and say in effect to her characters: "Just look what you've done with yourselves!"

The plot is too savage to have been permitted at all in pre-bellum fiction and it falls gratefully now upon the souls of men and women who would like to forget that atrocities ever existed.

A NOVEL so leisurely as to threaten to break off and quit entirely from time to time is Mr. J. D. Beresford's *House-Mates* (George H. Doran Co., N. Y.) It drags its details through a drab London atmosphere, nonchalantly, introducing here and there tragedy, failure, immorality and murder with so little emphasis upon them as to make the author seem scarcely to notice them himself. "By Jove, here's a bally little murder—almost forgot to mention it," one hears him say as he points his thumb over his shoulder, without so much as turning his head. To be sure Mr. Beresford is a realist, and, to be sure, real life has ways like that, ways of turning up skulls with ploughshares, and meeting grim death upon a smiling highway. But when these things happen they do seem to tinge the atmosphere. Not so, however, in 73 Keppel Street, Bloomsbury. If anybody's temperature rises when the girl up-stairs is found with an uncomfortable necklace on her throat, Mr. Beresford's novel rather takes pains not to notice the fact. There are no thrills in this story; there are only reflections upon events which would have produced thrills if they had seemed more real.

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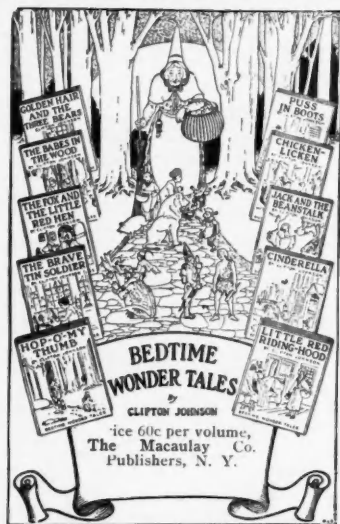
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MARY Raymond Shipman Andrews is one of those authors who have crippled themselves with their own best stories. People with a sentimental yearning always expect Mrs. Andrews to keep up with "The Perfect Tribute." Those who have a sense of humor can never forgive her for not writing another tale like "The Good Samaritan." None of her war stories are as good as the two she wrote long ago, and her new collection *Joy in the Morning* (Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.) is not of the year of our Lord 1919; it clings to the dragging horrors of pre-armistice days. That good and clean sense of health which demands that life shall go forward rejects Mrs. Andrews's themes. The world must be re-built; it calls upon patriotism to construct, and not tell over and over the stories of its destruction.

TWO much neglected types of women figure as heroines in W. J. Locke's *Far Away Stories* (John Lane and Co., New York). Mr. Locke, who is always of a cheerful optimism has endeavored to do the impossible and make a plain girl a heroine. It is only such an unconscionable romanticist as the author of the "Beloved Vagabond" who could ever hope to get away with a situation like the one in "A Lover's Dilemma"—where the blind lover, when restored to sight, is disappointed to find his sweetheart lovely.

The other type of woman for whom Mr. Locke tilts a lance is found in "The Scourge," the story of a brow-beaten wife who gets square with her husband at her death by leaving him only fifteen shillings "to buy a scourge to flagellate himself" for spoiling the lives of his wife and children. The sequel of this act shows that the husband accepted his punishment, thereby proving that if the wife had asserted herself instead of being a doormat for some twenty-five or thirty years they might both have been happier and saved the fifteen shillings.

What Mr. Locke meant as a knightly defence of a much abused wife only goes to show how silly it is to be put upon and tragic when one can just as easily be self-respecting and happy.

Still "The Scourge" is a good story of a refreshing originality.

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ALMOST any sort of story goes, if there is a murder on the first page to be disentangled as the plot proceeds. Since Sherlock Holmes and Arsene Lupin made the gentleman amateur the latest force in detecting crime, all sorts of dual personalities have become stage properties of detective stories. The *demier cri* is the millionaire sleuth who leaves his club as a gentleman, changes his clothes in his limousine, and emerges in the under-world looking like a thug. There is Jimmie Dale, the knight errant, who snatches victims from under the noses of the most audacious gunmen. He lives in a world of his own, hanging like Mahomet's coffin in social space.

A new duplex detective has now appeared on the scene, created by Varick Vanardy. This man is Crewe, when he isn't the elegant Birge Moreau, artist and gentleman. He has already appeared in several stories, "The Two-faced Man" for one, and now performs more sleight of hand tricks in *Something Doing* (The Macaulay Company, New York). In this Crewe, the saloon-keeper, shows an uncanny knowledge of the vents of high life and solves a fake-murder mystery. This story furnishes the perfectly good substitute for a narcotic, which is the *raison d'être* of the detective story.

OCTAVUS Roy Cohen's *Crimson Alibi* (Dodd Mead & Company, New York) has been literally holding the stage for several months. As a play it had a long run in New York City last summer, and has more than a mere nerve-deadening value. It is a really thrilling mystery story, holding its secret until the very end. Mr. Cohen is well known for his negro dialect stories in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

A SARDONIC kind of humor plays over J. Percival Bissell's *Paid Out* (The MacMillan Company, New York). It is a ghastly practical joke, which seems sometimes even less human than crime. The story is rather skillfully executed in a somewhat mechanical way. The author does not quite put his plot over, as the reader senses something unreal about it, and never warms up to a single thrill. Mr. Bissell has an undoubted ingenuity but a dry style.

Childrens Stories

GETTING children acquainted with animal folk has become a habit of the "bedtime story" clan of authors. Miss Nellie Leonard, who introduced little folk to a whole family of gray mice, in her *Limpy Toes' Attic Home* has extended their acquaintance to the gray mice's country cousins, the field mice. The field mice,

having decided they need a doctor, now appear in the newest Leonard book, *Grand Daddy Whiskers, M. D.* (Thomas Y. Crowell, N. Y.) By this time they have also become ambitious enough to want an automobile, which the children's friend, Limpy-Toes, makes from the wheels and springs of an old clock. It is a realistic motor-car, constantly running down on the road and needing cranking, much to the joy of its young readers who recognize its verisimilitude.

A much more serious effect at instruction in palatable form is Lilian Gask's *Treasury of Animal Stories* (Thomas Y. Crowell Co.) These are genuine tales of the lives and habits of big game, lions, tigers, polar bears. The stories are put into the mouth of an incurably wounded soldier, who is glad to entertain his small visitors with the accounts of the wild animals he has slain, and whose trophies hang upon his walls. The book is for children a little older than those who are entertained with the imaginary performances of field mice in make-believe automobiles.

When children's books are neither animal stories, nor fairy tales, they fall back on the daily doings of children themselves. Ruth Brown MacArthur's *Daisy* (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York) begins with the adventurous trip from Virginia to Minnesota of three orphan girls. The leading spirit is Daisy, who has an ever bubbling humor and energy capturing every adult from the colored porter to the reluctant aunt and uncle, into whose care fate has driven them.

Johann Speyri's *Little Curly Head, the Pet Lamb* (Thomas Y. Crowell Co.) translated by Helen B. Dole, is another tale of Alpine peasant life by the author of that children's classic, "Heidi." It has the literary charm of simplicity and naturalness—the sort of exquisiteness only found in Latin countries. Every library or children's guide to good English has had Heidi on its lists for the last quarter century.

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IF advices ever could get a welcome, it would be in the words of Ray Brown. There isn't a growing girl in the world who wouldn't feel friendly to letters from such an understanding friend and critic. *Uncle Bill's Letters to His Niece* (Britton Publishing Company) make the best possible approach to joining up those two old irreconcilables, "Si jeunesse savait et sagesse pouvait." It is written with kindness, shrewdness, tolerance and all of Ray Brown's rush of humorous language. Uncle Bill's niece was fortunate in her uncle, and if she didn't take his advice as it was handed out, she didn't deserve him. Our one best bet is that she was terribly proud of the letters and passed them around among her college mates.

THE war has not only revived Jeanne d'Arc in the public mind, it has, as it were, created a new international myth. There is now a French heroine, known to British Tommies as the vision at Mons, and there is the homely every day acquaintance with her as a real person who once lived in the same towns where American soldiers fought and died for an ideal, just as she had fought and died for an idea. Therefore, the appearance of *The Maid of Orleans* (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York), a new biography of the French warrior maid and saint by M. S. C. Smith is timely. It is an effort to tell the true story of the peasant girl who went forth to save her nation. A final chapter shows how closely the influence of Joan was woven into the sector where American men fought for liberty.

Among the plots for stories furnished by the war, French orphans made most romantic material. Mrs. Jane D. Abbott, of Buffalo, one of the well known suffrage leaders of western New York, has made good use of such a situation in *Larkspur* (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia). In this tale for girls, there is every ingredient for thrills—girl scouts, long-lost and dramatically renewed relationships and lots of patriotism. Mrs. Abbott proved herself a successful writer of interesting juveniles in a former book "Kenith," also a story with the war as its back-ground.

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WARS may come and wars may go, but nothing shakes off the hold of Indian stories upon the American boy. Edwin L. Sabin, author of several other historical books, about the Indians and white pioneers, has just published a new story of the days when Spanish soldiery were still found south of the new Louisiana purchase. This is an adventure of that young soldier-explorer, Zebulon Montgomery Pike, lost in the snowy mountains one hun-

dred years ago. He and his followers searching for a lost river in the dead of winter, were captured by Spanish soldiers and taken to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Lieutenant Pike was a brave American, whose monument is Pike's Peak in Colorado. No better form of patriotism can be given young boys of today than the trail stories of Americans, who risked life, not to kill, but to open up new land.

The Land of Fairie

FRENCH Fairy Tales—translated by M. Cary; Belgian Fairy Tales by William Elliot Griffis's (T. Y. Crowell Co., N. Y.) It is quite suitable now, since the ties of relationship are so tight between this country and her allies, that the children of the United States should know something about the folk-lore of France and Belgium. Odd as it may seem, most American children have been brought up on German children stories and have never been made acquainted with the fairies and elves of other European lands. Dr. Griffis, always historical, reports that "the first white children born in New York State, were of Belgian parents," and that therefore "we should not fail to remember that Belgium is one of our fatherlands." All this is very well but fairy stories can not be run into molds and ticketed with national labels. All fairy stories are first cousins to myths, and myths are the roots of all races. The very first story in Dr. Griffis's collection "The Swan Maidens and the Silver Knight" is a variant of Lohengrin. Belgian Elsje was just as unable to hold her curiosity in check as was German Elsa or Grecian Pandora. One of the stories is plainly related to French history. Another, the religious origin of mince pie, is a part of English Christmas lore.

The same thing is true of the French tales. In "The King's Three Sons" there is more than

a hint of the Orient; in the "Hare, the Bear and the Fox," something as primitive as Uncle Remus's stories, and the animal tales of the North American Indians. It does not lessen the charm of these stories to find them distant relatives of the folk tales of other lands. It only helps to prove the universal brotherhood of man.

THE *Babes in the Wood* and *Hop o' My Thumb* (The Macaulay Co., New York) are two collections of favorites gathered and edited by Clifton Johnson. They are charmingly illustrated in two colors by Harvey L. Smith.

Every bit as fantastic as Alice in Wonderland is *David Blaize and the Blue Door* by E. M. Benson (George H. Doran Co., New York). Indeed it is the same kind of book, a dreamland book of humorous and confused imagery. Perhaps childish readers may not miss the flavor of wit which immortalizes Lewis Carroll, for it is doubtful if children ever love Alice as much as do their elders. There is no subtlety of satire or cynicism to perplex youth in Mr. Benson's book. It is just such fancy and fun as the most normal nursery infant could fathom on first acquaintance.

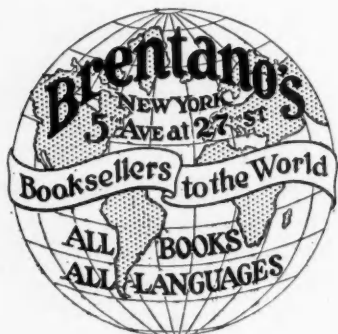
WONDERFUL pictures by Arthur Rackham glorify a new edition of tales by the Brothers Grimm, *Little Brother and Little Sister* (Dodd Mead and Co.) No far-off Teutonic ancestry can ever pale the perennial freshness or weaken the universal race unity of Grimm's fairy tales. There are "Snow-white and Rose-red," as lovely as flowers looking across an enchanted tree at the ugly little dwarf, perfectly bewitching as seen through Mr. Rackham's eyes. There are twelve color illustrations in this collection, and dozens of exquisite black and white drawings, tail pieces and decorations. You should see "One Eye, Two Eyes, and Three Eyes" and "Hans the Hedge Hog" and the "Goose Girl at the Well." They are wonderful.

FOR Community Centers and the many new social group plans now afoot, a novel book is advocated *Social Games and Group Dances* (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia). The compilers of this book are professors of physical education in the University of Wisconsin, Professor J. C. Elson, M. D., and his associate, Miss Blanche M. Trilling. The material offered is tested as to its practical value. Some of the games are devised by the writers, and all have been found of use as social solvents and shyness eradicators among adults as well as children. The descriptions are clear and in the group dance portion, prepared by Professor Trilling, illustrations give additional help to the social group leader, who will find this book an anchor to windward. Music of many of the dances is included.

BOOKS

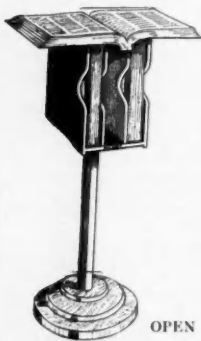
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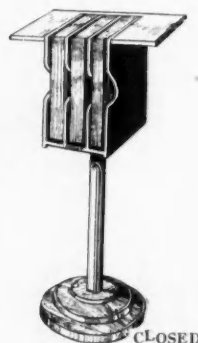
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Struggling Russia

THE American number of *Struggling Russia* comes out under date of November 22 in a brave new cover and presents a long menu. Articles by eminent Americans of all professions from Ambassador Francis to Samuel Gompers are set forth with plentiful illustrations.

Among the most interesting statements are those from John Spargo and William English Walling. Mr. Spargo appeals characteristically to America for sympathy and understanding. "With all possible seriousness I venture to say that the Russian problem is in a very special sense America's problem. Indeed it is one of America's most serious problems. For either this nation must, by some almost superhuman effort, provide the assistance Russia needs for the restoration of her economic life, or Russia will be forced to turn for that assistance to the only nations capable of supplying it, namely, Germany on the one hand, and Japan on the other. Mr. Spargo believes it essential to meet Russia's needs now, if we would complete 'the crushing defeat of German economic imperialism.' Mr. Spargo's appeal is thus an appeal for the allied nations as well as for Russia.

Mr. Walling's article is by way of a warning—a warning that near-Bolsheviks and pro-Bolsheviks are the greatest enemies of Russian democracy. These he finds actively at work in America and England.

Several members of the United States Senate are among the writers for this number, and many congressmen. For certain readers who care less for opinions than for facts, there are several pages of news from papers both in Bolshevik and in liberated Russia. Some of this news is as late as August 1919.

An editorial as late as September 23, 1919, quotes from the Omsk daily "Russkaya Armija," the organ of the General Staff of the Siberian Army, the attitude of General Denikine, who sets forth that the only two paths left for Russia to follow now are "evolution and counter-revolution." "I have chosen evolution," said the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Southern Russia "as I am convinced that the new Utopian experiment would only lead us into further disasters."

This mass of material from many sources is offered under the aegis of the Russian Information Bureau, which certainly has more opportunity to authenticate statements than has the ordinary press or the man on the street.

The *Woman Citizen* for Dec. 13 will appear on schedule time and regularly thereafter.



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Dr. Shaw's Memorial

A FELICITOUS illustration used by Mrs. Catt in her address at Dr. Shaw's funeral furnishes the motif for the cover decoration of a charming white and black memorial to Dr. Shaw (National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 171 Madison Avenue, New York City). Mrs. Catt's simile was that of the custom of lighting all the candles in every home in the City of Jerusalem each Easter by torch-bearers who pass from hand-to-hand candles lighted at the ever-burning flame on the shrine of the Holy Sepulchre.

"Likewise the fire of inspiration, kindled in the great soul of Anna Howard Shaw," said Mrs. Catt, "touched into flame the zeal and courage of her messengers who in turn reached the homes of all races, all faiths with her fervor and power."

The simple adequate design is of a great stand candle, from which countless individual little candles are being illumined. A tail piece shows the conventionalized hammers and saws, emblems also of Dr. Shaw's life work. "Her first toys were a saw and a hatchet, and all her life she builded something," says one of her commemorative writers in this memorial—"cabins in a wilderness, two homes of her very own. . . . She cut vistas through the forest so

that all the women of the world could look through into greater spaciousness."

It cannot be said that this memorial is adequate to its subject—what could be? But it is a wreath of ivy and of laurel, tenderly laid upon the bier of a loved leader. It comprises many appreciative and beautiful words and thoughts about Dr. Shaw, and it is most tastefully and beautifully prepared by the Committee in charge, of which Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, recording secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was chairman. The three other members of this committee were Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, National treasurer, Miss Esther Ogden, director of the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, and Miss Rose Young, editor of the *Woman Citizen*.

"HAVE you a berth in the rocking-chair fleet?" If you have you won't keep it after reading two or three pages of Douglas Fairbanks's *Making Life Worth While* (Britton Publishing Co., New York). Mr. Fairbanks says that "Taking the most out of Life" is the proper label for the units of that fleet, which counts its victims by the score and throws them up on the sands of time." There is the word of the American dean of letters—W. D. Howells—that Mr. Fairbanks's book is also worth-while, not only amusing but stimulating and full of a workable common-sense about every day living.

Books for the Eye

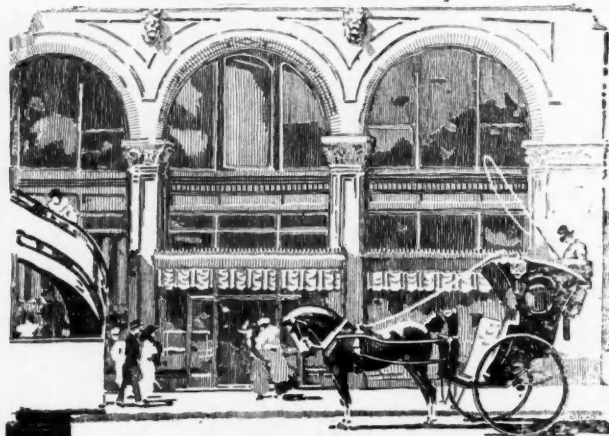
IT may be very well to flout New England's claims to being "the cradle of the race," and the mother of us all. But just wait until vacation time comes, when from Nantucket to Eastport the coast whispers of cool breezes, or the Mohawk trail entices, or the mountains beckon, and then, in spite of the young enchantment of the West, or the winter hospitality of the South, going to New England will seem like going back home.

Helen W. Henderson's *A Loiterer in New England* (George H. Doran Co., N. Y.) is not just a drawing-room book, meant to rest upon a polished table and be dusted twice a week. Its illustrations are delightful—especially those from Margaret Patterson's wood-block prints, but its chief charm lies in relating the tourists of 1920 with the tourists of 1620. There is just enough pleasant erudition in Miss Henderson's chapters to make this continuity complete. One might say that New England has always been a land of pilgrims. For all its Cabots and Lowells, it has been a place from which vast colonizing agencies have trekked westward. It has every industrial problem, and it is a place of great contrasts—the hot-bed of restless ideals and a refrigerator for putting progress into cold storage. Yet the roots of many Americans strike deep into its soil, and its names are trailed across two continents. Miss Henderson's text keeps these memories alive in the reader's mind, and her lovely illustrations fan longings into flame.

THERE is a real longing in these days to know what men of other centuries and remote countries have said about the big things of life, truth, religion, death and the life to come. More and more as men gather into ethical groups, they are learning to prize the great sayings of all leaders of religion and of morals. There is, therefore, a constantly increasing demand for collections of such fine passages. Educators pass them on to pupils. Clergymen read them to their assembled audiences.

Few people can make any great selections from their own readings of original texts, therefore a real contribution to literature is given in the enormous assemblage of thoughts on spiritual questions, which were collected by Count Leo Tolstoy during his life-time. These are now published for the first time as two volumes of the Russian Author's Library *The Pathway of Life, Teaching Love and Wisdom* (International Book Publishing Co., New York). They are selected from widely variant sources—Hindu, Manchu, Mohammedan, Hebrew or American—Ancient or Modern, it is all one to Tolstoy, so long as they express something living and eternal. All of these ideas went through the alembic of the Russian writer's tolerant and cherishing spirit, some even being re-written by him for the sake of clarity or modernity.

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Women and the Stream of Thought

IF there is any authoritative function for an association of women in the world of books, who should know it better than the president of the Woman's National Book Association? Miss Madge Jenison, of the *Sunwise Turn*, elected within the past fortnight as new national head of this organization, is quite bountiful in her list of reasons for such an association, the initial one being, naturally, that which has launched women upon most of their independent ventures—the hostility or the forgetfulness of men.

Retrospectively this then is the way the Woman's Book Association began. During one of the suffrage parades in New York City, Miss Jenison was asked to march with women of her profession—the book-sellers. But where to find them? Men had an organization—the Book-seller's League—to which women were occasionally invited to appear in the capacity of admiring audience, not as members. There were some 300 women listed in this business at that time, but it was difficult to collect the asked for 16 to make a parade unit. After this an adventurous fifty were assembled under the present organization.

The only women book-sellers who own their shop are Miss Jennison and her colleagues of the *Sunwise Turn*; but other women are selling and buying books for the tracts and for large department stores. Thus the little association is fast growing into a big association, so big that it is now being wooed by the men's league.

"There is no essential reason," says Miss Jenison, "for a segregated woman's association; but we are going to maintain our separate association for a time, at least, because we want to work out certain fundamental ideas for which we originally came together."

WHEN she was asked to define these ideas, Miss Jennison explained that the Association is hostess to all the trades and professions which enter into "the circulation of thought." So here is a scheme, differing from any yet originated by men in the book business. On the one hand, it is more democratic, on the other it is more idealistic. It aims at nothing lower than creating a united force capable of being mobilized quickly for national needs—a corps of informed workers with fingers on the public pulse. Crises have arisen recently which needed just such a chain of informed units throughout the country, Miss Jennison elucidated. Moments have come when the public wanted uncommercialized information, such moments as America's entrance into the war, the debate on peace treaty, on the industrial situation. "We need to get away from our national

provincialism," she said. "We need to have some central place which can in an emergency make an active contribution to the thought of the country."

To accomplish this scheme, the Book Association claims no monopoly of aristocratic, and cultural branches of the business. Its membership is made up of all the trades and all the professions that enter into the distribution of thought of artisans, craftsmen, stenographers, authors, sellers and publishers.

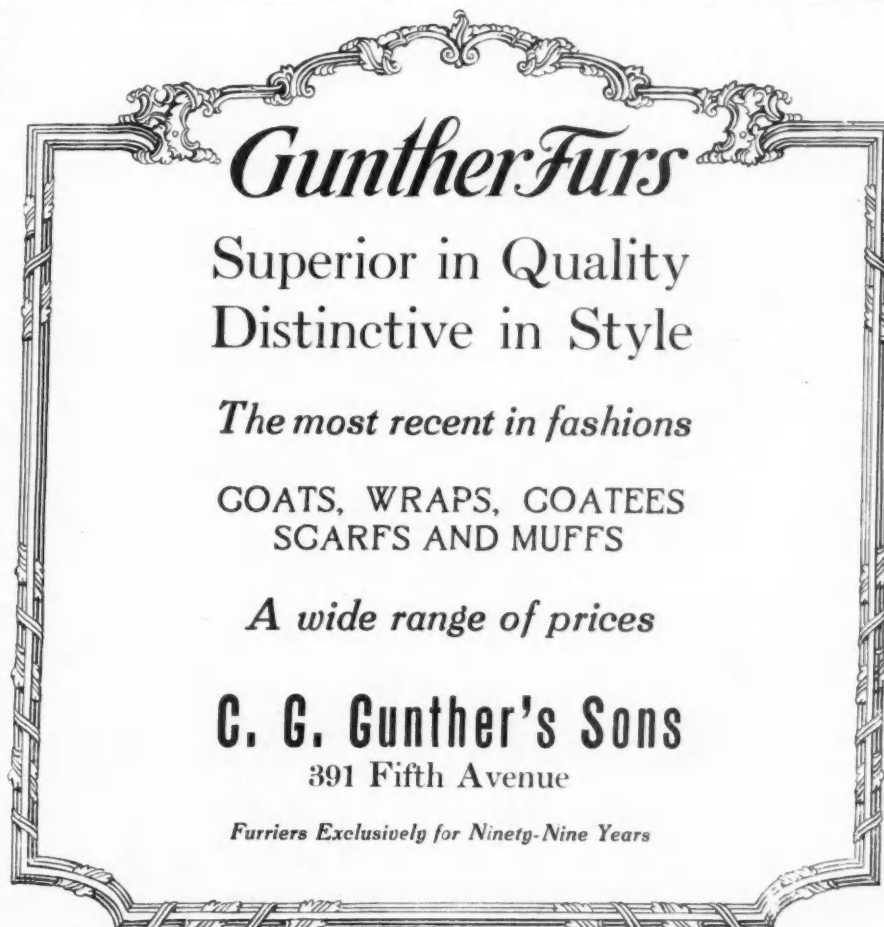
To give these groups a knowledge of the proportion and value each one plays in the whole plan is the aim of this year's program of the association. The five general meetings held this winter cover the evolution of a book from wood-pulp to reader.

Intelligent cooperation in keeping clear and undefiled the channels for communicating thought to the public is a large order. But it is the mood of women of today to take up large orders and fire mute enthusiasm at such a scheme of practical democratic idealism. In order to hold their organization steady to the task in hand, it is demanded that it should maintain its integrity and not become a ladies' aid or a submerged fraction of an established league of men. These women bring to the task of directing the stream of thought circulating through this country, minds fresh and not yet disillusioned.

How Book Selectors Serve the Public

WHILE the H. W. Wilson Company is nominally a publishing house for books, book catalogues and periodical indexes, it is in reality a public service institution whose function is to provide the users of information with adequate, definite, and sure knowledge of where to find just the information needed. In brief, its main service lies in the cataloguing and indexing of what all other publishing agencies produce.

This work covers many fields. First historically, and perhaps most prominent, is the record of American book publications known as the United States Catalogue Series. This series was begun in 1898, as a tiny monthly publication, by the present president of the firm, then in the book selling business in Minneapolis, and was intended for booksellers as a guide to the current output of books published. It has grown to a series of catalogues—two of which equal Webster's or the Standard unabridged dictionary in size, type and amount of information contained. These are supplemented by a current monthly publication known as the Cumulative Book Index. The series records books in print January 1, 1912, and those published since, by



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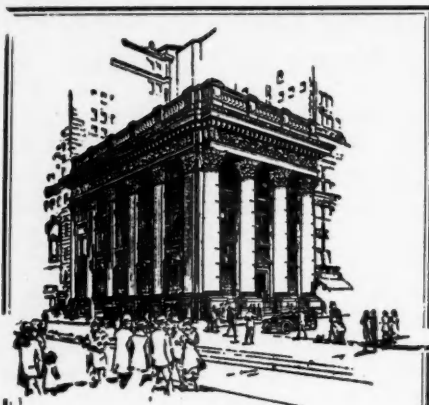
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author, and title, and under as many subject headings as the contents may require. Information is given regarding price, publisher, binding and date of publication, and all entries are arranged in one alphabet, like a dictionary.

Perhaps the next most notable work of the Company is the series of indexes to periodicals. This series began in 1900 with the publication of the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, a small monthly author and subject index to twenty of the periodicals most popular for reference in the average public library. All articles in the periodicals selected were indexed, the entries being arranged in one alphabet, dictionary form, as in the Cumulative Book Index. Full title, author and inclusive paging were given in each entry, also the title, volume number, and the date of the periodical in which the article appeared.

The Readers' Guide has been enlarged so that it now indexes more than one hundred periodicals regularly. Moreover, the same methods of indexing have been applied to a number of special fields resulting in the Industrial Arts Index for trade, technical and engineering periodicals, and in the Agricultural Index for periodical literature devoted to agriculture. There is also an active demand for a similar service for educational periodicals and other similar fields, to be undertaken in the future.

Each of the indexes is cumulated at frequent intervals in order to make the information available without searching thru many alphabets. The cumulated volumes, covering a year or more, are bound for permanent reference.

Another important need of the library or the user of books is met by the Wilson Company through aids to book selection. Chief of these is another monthly publication, the Book Review Digest. About two hundred of the best books of the month, on all subjects, are given brief descriptive notes, accompanied by excerpts from reviews that have appeared in seventy of the foremost reviewing journals of the day. The Digest tells not only what a book is about but also what leading reviewers think of it.

One service leads to another. The indexing of articles in periodicals for reference led to the reprinting of certain articles in order that more copies might be available for use. The first instance of this was a small pamphlet collection of articles on Capital Punishment, printed for the use of high school debating leagues. From this small beginning have come

several series of volumes on public questions, such as the Debaters' Handbooks, etc. In one volume is reprinted the best of the available literature on a subject, such as Child labor, Government ownership of railroads, or Americanization, selected and arranged to cover every phase of the subject briefly but adequately and in logical order. A selected bibliography is included as an aid to further investigation, and often briefs are made for debatable questions.

The growth of women's study clubs brought to practically every library a demand for help in making up programs for study and in finding material for reference use. Since certain subjects for study were popular everywhere, it came about that a large amount of valuable work was being duplicated that could be done once for all by some central agency. The answer to this demand was the Study Outline Series, covering a wide range of topics relating to literature, art, travel, history and public questions. Each pamphlet contains a series of programs arranged for a year's study by a study club. Often, each topic discussed is accompanied by lists of suggested readings, or references to articles on the subject. A selected bibliography or a list of books recommended for purchase usually accompanies the outline.

Wanderers

ENTER anew the globe-trotter. But as trotting is not good through Europe along the old beaten tracks of Cook's tours, the way of the trotter now is, like that of Clumbus, to the East by the road to the setting sun. Rosita Forbes's *Unconducted Wanderers* (John Lane Co., New York) is a touch and go account of the Islands of the Pacific, and the Far East. It shows that wanderlust has again awakened, although it will not be fashionable to use the old before-the-war word for it. Yet it is a magical word full of an atmosphere that no French or English equivalent can supply.

Something New

SOMETHING new in Christmas Calendars is the 1920 *Modern Readers' Calendar* offered by the Woman's Press of New York City. This has the advantage of quoting only those men and women who speak the mood of today. It catches thoughts wherever it finds them getting its material anywhere from editorials in *Life* to James Stephens. It does not ignore the Book of Psalms, doubtless finding it more modern than Martin Luther, or even than Lloyd George.

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Sex Discrimination

EVIDENCE that the United States government continues in many cases to pay its women workers less than men engaged in the same work has been collected by the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor, which will use the statistics obtained from its investigation in a campaign to bring about a readjustment of the wages paid women government workers.

A study of the records of the Civil Service Commission for January and February, 1919, brought to light many discrepancies in the salaries paid the men and women employed in doing similar work. It was found that 88 per cent of the 4,689 of the women appointed received salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1,299 a year, while only 36 per cent of the 3,270 men employed during the same period were paid at this rate, the other 64 per cent receiving salaries considerably larger than those paid the women workers doing the same work.

It was discovered that men who passed the examination for law clerks were employed in the War Risk Bureau at salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$3,500 a year, while women engaged in similar work were paid from \$1,100 to \$2,000 a year. Women engaged in statistical work, which required a college education, received as low as \$1,200, while men received \$1,800 to \$3,000 and \$4,000. The report also shows that but one of the fifteen women appointed to managerial, supervisory, office organizing, or secretarial positions was paid on the same scale as men holding similar positions, who received \$2,000 or more. The results of the Woman's Bureau's investigation have been placed in the hands of the joint congressional commission on the reclassification of civil service, and the women hope to bring about an early readjustment of conditions during the next session of Congress. Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Woman's Bureau, has had charge of this investigation.

Wages in California

THE Industrial Welfare Commission of California has recently issued orders increasing wages for women and minors employed in factories and in fresh and dried fruit packing establishments.

The new minimum wage for experienced women and experienced minors in the manufacturing industry is \$13.50 per week. Apprentices may be employed for less than the legal minimum wage, provided that adult female apprentices are paid not less than \$10 per week for the first three months, not less than \$12 weekly for the second three months, and not less than \$13.50 weekly thereafter, with an apprenticeship of six months. Minor apprentices have an apprenticeship of nine months as follows: Not

less than \$9 per week for the first three months, not less than \$10.50 a week for the second three months, not less than \$12 a week for the third three months, and not less than \$13.50 thereafter. The total number of female apprentices is not to exceed 33 1-3 per cent of the total number of female employees.

If an employer does not provide a full week's employment, except during the weeks in which certain legal holidays occur, he must pay an increased hourly rate or the minimum weekly wage. 35 cents per hour and 25 cents per hour for minors.

Minimum Wage

THE Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission in its recent report set \$12.50 a week as the minimum required by a self-supporting woman to live in decency.

Four years ago following a similar inquiry the Commission set \$8.67 as the minimum wage required.

A comparison of the two periods follows:

Items.	1915	1919
Board and lodging	\$5.25	\$7.00
Clothing	1.50	2.25
Laundry	.45	.50
Car fare	.60	.76
Doctor and dentist	.25	.30
Church	.11	.11
Newspapers and periodicals.....	.11	.18
Vacation	.20	.40
Recreation	.20	.30
Savings and insurance		.30
Self-improvement		.15
Incidentals		.25
Total	\$8.57	\$12.50

THE Upper Chamber of the Dutch Parliament has unanimously passed a bill establishing an eight-hour work-day, and a forty-five hour week.

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SOUTHERN women and Western women are aroused to the national waste in adult illiteracy.

There is, for example, a public health movement on foot by farm women of West Virginia. This consists of an active propaganda against the "flu." The best available bulletins have been obtained from the University College of Agriculture and 4,000 women belonging to the 128 active farm women's clubs are studying them.

The extension division is working in close cooperation with the state board of health and county health officials in a general effort to make West Virginia the healthiest state in the Union. Work is also being done in conjunction with the Red Cross in those counties where the Red Cross plans for rural workers have been completed.

While the influenza is the immediate point of the struggle for general education in

Women

A New Force For Public Health and Education

health, it is not the only line of trenches which will be attacked.

The farm women's clubs have already done splendid work in their communities. They have taken up such special improvements as the installation of sanitary drinking cups and paper towels. They have had suspicious water-supply tests, wells cleaned and pure water insured.

Some clubs are now maintaining district nurses. Others are working for the proper type of playground suitable for small towns or rural communities. Clean-up days have been instituted with campaigns for improving homes. The list of actualities in this work is long; potentialities even longer.

In West Virginia this big program has been carried off by Miss Katherine Alger, of the extension division of the State University, who is in charge of the farm women's clubs, and Miss Marion Hepworth, assistant director of agricultural extension in charge of home economics. Her field is so fruitful and growth has been so rapid that the present organization cannot keep up with it. Miss Hepworth is endeavoring to secure more home demonstration agents, as the resources of the State University are taxed to their utmost to supply monthly lessons to the members of women interested in home and community health.

As important as this all is and as eagerly as it has already been seized upon by women alert for improving conditions, its ultimate success depends upon the ability of women to read and understand the bulletins and lectures of the State University. It was found during the war that vast numbers of agricultural bulletins were wasted because of the adult illiteracy in the United States.

IN North Carolina and Kansas, among other states, there are determined programs on foot to reduce this illiteracy. A movement in North Carolina is being advanced by Miss Elizabeth Kelly, director of the North Carolina Community Service Schools, who measures illiteracy by a sharp

standard, terming an adult illiterate as one over 14 who cannot read understandingly, write a legible letter or work out elementary problems in figures. On this basis she declares one-third of the white population of her state illiterate.

Such a condition of affairs, Miss Kelly considers wasteful and menacing—a situation to "hinder any constructive movement" and one which "might easily foster the growth of propaganda hurtful to the best interests of citizens."

In equal-voting Kansas, club women have aroused to the need of greater school funds. Many schools were unable to open this fall on account of shortage of teachers, fully 2,000 positions being vacant.

Tax levies were made in July or earlier, but the schools are face to face with insufficient funds to pay the reasonable salaries now nec-

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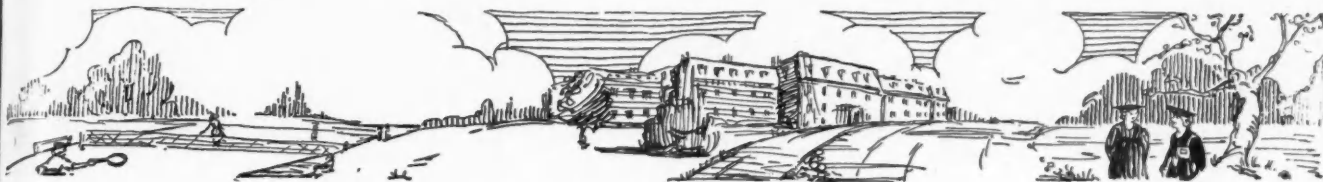
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necessary to teachers. Young women have been so oppressed by the high cost of living that they have gone into any business position rather than remain in so poorly paid a profession as that of teaching.

To meet this difficult situation, Kansas women are conferring. At the annual convention of the clubs of the fifth district, women adopted a resolution demanding that schools be given more taxing powers and that special levies be made to meet the present emergency.

This is the first group of women's clubs to act, but it is expected that a like pressure may be brought when other sectional conventions take place.

A Government Course

JOHNS Hopkins University at Baltimore includes in its curriculum this year a course in federal, state and municipal government. The addition of this course was brought about through the efforts and at the request of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland, of which Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott is president.

Dr. Ella Lonn, a member of the Goucher College and Johns Hopkins University faculties will give the lectures, and examinations at the completion of the course will be optional, though students may receive credit toward a degree for this work.

The purpose of the course is to teach the technical and practical working of a government, and to equip the students to teach others.

Mrs. Ellicott is one of a number of prominent Baltimore women identified with suffrage work who have already enrolled for the course, which promises to be one of much value.

Citizenship Schools in Indiana

THE Woman's Franchise League of Indiana has added Miss Herriott Palmer of Franklin to its staff of field workers. Miss Palmer, who was for some years a member of the faculty of Franklin College, will organize citizenship schools throughout the state. It is to this phase of suffrage work the League will give its major attention, believing that suffrage for all women is at hand.

THE Saturday morning Citizenship class which is held under the direction of the Americanization Committee of the Massachusetts State Suffrage association is proving a big success. The technique of teaching English and civics to the alien groups, either in factories or in day schools is taught at this class and the attendance and live discussions attest to the enthusiasm with which the course is being taken up. "Should Teachers Salaries Be Raised" was a very pertinent question under discussion recently, teachers taking part. Massachusetts women have school suffrage and so have an active part in the settling of such questions.

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania, elected two women to the school board at the election November 4. Mrs. A. E. Connell and Mrs. Edwin Gearhart were the successful candidates.

THE grade school teachers of St. Louis have formed an association of 1,200 members to work for an increase in salary. The Board of Education voted to give all teachers a bonus of one hundred dollars, and authorized a special election on November 11 on a proposal to increase the school tax rate in order that higher salaries may be given.

THE average salary of the teachers of Rhode Island for the coming year will exceed \$800. The average for the past year was \$742.

THE University of Wisconsin extension division has established a course on the laws, practice and methods of voting, and the conducting of elections. The course aims to be of practical value with special reference to the new voters.

THE teachers in the public schools of Cheyenne have organized, and will be affiliated with the Wyoming State Federation of Labor.

AN increase of several hundred young women students at the State Agricultural College of Iowa was responsible for the State Board of Education providing \$90,000 for the construction of a new dormitory for women.

EIGHTY-FIVE Philippine young men and women left Honolulu recently for the United States, where they will enter universities and colleges. They were a part of the 120 pensionados, who are being sent by the Philippine Government to receive higher training in the American institutions.

DR. Adah McMahon, of Lafayette, Indiana, has been appointed Chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee of the Indiana Franchise League.

Dr. McMahon served through the war as one of the staff of physicians of the Women's Overseas Hospitals, which were maintained by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

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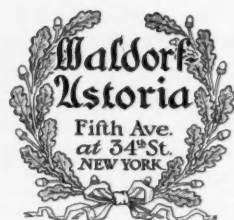
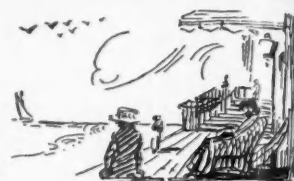
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Foreign Notes

THE women of Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, will vote for the first time this year in the elections for the Legislature and the parochial boards. Registration closed November 23. All women in the island of British nationality, 25 years of age or more, who can read and write are entitled to vote providing they meet certain property or salary qualifications. The salary must be at least fifty pounds per annum, or the voter must pay ten pounds in rent, or two pound rates on house or land or personal property.

SIGNORA Elisa Orsi Comani has the honor to be the first woman in the history of Italy to plead a case before a court of that country. Signora Comani won her case, which was in defence of a soldier, and the decision was cheered by all assembled in the court room.

WE shall be glad to have readers of the Woman Citizen who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels. The Woman Citizen Corporation.

In Memoriam Rachel Foster Avery

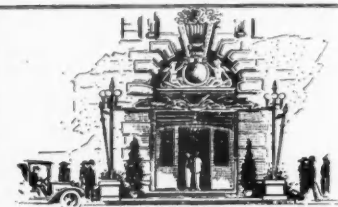
MRS. Rachel Foster Avery, closely associated with national suffrage work in the United States, and the life-long friend and one-time travelling companion of Susan B. Anthony, died in the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia on October 26.

Mrs. Avery, who was only 64, and seemed vigorous and full of vitality at Dr. Shaw's funeral, had gone to the hospital for an operation, which did not take place. Her friends were unprepared for the sad news of her death.

A delightful account of the trip to Europe which Mrs. Avery, then Miss Rachel Foster, shared with Miss Anthony in 1883 is given in chapter XXXII of the second volume of Ida Husted Harper's *Life of Susan B. Anthony*. Few people who have not read these pages know what a triumphant progress Miss Anthony and Miss Foster made. Entertained as they were by many leading politicians and reformers in England and Scotland. The Brights, John and Jacob, the Cobdens, Taylors, and McLarens were of the parliamentary group into which these American women were welcomed. Miss Foster was presented at court in London in May, while Miss Anthony was lingering in Paris to talk with Leon Richer, editor of *La Femme* about the political and civil status of French women.

"Miss Foster has gone to London for presentation at Court," wrote Miss Anthony to her friends in America. "She had the 'regulation' dress made in Berlin—cream-white satin, low neck, no sleeves at all, and a four-yard train! I have not decided when I shall go home, but before many months, for I long to be about the work that remains undone. The fact is, I am weary of sightseeing. Amidst it all my head and heart turn to our battle for women at home. Here in the old world, with its despotic governments, its utter blotting out of woman as an equal, there is no hope, no possibility of changing her condition, so I look to our own land of equality for men, and partial equality for women, as the only one for hope and work."

The last national suffrage convention attended by Mrs. Avery was the Jubilee Convention held at St. Louis last spring. Every one who was



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there will recall the delightfully historic figure she made, garbed for Pioneer Day in one of "Aunt Susan's" own dresses. Her reminiscences of the great leader given that day were one of her last contributions to national suffrage history, many of whose earlier pages had been illumined by her generous and progressive spirit.

Frances Fort Brown

IN the death of Mrs. Frances Fort Brown of Chattanooga, which occurred on October 21 at Atlanta, Georgia, the suffrage cause in the South lost one of its most ardent and effective supporters. Mrs. Brown was an aunt of George Fort Milton of Chattanooga, whose wife is president of the state suffrage association of Tennessee. Mrs. Brown was a chartered member of the suffrage association, and did much to further the cause in her state and throughout the South. She was greatly interested in all women's organizations.

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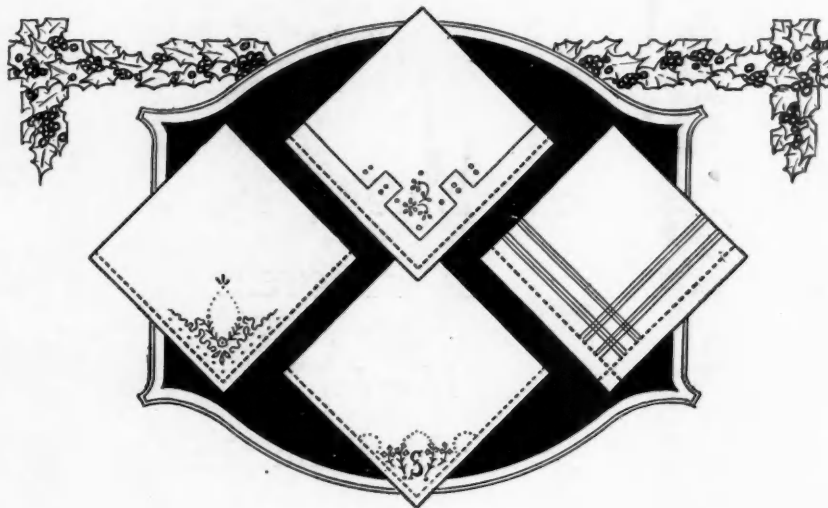
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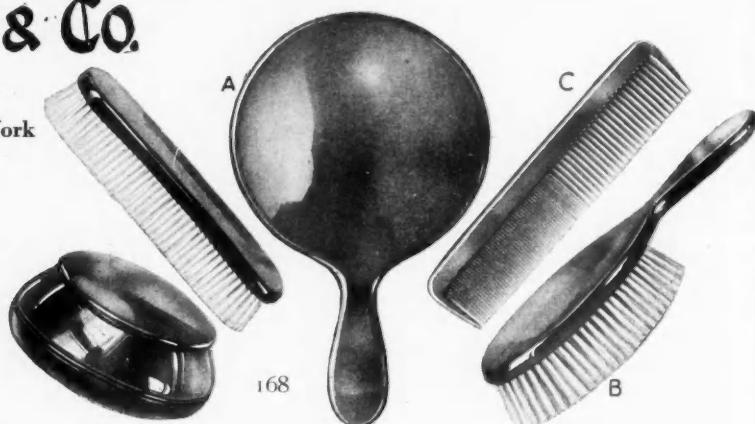
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AT 171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

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Vol. IV New Style

DECEMBER 13, 1919

No. 21

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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Suffragists First

WHILE there has never been any division of opinion as to the question of non-partisanship for suffrage organizations, there has been great difference of opinion as to the advisability of individual suffragists, particularly suffrage leaders, forming party alliances.

On the one hand there has been the argument that women, through party allegiance, would be in danger of the sway of party tradition, the danger of the same blind commitment to party sophistry and party candidates that have so lamed men's efforts at good government.

On the other hand there has been the argument that if the adequate women, the leaders, are to be held back from party affiliation, the politicians will always manage to annex some wholly unrepresentative women, rubber-stamp women. And these women then stand forth to the world as examples of women in politics. And, as examples, do incalculable harm to the whole cause of womanhood.

IN state after state where the accredited women leaders have held back from party affiliation, the party machines, following this stupid plan of annexing women who were not leaders, have then wondered that women at large did not respond to their leadership. The fact that party politicians may take on some whipper-snapper woman to oil some of its machinery, does not make her a leader. Leadership is a matter of slow growth, of confidence massing on confidence, of mental and personable qualifications, defined and proved.

When the national suffrage leaders began to go into party politics after the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, there was some misgiving, the fear persisted that party tradition would, if not douse, at least dim their suffrage light.

Of all the women, the one whose party urge had always been obvious was Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York. The question among suffragists, as Miss Hay was drawn into national Republican politics, was frankly, "Can a woman so enthusiastically Republican continue to serve the suffrage cause to advantage once the strength of her partisanship is unloosed?" This is not to tell any secrets. Everybody in suffrage circles knows that dubiety as a matter of suffrage history. Miss Hay was so strongly partisan, would she not, upon occasion, let suffrage go and stand by party?

The New York senatorial situation is the answer. The Republican machine inclines toward Mr. James W. Wadsworth as a fit successor of himself in the United States Senate. Miss Hay, putting her whole political career and reputation and very real liking for political work into the scales, finds all wanting when it comes to repudiating suffrage by supporting Senator Wadsworth. There is no getting around the fact that to support Senator Wadsworth is to repudiate suffrage. There will be honest women here and there who will try to argue to the contrary. They will not get very far even in their own minds. They will make even

less headway with the minds of others. Senator Wadsworth and suffrage are diametrical opposites. There wouldn't be any woman suffrage if Senator Wadsworth could have his way. There can't be any Senator Wadsworth if woman suffrage is to have its way. Miss Hay knows this. She says flatly that if he is nominated in the Republican party primary she will work against him. To the party politicians such a declaration is anathema as well as incomprehensible. Even the ordinary man cannot understand it.

"What, you won't support your party candidate after he has been nominated? Oppose him all you please up to and through the party primary but when he has been nominated you *must* support him. The worst in our party is better than the best in the opposition. The party is greater than the man."

Thus the ordinary man.

But to the ordinary woman that is just twaddle.

BEING a woman and a leader of women, Miss Hay knows that. The Wadsworth situation is no personal matter with Miss Hay. What makes Miss Hay valuable to the Republican party is her knowledge of women and her ability to interpret them and represent them and hold their confidence. Take these qualifications away and Miss Hay is of no more value to her party than any other rubber-stamp woman politician.

Miss Hay wants two Republican Senators for New York. Nobody who knows Miss Hay can doubt that. Her opposition to Senator Wadsworth is not only opposition to the candidate, it is opposition to the prospect of the defeat of her party at the polls.

THE men of the party machines, Democratic as well as Republican, are in line for some rude awakenings as to their ability to line up the women's vote by party without reference to women's choice of party candidates. There is nothing in the history of the expansion of the electorate to compare with the education women have had during their long campaign for the suffrage. Back of men is political tradition. Back of women there is no political tradition. There is only suffrage tradition. For seventy years one generation of women has dinned into the next, that women, when they get the vote, must beware of the rigid party adherence that makes idealism in government a by-word, and insist that a candidate stand on the record of his own practical politics, not on any party's theoretical platform.

For a while men politicians may be convinced that women and their long and strenuous suffrage education can be ignored or at the worst "handled." But against this conviction, beats the old light of the suffrage struggle. Women cannot repudiate that struggle. Before the vote was, the lodestar of the struggle for it was. The woman voter was a suffragist first. She cannot repudiate the suffragist.

98 Years Young

THE surviving suffrage pioneers grow more precious as they grow fewer. The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association lately celebrated the 98th birthday of Mrs. Judith Winsor Smith, one of its most esteemed and beloved members.

Born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1821, and married the day before her twentieth birthday to Silvanus Smith of Duxbury, she has radiated light and good cheer around her for almost a century. In 1854 they moved to East Boston, where Mr. Smith was a ship-builder. It was her home for nearly 65 years, 47 of them spent in the house that he built for her. This was called by her friends "the House Helpful."

She was an abolitionist, a member of the Standing Committee of Theodore Parker's Church, the organizer in 1875 of the Home Club of East Boston (the second women's club to be formed in Massachusetts), and for ten years its president. She was also president for many years of the East Boston Woman Suffrage League, a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts, New England and American Woman Suffrage Association, a director of the New England Women's Club, and a dear and trusted friend of Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell.

HER husband was as staunch a suffragist as she. In 1891 they celebrated their golden wedding, surrounded by six children, ten grandchildren, and a great galaxy of friends. Mrs. Smith on that occasion advised all who wished to keep young to ally themselves early with some unpopular cause. She herself went around with wonderful activity till long after she was 90. She is still constant in her attendance at the New England Women's Club, and often to be seen at suffrage meetings. During the 1915 campaign, she was apt to vanish from home. Then her family would call up suffrage headquarters, and find that she was there addressing envelopes.

She has been long a widow, but looks so young for her age that when she and her son attended a suffrage festivity a few years ago, they were taken for husband and wife.

At the recent birthday celebration, there were beautiful floral tributes, a huge birthday cake with candles, some fine music, and speeches from Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Tillinghast, and the queen of the day.

MRS. SMITH has fifteen great grandchildren. One of her grandsons, Major Walter Smith, was in charge for a time of the military prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. There has been much complaint of harsh treatment at this prison, and some serious strikes, but there were no strikes in Major Smith's department. He was firm but fair, and the prisoners nicknamed him "Square Deal Smith."

Her daughter Miss Frances Smith worked herself literally to death for the Associated Charities. Another daughter, Miss Zilpha Smith has done distinguished service in similar lines. Other daughters and granddaughters, sons and grandsons, are bringing up fine families and serving their country in various ways. As Col. T. W. Higginson once said of Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Smith has "a complicated and increasing offspring," and all of them do her honor.

When almost 90 years of age, she stood for two hours at the polls on election day, handing out suffrage literature to the voters. Her birthday celebration the other day was a delightful and inspiring occasion; and her face was as bright as it could ever have been in girlhood.

A. S. B.

Women Voters of the U. S. A.

FIFTEEN FULL SUFFRAGE STATES

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
1. Arizona	1912	48,419	3
2. California	1911	872,802	13
3. Colorado	1893	264,647	6
4. Idaho	1896	105,146	4
5. Kansas	1912	471,854	10
6. Michigan	1918	848,916	15
7. Montana	1914	103,975	4
8. Nevada	1914	26,611	3
9. New York	1917	3,125,999	45
10. Oklahoma	1918	470,176	10
11. Oregon	1912	221,008	5
12. South Dakota	1918	161,024	5
13. Utah	1896	100,646	4
14. Washington	1910	444,919	7
15. Wyoming	1869	37,146	3
		7,303,288	137

TWELVE PRESIDENTIAL, OR PRESIDENTIAL PLUS MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE STATES

(Those starred have both. Women do not vote for Congressmen in any of these twelve states)

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
16. *Illinois	1913	1,699,160	29
17. Indiana	1919	800,484	15
18. Iowa	1919	603,644	13
19. Maine	1919	234,765	6
20. Minnesota	1919	558,528	12
21. Missouri	1919	931,998	18
22. *Nebraska	1917	318,903	8
23. *North Dakota	1917	157,903	5
24. Rhode Island	1917	183,030	5
25. *Tennessee	1919	564,104	12
26. Wisconsin	1919	653,936	13
27. Ohio	1919	1,496,225	24
		8,212,680	160

TWO PRIMARY SUFFRAGE STATES

(The chance to help choose the Democratic candidates at the Primary is the only choice any voter can effectively exercise in these one party states.)

28. Arkansas	1917	355,514	9
29. Texas	1918	999,166	20
		1,354,680	29

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL FOR THE 29 STATES

Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
16,880,648	326

Vermont was granted Presidential Suffrage by 1919 Legislature, vetoed by Governor. Governor's veto under challenge as unconstitutional.

Women of the Latin Races

AMONG the women of the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian races the jubilant word has been going around of late that all the fair-skinned women of the world now stand enfranchised in the light of the sun, save those women of the United States of America, who have not been given the suffrage by state enactment and have to wait for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment before they can vote. Denmark and Iceland, England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, Holland, the Teutonic women, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the women of the advanced states of North America, all have been enfranchised. Add to these the Slavic women, and there are no women left in Europe or America to be freed from political bondage save the women of the Latin countries, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, the South American commonwealths, and some in the U. S. A.

CONCURRENTLY with this situation among the women of the fair-skinned races there has been growing up a zealous and jealous desire on the part of all women to see the Latin women, too, well on the way to the suffrage. But to desire woman suffrage for any land is a good deal like carrying coals to Newcastle today. Almost before you can wish it, it is there. Italy's parliament is this month giving final consideration to a woman suffrage bill which is accounted sure of passage.

France's women have not yet been enfranchised, but a suffrage bill passed the Chamber of Deputies by a huge majority at the last parliamentary session. It was defeated in the Senate, but that a bill satisfactory to both houses will soon be presented seems a foregone conclusion.

THE Spanish Cabinet recently approved the Electoral bill for introduction to the Cortes. The bill would give the vote to women over 23 years of age and increase the number of Deputies from 400 to 470.

The measure also provides for holding the elections on two days, women to vote on the first day and men on the second.

From the promise in current events, therefore, most of the Latin women bid fair to be enfranchised before those women who are waiting on the Federal Suffrage Amendment's ratification.

Sweeping in the West

THINGS have a large sweeping movement in the West. Blizzards sweep and reforms sweep. In North Dakota on December 1st, the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment swept. In the House in the special session called by Governor Frazier, the vote for ratification was 102 to 6. In the Senate 43 to 3 (three Senators were absent).

In South Dakota ratification swept even more so. Called in special session by Governor Norbeck on December 2nd, the House passed a ratification resolution by a sweeping vote. The next day the Senate approved the House resolution unanimously.

In Colorado a special session was called by Governor Shoup for December 8th. It also resulted sweepingly.

Five states have ratified in swift succession following upon the efforts of Mrs. Catt and the other members of the League of women voters who went to the West and Northwest this autumn on a mission to urge ratification and to acquaint the public with the purposes of the League.

Oregon's governor has called a special session for January 12, 1920.

That the other 13 states needed to complete ratification will line up in time to give every woman a vote in 1920 is still the hope and the ambition of the N. A. W. S. A.

An Envoy Extraordinary

SENORA MARIA LUISA GARCIA ZUNIGA DE GONZALEZ, member of the National Council of Women of Uruguay, and president of its Committee of Hygiene, and her little daughter and interpreter.



SENORA GONZALEZ is the bearer of greetings from the suffragists of Uruguay to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The message from the president of the Council of Uruguay, Fanny Carreo de Polleri, to the president of the International Alliance for Woman Suffrage, in which Uruguayan women have a branch association, reads as follows: "The noble work for the cause of women throughout the world finds a noble example for its wide spreading and efficient development in the women of your great Republic, who have already overpassed so many of the barriers erected by centuries old prejudice. The Uruguayan Council sends to the directors of this great movement, destined to implant in the world the purest standards of justice, the assurance of its heartfelt admiration and of the firmest solidarity."

Moslem Women Awake

A LETTER from an educated Russian, an old friend of mine and a man of high character, gives a striking instance of progress in an unexpected quarter. He says:

"I have good news for you about the woman's movement in Russia, and especially among Russia's Moslem population of at least 30,000,000. The Bolsheviki first and the Cossacks afterward have ruined all the particular national organizations. But it was a truly remarkable movement, and met with great success.

"At their own National Congress of Women, held in the city of Kazan, and afterwards at the National Congress of all the Moslems of Russia, where over one hundred women delegates were present, they passed a resolution for the abolition of polygamy among the Russian Moslems."

It is cheering to see that, even among the Moslems, when women get a chance to speak for themselves, they can exert an influence in behalf of purity and progress.

A. S. B.

Antis Quietly Preparing for Citizenship

THE anti-suffragists are reconciling themselves to the inevitable. Even in states where women are not yet voters, but where the Legislature has ratified the Federal Amendment, some of the women who have been most strongly opposed are quietly coming to officers of the Suffrage Association, telling them that they realize the suffrage side has won, and proposing to join the Schools of Citizenship, in order to prepare for the vote. This is sensible; and it is a pleasant premonition of the end of the long struggle to find these old enemies willing to "get together" with us.

Incidentally, the equanimity with which they do it recalls the attitude of Mrs. Humphrey Ward after the suffrage bill had passed the British Parliament. Although she had predicted for years that woman suffrage would have the most fearful consequences, that it would lead inevitably to the destruction of social morality and the downfall of the British Empire, Mrs. Ward bade farewell to her colleagues with the assurance that their defeat really did not matter, and that none of them need worry about it. In our own country the like prophecies have been made, and made if possible with even greater vehemence. Yet now the very women who made them seem to have forgotten them.

Did they ever really believe these things? Some of them undoubtedly did. Disraeli once declared that the chief characteristic of his times was "a craving credulity." That is a characteristic of the opponents of reform in every age. They want to believe that horrible results must follow from the thing they are opposing, and they do believe it. But when the reform is once an accomplished fact, the bugbears of their imagination vanish.

As for the few that are determined to resist to the bitter end, and are still raising the old cries—their voices rising a note higher each time they descend a step lower, like the landlady in "Pickwick"—one is moved to wonder if they have any historical sense whatever. Do they not see that they have actually gone into politics, that they are already doing all the things which were expected to be fatal to women's delicacy—speaking in public, writing for the press (and writing most abusively), arguing before public bodies, and taking an active part in politics?

"Does it make you feel sick to ride backwards?" a little girl was asked by her aunt, as they set out on a railroad journey.

"No," answered the child, "but if we face opposite ways, shall we arrive at the same place?"

During the whole course of women's progress, the antis have been facing backwards. They have never seen anything until it was past; and yet now they have actually arrived at the same place as the suffragists; and they are finding it not nearly so bad as they expected.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Women Delegates

THE women voters of Illinois may sit as delegates in the Republican and Democratic National conventions, and vote for the nomination of a candidate for president of the United States, as a result of a recent decision handed down by Attorney-General Brundage.

By this opinion all former practices, since Illinois became a suffrage state, are reversed. It is predicted that the results will be the election of a number of women delegates to the national conventions of both political parties next year.

KEEPING UP WITH SUFFRAGE

This table has changed since you saw it last!

Where Women Vote ABROAD

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
Africa	1919
Australia	1902
Austria	1918
*Belgium	1919
British East Africa	1919
Canada	1918
Czecho-Slovakia	1918
Denmark	1915
England	1918
Finland	1906
Germany	1918
Holland	1919
Hungary	1918
Iceland	1913
Ireland	1918
Isle of Man	1881
New Zealand	1893
Norway	1907
Poland	1918
Rhodesia	1919
Roumania	1919
Russia	1917
Scotland	1918
Serbia	1919
Sweden	1919
Wales	1918

(Twenty-five countries in all.)

* Electoral Reform Bill as passed granted suffrage to widows who have not re-married and mothers of soldiers killed in battle, or civilians shot by Germans.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
New York	1917
Oklahoma	1918
Michigan	1918
South Dakota	1918
(15 states.)	
Alaska	1913

Women Were Granted Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
Illinois	1913
North Dakota	1917
Nebraska	1917
Vermont	
Municipal	1917
*Presidential	1919
Tennessee	1919
(5 states.)	

** Governor vetoed presidential bill. His veto under challenge.

Presidential Suffrage

<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
Rhode Island	1917
Indiana	1919
Iowa	1919
Maine	1919
Minnesota	1919
Missouri	1919
Wisconsin	1919
Ohio	1919
(8 states.)	

Primary Suffrage

<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
Arkansas	1917
Texas	1918

Women Voters of the World!

There are approximately one hundred million women voters in the world today. Seventeen million of them in 29 states have the right to vote for the next president of the United States. This includes Texas and Arkansas, where women have the primary suffrage.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
 Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
 Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
 Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
 Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
 Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
 Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
 Georgia—June 24, 1919.
 Alabama—July 8, 1919. (Does not meet again till 1923.)
 (Nine) (Seven have ratified)

Ratified by Special Session

(Sixteen)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
 Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
 Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
 Colorado*—Called by Governor Shoup Dec. 8.
 Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
 South Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 4.
 Utah*—Ratified September 30.
 Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
 Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
 California*—Ratified Nov. 1.
 Montana*—Ratified July 30.
 Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
 New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
 Maine*—Ratified Nov. 5.
 North Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 1.
 Oregon*—Called for January 12.

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920

That have not ratified.
 (Five)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 14	60 days

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921

That have not ratified.
 (Four)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

(Nine of the states that have not yet ratified will hold regular legislative sessions in 1920.)

Biennial

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921

Unless Special Session is Called

Have not yet ratified
 (Fifteen)

	Next Legislature	Limit
Arizona	January 13	60 days
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Idaho	January 6	60 days
Indiana	January 9	
Nevada	January 20	60 days
New Mexico	January 1	None
North Carolina	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
West Virginia	January 8	45 days
Washington	January 13	60 days
Wyoming	January 14	40 days

Recapitulation

Ratified	Did not ratify
1. Illinois (June 10)	1. Georgia.
2. Wisconsin (June 10)	2. Alabama.
3. Michigan (June 10)	
4. Kansas (June 16)	
5. Ohio (June 16)	
6. New York (June 16)	
7. Pennsylvania .. (June 24)	
8. Massachusetts . (June 25)	
9. Texas (June 28)	
10. Iowa (July 2)	
11. Missouri (July 3)	
12. Arkansas (July 28)	
13. Montana (July 30)	
14. Nebraska (July 31)	
15. Minnesota (Sept. 8)	
16. New Hampshire (Sept. 10)	
17. Utah (Sept. 30)	
18. California (Nov. 1)	
19. Maine (Nov. 5)	
20. North Dakota .. (Dec. 1)	
21. South Dakota ... (Dec. 4)	
22. Colorado (Dec. 8)	

Still to act before the Amend-
 ment becomes effective, 14

Why We Work for the Special Session

IT will be seen from the above that the Legislatures of seven states that have not yet ratified have regular sessions scheduled for January, 1920; one for May, 1920 and one for June, 1920. And it will be further seen that there are fifteen states in which the Legislatures will not meet in regular session until 1921 and in which the only chance for ratification in 1920, in time to complete the ratification schedule before the spring primaries, lies in the calling of a special session.

"Can't You Give Us a Running Start?"



The Modern Health Crusade Jousting with Health

"**A**CHORE" according to the generally accepted idea of the word is something disagreeable to do. But three million children are doing eleven "chores" every day in this country, and not only have they proved their tasks agreeable but they have gone about trying to get other children to join their program.

The Modern Health Crusade has made the daily health tasks, usually done under so much protest by children, things to be accomplished with enthusiasm. The Crusader has forgotten that he once rushed out of the house before his mother could remind him to brush his teeth. Now he would rather be late for school than to miss that task.

But the crusade has gone further than that. It has built among the children a firm structure of good health, and has made the foundation of a mighty bulwark against which tuberculosis, the great scourge of the country, will attack in vain.

Until the crusade was organized, tuberculosis had an almost uninterrupted sway among children. Its death toll, even now, is enormous, but the Modern Health Crusade and other well established methods of fighting have cut it down. *Every year, however, tuberculosis kills 12,000 children!*

The eleven chores which the children of the crusade are asked to do are "health chores." They are required to brush their teeth twice daily, to sit up straight at all times, to be neat and clean, to take regular baths, to breathe deeply, to play at least half an hour in the fresh air, to clean their finger-nails and wash their faces, to sleep with windows open and to be regular in all habits.

The Modern Health Crusade does not consist actively of mere chores. It is based on the tournaments of chivalry held in the middle ages, but in this crusade the jousts are with health. A school boy or girl who enters the crusade must do

his chores. On the record of his accomplishment his rank of page, squire, knight or knight banneret is based. Pins, badges or banners are given, and the tournaments are held between schools and classes entered all over the country.

The spirit of contest in the crusade has been the moving spirit of the plan. For where the boys and girls once objected strenuously to doing the obvious health tasks, the crusade, with its opportunity for promotion in rank, has made them enthusiastic and anxious to do every one of the eleven chores every day in the week.

Three years ago the movement started. Today it is accepted as one of the best weapons in the hands of those who have given their lives to the battle with tuberculosis. Because not only does it prevent sickness during the school ages of the entrants, but it builds a healthy body which will help to withstand the raging of tuberculosis when the children have grown up.

For tuberculosis kills 150,000 every year. One in every four who die between the ages of 16 and 45—the most productive ages—are tuberculosis victims. The Modern Health Crusade makes its children able to enter the age when they are most vulnerable with a strong coat of armor, for it has made them healthy and taught them how best to keep their health.

The National Tuberculosis Association, and the 1000 local and state organizations affiliated with it, are the directing powers behind the crusade. They have accepted it as a way in which to defeat tuberculosis and are doing everything in their power to increase the list of pages, squires, knights, and knight bannerets in the country.

Bound for the Port-of-Being-Well

THE Rutherford, moored near the foot of the Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn, has made her last trip across the ferry. She has been retired to a peaceful and honorable old age, with a

cargo of children bound only for the Port of Being Well. Anchored to a wharf where the sunlight and fresh air reach it constantly, a hundred or more little folks go to its friendly shelter daily to learn health lessons as well as the mysteries of the multiplication table.

Amelia and Camella and little Isador and the rest of the juvenile crew come from homes where the White Plague stalks. It is chiefly to prevent further victims that the city board of health has established this unique "preventorium." Tall-masted sailing ships, busy little tugs and slow-moving barges pass up and down the river, but the Rutherford, snugly anchored in a quiet spot, salutes them no longer. She has a new dignity—the responsibility of precious children's lives.

"Doubtless most persons would call the Rutherford an old tub—and she isn't much for looks—but here we have the important things that count in the prevention of the disease," explained the nurse, as she moved up and down between the steamer chairs on the sunny top deck, where the little folks were resting.

"No active cases of tuberculosis are permitted here. If one develops the child is sent to a sanatorium where more extensive care can be given.

"If the children have bad housing conditions at home, or if someone in their family has an active case of consumption, we try to counteract the effects as much as possible here," she continued.

"IN the first place, we try to build up the child's resistance. The well known prescription of sunlight, fresh air and good food is followed out to the letter here. If the morning is cool when they come we serve hot milk. At noon a hot substantial meal is served, and they are given hot soup or hot milk before they go home in the afternoon.

"The record sheets of the weekly clinic best show the results of this floating school. Between 60 and 70 per cent of the children showed a greater percentage of growth in a given period than that of the normal child.

"The ages range from four to fourteen, the smaller children of the neighborhood being encouraged to come, even if they are not yet of school age. I hope to start a kindergarten later.

"Not only is tuberculosis watched out for but all the rest of their physical defects are noted and remedied, if possible, through other channels of the Department of Health or the medical system of the public schools.

"They take these health lessons home, too. Many a family is now sleeping with bedroom windows open at night, when they used to shut them up to keep out the 'bad night air.' The children won't permit it now."

Even if the snow comes tumbling down so abundantly that the skyscrapers of Manhattan are only dimly defined in the distance, and the decks of the Rutherford are piled high with drifts, these youngsters continue their out-door school work. Glass doors protect them from weather that is too stormy for comfort, and well wrapped up in their woolen coats and hoods they continue the serious business of cultivating bright eyes and rosy cheeks all winter long.

Do You Know That

Tuberculosis kills 150,000 men, women and children in the United States every year.

Tuberculosis takes its greatest toll among workers between the ages of 15 and 45.

Now there are more than 1,000,000 persons in this country suffering from active tuberculosis.

Probably 1,000,000 persons have tuberculosis in its inactive form.

Tuberculosis menaces every community, every home, every individual.

The economic loss to the nation amounts to \$500,000,000 each year.

YET TUBERCULOSIS IS CURABLE AND PREVENTABLE

All the suffering it occasions can be averted. All the lives it takes are wasted.

It is spread largely by ignorance, carelessness and neglect.

It can be controlled by systematic, ceaseless effort. The National Tuberculosis Association and its 1,000 affiliated state and local organizations are waging a continuous and winning war on this dread affliction.

These organizations are financed chiefly by the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals. With your co-operation they can extend their work, and in time accomplish their object, which is to save the 150,000 lives that are now being wasted every year.

"The idea of converting an abandoned boat into an open-air school is too good for New York to keep all to herself," says Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, president of the National Tuberculosis Association, which, through its annual Red Cross Christmas seal sale, expects to raise more than \$6,500,000 to promote similar work throughout the country.

"Nearly every city or village which is near a lake or a river could adapt this plan to its own uses at very little expense.

"The returns on the investment would be many-fold. Certainly a community could not spend money to better advantage than to keep its future citizens away from the danger line of tuberculosis.

"This disease claims 150,000 lives yearly, about 12,000 of these, it is estimated, are children. Such 'preventorium' methods as that of the abandoned ferryboat, or any other vessel which has outlived her original usefulness, would do wonders to cut down this death rate. The equipment need not be elaborate. Enterprise and cooperation are needed chiefly to put this plan into effect, in towns which have a harbor."

The Health Town of America

THE "health town of America" has proved that the community which helps itself can be sure of its health.

Framingham, Mass., three years ago was just a town of 17,000 persons with what it considered an ordinary amount of disease, with an average death rate, and with a plan for health which cost it exactly 39 cents per capita.

Today in a general way it is as typically American as it was three years ago. But the difference is it has only a small amount of disease, and it knows exactly how much and where it is; its

(Continued on page 575)



I USED to go about boasting that Kansas was a state of home-owning farmers. I used to hear of the increase of farm tenantry in other states and of how the efficiency of agriculture was decreasing from that cause, and I used to say:

"Well, thank God we have so little of that in my state that it is not worth talking about. The strength of Kansas lies in the fact that her farmers own the lands they till."

I believed this, as most Kansans did, and for that matter, most of them do yet, for we have boasted of our state as being one of home owners.

When I returned from France I was shocked while talking to one of my friends from Illinois to hear him say that considerably more than fifty per cent of the best land of that state was farmed by tenants. I said to him that it was gratifying that no such problem confronted Kansas. He laughed and told me I would better look it up when I returned home, as he believed I would find that we had the same problem in Kansas—that it was a country-wide problem.

I did look it up and I found that he was correct and that, whereas Kansas in the beginning had been developed by men who owned the land they tilled, the percentage of absentee ownership and tenantry on farms had increased decade by decade, until now substantially half of the land of the state was being operated by men who did not own the soil. In 1880 eighty-four per cent of farmers owned their land and only sixteen per cent were tenants. Today the percentage is fifty-two and forty-eight.

IF agricultural states are to possess that peculiar strength with which tradition has endowed the "embattled farmer," then some program will be needed to restore to farms a population that owns the land it tills and give to agricultural communities that unassailable strength and pride which come from home owning. The short-term lease system is a crime against the soil, the tenant and the state. No scheme of rotation of crops for the benefit of the soil can be satisfactorily worked out on a basis of yearly leases. No community pride can be developed among citizens who expect to move next year, and no plan for better roads and schools and farm homes can be expected to receive the support of those who are only temporarily attached to the ground they cultivate.

To remedy this condition the last Legislature in Kansas started a program that is full of promise. It submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in 1920 three amendments to the constitution, which, if adopted, will have a far-reaching effect not only upon the soil and the tiller thereof but upon the state as a whole.

The first of these amendments is known as the "Farm Homes" amendment and will enable future Legislatures to use the credit of the state for the purpose of aiding deserving citizens who desire to live upon farms to obtain ownership thereof. The amendment in itself is merely an enabling act for future legislative bodies. If adopted, the operation would probably be that the Legislature would create a land commission and place at its disposal a revolving fund. This fund would not need to be an excessively large one, for, as lands were purchased and sold to those who would live upon them, securities, with the guarantee of the state behind them, equal substantially to the money furnished by the state and bearing a reasonable rate of interest,

Own Your Own Home A Kansas Program

Written for the *Woman Citizen*

By Henry J. Allen

Governor of the State of Kansas

would find a ready market. The title to the land would remain in the state until payments were completed, so that there would be no opportunity for the state to lose.

We have in the state treasury many millions of dollars that came from the school lands and the annual interest is distributed among the schools. The fund could be

used, if desirable, in these transactions. That money came from the land. It can be put to no better use than to restore with it the land to families who will live on and become owners of it. The earnings of the fund would be greater than they are now from its investment in municipal and government bonds. The schools would have more, and the fund would, without impairing its safety, operate as a blessing to the state.

THE plan I am proposing for Kansas is not a dream. Its essential features have already been subjected to a successful try-out. When the Civil War ended there was land enough to give to each soldier a home. So far as arable land is concerned, that is not possible for soldiers of the great war. The Department of the Interior, under Secretary Lane, has planned the reclamation of swamp and arid lands, and under his scheme the national government proposes not only to reclaim these lands, but to furnish discharged soldiers with money to equip themselves for cultivating it. Two bills embodying the purposes of Secretary Lane and the Department of the Interior have been introduced into Congress by legislators who could successfully set up an alibi against being overly sentimental or visionary.

In western Kansas there are millions of acres of land that could be irrigated by means of water raised from the underflow which comes down from the Rocky Mountains. Farming of that character has passed the experimental stage. In a number of western Kansas counties, such as Finney, Scott, Wichita, Wallace and others, farms are being successfully irrigated and the product of the soil is amazing. There is no reason why Kansas should not do herself a great benefit at the same time that she gives the soldier an opportunity to acquire a home of his own and thus recognizes the great service which he has rendered to his country and to the world in an hour when civilization was at stake. It is conservatively estimated that the population of western Kansas could be quadrupled by the development of projects that are entirely safe but which in an age of frenzied speculation are not attractive to private capital, because of the length of time that would be required to bring them to fruition.

I THINK a program like this operating in America will change the future of agriculture. If agriculture is going to continue to be the backbone of this country, such a program must become general. Every old nation has had to meet this problem of redistribution of the land. Always in every age and country this great and fundamental possession of the soil has gone the way which highly desirable possessions always go—into the horde of the rich. The forward-looking nation is meeting this problem by wise and constructive legislation. In other days it has been met in some lands by bloody revolution.

In nearly every state in this Union during the last three or four decades the farm population has not only relatively but actually decreased. Since 1880 the population of Kansas has increased seventy per cent. Of that increase in population three hundred

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MRS. JOHN O. MILLER
Chairman



MRS. LEWIS LAW-
RENCE SMITH, Vice-
Chairman
MRS. E. E. KIERNAN,
Director
MISS HENRIETTA BAL-
DY LYON, Director

Pennsylvania League of Women Citizens

THE Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association disbanded on November 10 after more than a half century of aggressive work on behalf of state and federal suffrage. At once its

place was filled by the Pennsylvania League of Women Citizens. The program of organization activities for the year follows closely that outlined by the National League of Women Voters, but not until Pennsylvania has full suffrage for women will the League take the name of the parent body.

A campaign to raise \$10,000 has been launched, as a mark of appreciation of the services rendered suffrage, especially on behalf of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, by Mrs. John O. Miller, the president of the Woman Suffrage Association, and the newly elected president of the League. This sum will

be known as the Lucy Kennedy Miller fund, and the income from it will be used to further the work of the League of Women Citizens.

The last convention was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held by Pennsylvania suffragists, and augurs well for the program of citizenship and social welfare to be promoted during the coming year. More than 550 delegates were present.

The following officers for the League were elected: Mrs. John O. Miller, chairman; Mrs. Lewis L. Smith, vice-chairman; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, secretary; Miss Martha G. Thomas, treasurer. Directors: Mrs. Edward E. Kiernan, Somerset; Miss Henrietta Baldy Lyon, Williamsport; Mrs. E. S. H. McCauley, Beaver; Mrs. Emma H. McCandless, Smithport; Mrs. Richard S. Quigley, Lock Haven; Mrs. George A. Piersol, chairman of Philadelphia.



MRS. R. S. QUIGLEY
Director

The Toll of Childbirth

CHILDBIRTH in the United States kills annually 15,000 women and its sequelae maim and handicap countless hundreds of thousands more. In England it was freely predicted in 1917 that as a result of the war many women accustomed to the doctor's care at that time would probably be forced at its ending to have recourse to the midwife. This centers attention on obstetrics, that branch of medicine which Dr. Whitridge Williams of the Woman's Hospital of Johns Hopkins University has called its "most traditional" branch and has shown that not only the woman attended by the midwife but the woman attended by the general practitioner and even the woman attended by the specialist in this field of medicine still in its infancy, get care far below the standard of twentieth century science.

No one who once read it will ever forget "Maternity; Letters from Working Women," collected in 1915 from its membership by the Women's Co-operative Guild (Great Britain). No realism was ever more real; no record of casualties on the battlefield more horrible than these letters, which were written as a means of persuading the government of the need of maternity benefits and other forms of state care at childbirth.

The memorandum on National Care of Maternity, urged by the Guild this year, is directly addressed to the government. It urges that "it is vital to the welfare of the country that an enlightened and generous care of maternity should replace the present indifference and neglect." It proposes: "(1) The immediate creation of a Ministry of Health, based on the Public Health work of the

Local Government Board, of which an essential element must be a strong Maternity Department; (2) The provision of adequate Exchequer Grants to be so disbursed as (a) to stimulate the work of local authorities, and (b) to provide a maternity allowance of 10s. a week for two weeks before and four weeks after confinement for all women below the old income tax limit of £160; (3) The extension of the powers of local Health Authorities, so as to enable them to carry out the services described above; (4) The appointment of Maternity Committees of Public Health Authorities made compulsory."

"**W**E wish to urge," says the Memorandum, "that in the main the Maternity department should be staffed by women, with a woman at its head."

The department is to be subdivided into local Maternity Committees, the cost of the scheme to be met half and half by local and state bodies. Assistance and medical and other advice are to be open to all who need it without any question of charity and among the forms of medical care in the period before childbirth are free dinners and milk. Says the memorandum: "It is not only poverty but home and personal conditions that lead to undernourishment. Nor when wages would be thought adequate does it follow that the wife receives the whole of them, while as long as high prices continue it is impossible for various classes of expectant and nursing mothers to provide themselves with adequate food."

“WHAT ought a woman to know before she is permitted to vote?”

The prominent educator who was asked this question thought hard before he replied.

“Women ought to know at least as much of government and history as the United States demands of its aliens before they are naturalized.”

Again the educator thought hard, then added:

“Men, of course, have had no such preparation. When the average boy is twenty-one, he votes Republican or Democratic according to family traditions, but that is not the way things ought to be. Before boys—or girls either—leave school, they ought to know what their country stands for and the history of the national life out of which our representative form of government grew.”

The American Citizenship Committee goes a step further. State education for citizenship should not be confined to boys and girls, but by means of extension classes, should be within the reach of all, men and women, as well as of minors.

The National Chairman of American Citizenship of The League of Women Voters, in cooperation with the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, is conducting a citizenship school as a working model with the following aims:

First: To furnish a demonstration class in successful methods of teaching United States Government and history.

At present, the imperative need is for the trained teacher equal to the difficult, yet necessary task of carrying abstract ideas of government to the average person.

EDUCATORS know what they want; here and there individuals have developed a successful technique and undoubtedly, within a few years, the teaching of citizenship will become a recognized part of the school curriculum with a properly trained corps of teachers. At present, however, teachers of citizenship who succeed in actually teaching citizenship and are not mere lecturers on government and history are lacking.

Graphic methods must be employed, such as the use of charts, maps, the stereopticon, the moving picture, visits, either in imagination by the use of pictures on the screen, or by planned expeditions to the libraries, courts, town or city hall, the State House and the capitol, the Legislature and the Congress. In short, every device must be used to bring home to the student, the government in action as an actual force in daily life.

The second purpose of the citizenship school is to train teachers to teach citizenship to new or prospective voters. There are 16,988,976 women over voting age in states where women will vote for the next president and millions more will soon be added to the voting population of the United States by the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association, presently to be merged in the National League of Women Voters, recognizes its responsibility for the enfranchisement of these women as do also suffragists throughout the country.

No sooner has a state enfranchised its women than the suffrage organization of that state has immediately set to work preparing women for their responsibilities so that the new voters shall not only add numbers but intelligence to the electorate. Leaders of the suffrage movement whether voters or not are today establishing citizenship classes in every state in the union.

The new school will deal with the practical machinery of gov-

American Citizenship and the League of Women Voters

By Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Chairman
American Citizenship Committee, League of
Women Voters

ernment. It will follow the political calendar and, as practice work, the class will duplicate the procedure and political machinery of the state, beginning with registration for the vote and concluding with the election of candidates for office. Finally, the school aims to train teachers and others to prepare alien men and women for naturalization.

The United States prides itself on giving every man a square deal, but at the present time, nothing can be more unfair than the treatment of aliens.

They are taxed because they are aliens and they are excluded from many industries because they have not become naturalized, yet, due to no fault of their own, naturalization is difficult, often impossible.

Aliens are and should be required to pass an examination in the fundamentals of government and history. In most cases, preparation for this examination is either lacking altogether or it is too poor to be effective.

TWO reforms are needed. First, every public school should be a center of information and education for citizenship. Second, the examination of the applicant by the Federal Examiner should be confined to the personal character and record of such applicant. The school which prepares him should examine him in government and civics and the certificate issued by the school authorities should answer in lieu of further examination. No limitations are placed upon the test questions of the federal examiners. Aliens who have spent months in preparation for naturalization have failed because of their inability to answer such questions as the following:

What was the date of the yellow fever epidemic in this city?

When was the first silver dollar coined?

Who is the present ruler of Finland?

This question was asked at a period of the war when affairs

(Continued on page 575)



MISS

MARY L.

GUYTON,

INSTRUCTOR

in

CITIZEN-

SHIP

SCHOOLS

of

MASSA-

CHUSETTS

Ladies' Aid to the League of Nations

SENATOR
MARIE
HJELMER
of
COPEN-
HAGEN
AN
ADVISER
at the
FIRST
INDUS-
TRIAL
CON-
FERENCE



AMONG the women advisers to the first industrial conference of the League of Nations just held at Washington, D. C., is Senator Marie Hjelmmer of the Danish Parliament. Senator Hjelmmer, who has recently been in New York for a hurried sight-seeing trip, reported to the National American Woman Suffrage Association in the name of the Danish Woman Suffrage Association, one of the twenty-six national associations affiliated with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president.

Although Danish women have had parliamentary suffrage since 1915, owing to war conditions there were no general elections in which they took part until last year when several women were elected to Parliament.

Senator Hjelmmer, for several years a member of the municipal council of her small city, not Copenhagen, was elected last year to the Landsting, the upper house of the Rigsdag. Fru Elna Munch, president of the Danish Women's Suffrage Association was, at the same election, seated in the lower house, the Folketing. Both women have recently been instrumental in leading to victory a woman's equal pay bill.

Fru Munch, who is the wife of the Minister of War, was the spokesman and president of a committee of 15, to consider this bill in the lower house. She is the first woman in the Danish Parliament to hold the position of president of a committee. She is reported to have defended her bill brilliantly.

Although she is one of the law-makers of her own land, Fru Hjelmmer's position in the Industrial Conference in Washington was that of adviser only. By the terms of the League of Nations Treaty, women are to have equal opportunity with men to hold all offices even in the Secretariat, but as a matter of practice they are still far from any such equality. The only mandatory arrangement, which ensures women's presence on the League's Labor program is the one providing for women "advisers."

"Many of the foreign delegations," Fru Hjelmmer reports, "have brought such women advisers with them to Washington.

Spain has one, Belgium has one, and Scandinavia is especially strong in its representation. Fru Betzy Kjelsberg, factory inspector from Norway, is the only woman thus far reported who is actually appointed to the position of delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, but she also is here at the Labor Conference merely as adviser to the Norwegian group. Miss Kerstin Hasselgren is adviser to the Swedish delegation."

AS evidence of the tendency to keep women in a class as auxiliaries to men, Fru Hjelmmer quoted the position of Denmark itself, which has been in the main extremely friendly to women's advancement. Recently the Danish Parliament defeated a bill to remove sex disabilities from women and permit them to carry on all professions without let or hindrance both in Church and State. It was just such a bill as the Women's Emancipation Act of Great Britain at which British law-makers have been tinkering for nearly a year.

"The storm center of the Danish Bill," said Fru Hjelmmer, who was one of its strong supporters, "was its permission to grant women the right to become ministers in the Danish state church. It went popularly by the name of the 'Bill for Female Priests' and was defeated by the old reluctance to let women out of the 'ladies' aid' class."

Fru Hjelmmer is neither a professional nor a wage-earning but "just a married woman"—as she explained with her quiet, poised smile.

To be elected to the Upper House in Denmark is no small honor since this is a somewhat complicated task. Eighteen members of the Senate are elected by the Senate body itself, and the rest are elected by electors chosen by the people. Therefore, the Senate or Landsting is an extremely well sifted body.

Fru Hjelmmer has the gift of being silent in several languages. She has that poise which marks older civilizations, calmness of speech and deliberateness of judgment. One thinks of her with her restful, gentle manners, her habit of listening and her remarkable power of concentration on the business in hand, as a woman representing a very conservative constituency. She belongs, however, to the Danish Radical Party, which would probably be translated into Anglo-Saxon as a Liberal Party.

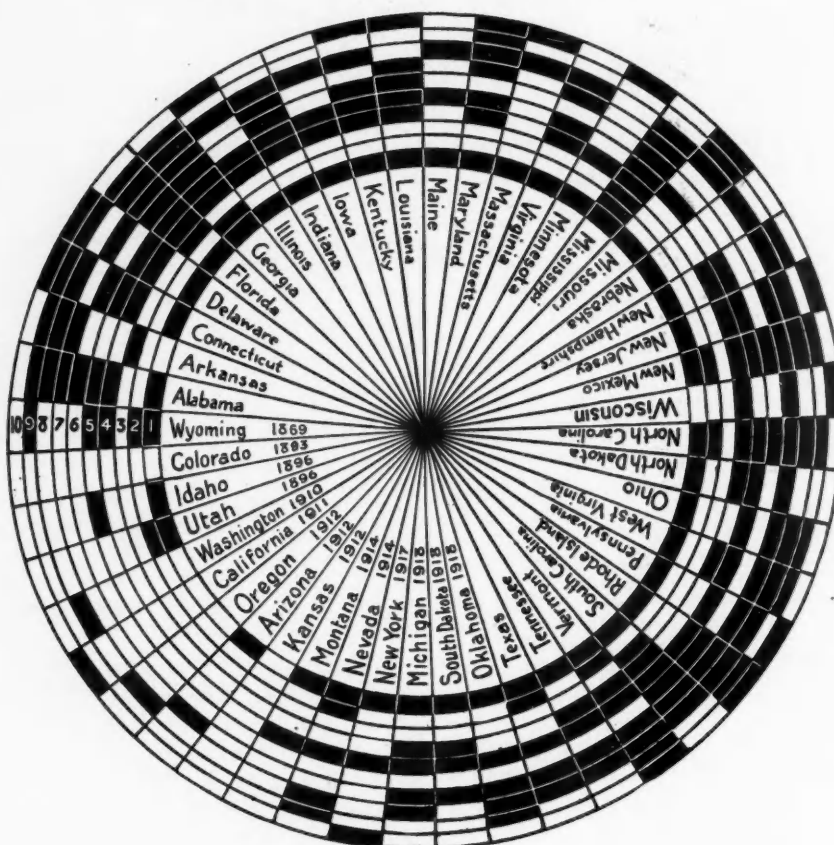
HER principal pre-occupation has been with bills asking for better protective laws for women and children. In addition to the Equal Pay bill, the women's Admission to Office bill, Fru Hjelmmer has in her year of parliamentary service also worked for a great school commission, for educational reform, and for an improvement in the law for illegitimate children.



ELNA MUNCH, M. P.

Legislative Standard No. VI¹

"ONE CRITICISM
OF LEGISLATION
FORBIDDING
CHILD LABOR
WHICH HAS
PERPLEXED
AND DISTRESSED
ITS ADVOCATES
IS THE PROBLEM
OF POVERTY
ITSELF"



"AT PRESENT OUR
MOTHERS'
PENSION LAWS
PROBABLY COVER
LESS THAN
ONE PER CENT
OF THE MOTHERS
WHO SHOULD
BE HELPED
IN THE
UNITED STATES"

Circle 1 Industrial Welfare Commission to regulate hours, wages and working conditions of women and children.

2 Child Labor—14 year limit. Guarded exemptions during vacations are allowed and poverty exemptions when these are neutralized by Mothers' Pensions laws.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN'S WHEEL OF PROGRESS

(Mrs. J. C. Holman, of St. Paul, originated this wheel)

WHITE SPACES INDICATE GOOD LEGISLATION

BLACK SPACES POOR OR NO LEGISLATION

Full Suffrage States are listed in the chronological order in which they gained suffrage.

Circle 3 Compulsory education—State-wide.

4 Eight or nine hour day for women.

5 Minimum wage.

6 Mothers' pensions.

7 Equal guardianship.

8 Age of consent, 18 years—chaste or unchaste.

9 Red light abatement.

10 Prohibition.

Mothers' Pensions

THERE is one criticism of legislation forbidding child labor which has perplexed and distressed its advocates, and that is the great problem of poverty itself. They have bravely met this criticism by the claim that the poor child who needs to work to live should be aided by the state until he has passed the tender years of childhood. Grants in aid of such a child are of two sorts, the mother's pension and the scholarship. The latter, though there is much to be said in its favor, has not made much headway in this or in any other country. The former, the mothers' pension, was, in January, 1919, in force in 36 states of the Union. Few forms of social legislation have spread so rapidly throughout the states, for the first mothers' pension law was passed in 1911. Possibly the laws have suffered from this very haste, for there has been no attempt at standardization and until lately, when this host of laws was already on our statute books, little effort has been made to study the experience with existing laws for the benefit of states contemplating legislation. Of the mothers' pension laws of to-day a critic has said: "The sum total of mothers' pension legislation will be beneficial without

doubt, but the procedure of our states in putting these laws on the statute books is largely a lesson in how not to do it."

THIS is an exaggeration, but there are two defects that are strikingly apparent in all our mothers' pension laws, some in greater, some in less degree. These two defects are that they do not reach enough mothers and that they do not give enough aid to the mothers they do reach.

We will expand these two defects by an analysis of a set of tentative standards for a mothers' pension law. The first essentials for such a law are:

1. It should be mandatory.
2. The money grant should be fitted to the individual need and changed with changes in cost of living.
3. There should be no unqualified age limit after which a child's quota is to be cut off. Sixteen, with ability to secure working papers, should be the limit.

Taking the last of these requirements first: in many states the age limit is 16, but in some it is as low as 14. Some states have a flexible arrangement between 14 and 16, but this flexibility should be extended, if necessary, for a reasonable time after 16,

¹ Edited as to the three standards and matters of existing law by Laura E. Thompson, Librarian of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

at least until the very low educational requirements for working papers were satisfied.

AS for the adequacy of the money grant, all the states but Colorado and Massachusetts have a set limit to the amount given. This runs, per child, from \$25 per month for the first, less for succeeding children in Nevada, to \$2 a week for each child in Iowa and some other states. The maxima per family run from \$60 per month in Illinois down to \$25 in Kansas. In New York state the regulation is that no child shall cost more than he would in an institution. The institutional allowance in New York city has never been higher than \$11 per month and the allowance per child under the mothers' pension law has been under \$10. Few states by definite statement in their law recognize the principle that the grant should be in proportion to the needs of the particular family. Kansas is one that does and this is the very state which, after making that humane pronouncement, proceeds to set the lowest maximum grant per family of any of the states.

Laura A. Thompson, librarian of the Federal Department of Labor and a specialist in this field, says: "In a great many of the states the grant to the mother is far too low to permit her to care properly for the children."

BRITISH report on mothers' pensions in the United States says of the inadequacy of the grants to meet the total cost of a widow's family: "In view of the fact that the Minimum Wage Commissions appointed in ten states during the years 1913 to 1915 agreed that the minimum amount on which a woman over 18 years could be expected to exist is \$32-\$40 a month, the pensions would not appear to be sufficient." It further points out that the soldiers' and sailors' compensation act of 1917 allows a widow with one child \$35 a month, with two children, \$47.50 a month, which is considerably higher than most mothers' pension grants. In Pennsylvania and Chicago private charities have had, in some cases, to be called in to supplement the public grants, which were the legal maximum.

Some states raised their grants somewhat to meet the increased cost of living in 1917, not always by new legislation but by paying the legal maximum. The grant in Michigan has been in some counties multiplied by five in four years. Other states, however, were not only unable to increase, but their appropriation forced them to give small allowances and to turn away applicants who satisfied the conditions of eligibility. In Cook County (Chicago) four hundred mothers were refused in one year on this ground only. At the end of 1915 New Hampshire found its appropriation used up and a waiting list of approved families that would have required a 50 per cent larger appropriation. A grant to fit the particular family's needs and a generous appropriation to make grants of this sort possible is therefore an important desideratum in a mothers' pension law.

The question of the appropriation is closely connected with our first requirement for a model mothers' pension law, namely, that it should be mandatory and not permissive.

THE prevailing type of law provides that the counties may establish a mothers' pension fund. In only about half a dozen states is state financial aid offered as an inducement to the counties. How does this work out? In most states some counties are organized and in some a considerable amount is given, especially where, as in New York, the pension is recognized as a means of taking children out of institutions where in any event public money would have been drawn on to sup-

port them. In the city of New York, where in 1918 5,000 families, with 15,000 children, were relieved at a total expense of more than a million dollars, the institutions showed a population of 3,000 less than the year before the pension system was started. When it is remembered that each pensioned child cost the city less than an institutional child, it is not surprising, that, even though not mandatory the mothers' pension is adopted in New York city. In twenty-four counties of New York state, however, the law has never been put into effect. In Tennessee only two counties have enforced the state mothers' pension law and in Arkansas the same number.

OF the Texas law the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor says: "A careful perusal of this law will show you that it is extremely defective. In fact, it is practically inoperative. There is no effort whatever, in a great majority of the counties of this state, to enforce the law, and, as a consequence, less than one per cent of the needy widows in this state are receiving pensions." Of the Maryland law the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau says: "The city charities are supposed to carry out the provisions of this law, but the city has never appropriated anything for this purpose and I do not know that it is enforced in any of the counties."

A like situation existed in Colorado up to this year. Of the enforcement of this law the Secretary of the State Board of Charities says: "You will find in my report a table giving by counties the amount requested, the amount appropriated, etc., for this purpose, and you will find this table looks like a pianola record—almost all blanks—the law was almost totally ineffective. The county judges in almost every county failed or refused to ask for appropriations and there was nothing in the law which compelled them to do so."

To remedy this situation the 1919 Legislature of Colorado enacted supplementary mandatory legislation to the effect that:

"1. In every county in the state there is created a mother's compensation fund to provide sufficient money to carry out the provisions of the mother's compensation act of 1913;

"2. County commissioners of every county of the state are directed to establish such a fund."

Section 3 of this law provides for levying a special tax to secure moneys for this fund.

WASHINGTON has just made a like provision, and legislation of this character should be passed in all states having unenforced or only partly enforced mothers' pension acts on their statute books, and, to make the burden lighter on the counties and ensure adequate pensions for mothers, the state should probably bear part of the expense. State supervision is also necessary to secure uniform administration of the law.

We have had enough experience of the systems to recommend these first standards in mothers' pension legislation. In order to make recommendations on other less obvious points, knowledge of the workings of more of the laws would be necessary. When the enquiry on which this article was based was sent out, the replies showed that in many of the states no reports were made on the operation of the law, even to the extent of the number of cases relieved and the amount of money spent. In most of the states at the present time, since there is no state supervision, no report is made by county officials to a state authority.

Certain suggestions may, however, be made. There should be no taint of pauperism in the fact that a woman receives the

(Continued on page 572)



The Book Stall

When Youth Turns Author

At Nine

"MR. SALTEENA might be seen in Hyde park or Pickadilly galloping madly after the Royal Carriage in a smart suit of green velvet with knickerbockers compleat." To this stage of gentlemanliness did Miss Daisy Ashford, aged nine, finally bring the hero of her novel *The Young Visitors* (George H. Doran & Co., N. Y.). For it is really the adventures of Mr. Salteena in becoming a gentleman, which intrigue the reader and must have delighted the author, to whom the love affairs of Ethel Montecue, aged 17, with "fair hair done on the top and blue eyes," were but the perfunctory adjuncts necessary to a novel, but dull for all that. Real thrills are, however, betrayed by the author over the arrival of Ethel and her suitor at the "Gaierty" Hotel in London where they stopped in a "very fine compartment with white doors and glass handles." The incident of how Ethel "skipped into her bedroom and arrayed herself in a grass green muslin of decent cut, a lace scarf, long faun colored gloves and a muslin hat to correspond" is told *con amore*. There is even a dash of dare deviltry in relating how the heroine "carried a parasole in one hand also a green silk bag containing a few stray hairpins, a clean handkerchief, five shillings and a pot of ruge in case." "Ruge" was often in case with the nine-year-old author. In case of an expected proposal Ethel was supplied with it by her young creator. It was certainly "in case" when Ethel and Bernard started to make a gay call at the Crystale Palace. "Bernard looked a handsome sight" himself on this occasion, "in some exquisite white trousers with a pale blue blazer belt and cap. He wore this in honor of the Earl,"—the Earl who had compartments in the Crystale Palace and was by way of making a gentleman of Mr. Salteena.

IT is really clothes and food which are the preoccupations of young Daisy. Even the presence of the Prince of Wales at Buckingham Palace in his "small but costly crown"—which by the way he informally removed to rest his head weary from Court Life—is less interesting than the pleasure he took in "lapping up his strawberry ice." And there is perennial round-eyed interest shown by Daisy in Bernard's "exalted footman in a cocked hat and olive green uniform" and in the "portly butler with a very shiny shirt-front." What joy when Minnit—the footman—brought in "a glorious tea on a gold tray, two kinds of bread and butter, a lovely jam role and lots of sugar cakes." No wonder Ethel Montecue's "eyes began to sparkle." Even jellous Mr. Salteena cheered up at Ethel's wedding "when he held the wedding cake and sparkling wines." Daisy's intimacy with the latter do not bespeak a prohibition law in effect. "Champaign" flows freely in all her descriptions and Bernard's piety might be thought spirituous instead of spiritual. He "always had a few prayers in the hall and some whiskey after-

wards as he was rather pious—but Mr. Salteena was not very addicted to prayers," perhaps not being acquainted with "whiskey afterwards."

All of this was, doubtless, conclusive proof of Mr. Salteena's own confession that he was "not quite a gentleman but you would hardly notice it but can't be helped anyhow."

It may be difficult to think that any real little girl of nine years could have had the continuity of purpose to produce this story, although the preface leaves no loop-hole to escape from the truth of the statement. Its most unchildlike qualities are sequence and completeness, for, as Mr. Barrie points out, "when children turn author they usually stop in the middle like the kitten when it jumps." But he asseverates that the "pencilled M. S. has been accurately reproduced, not a word added or cut out." And indeed it is really as difficult to conceive Daisy Ashford's "masterpiece" written by an adult as by a child. It would be extraordinarily clever for any grown person to maintain the lack of perspective which belongs so naively and naturally to a child's speech.

This child author had evidently read voraciously. She snatched verbs and adverbs from the mass with which she has come in contact and used them with no idea of their connotations. The fact that she liked the sound and the look of them was enough for her purposes. "Cows flashing past the window" of the railway carriage was a phrase over which young Daisy must have gloated. She betrays more than once how enamoured she was of her skill in the use of large terms, as when Bernard opened the dividing doors and "portrayed" a smaller room—or when Ethel complimented him on the fact that his great uncle looked "a thorough ancestor."

M. O. W.

A Japanese School Girl

MORE than one person accustomed to writing English, will sense comradeship in the difficulties of the Japanese school girl who said: "Today we learned two things. One we must put our spirit on the commas, so I will exert as possible. Two, we must write invitation with accept and decline answer. I try hardly and I compose: 'Miss Seeds regarets the pleasure of Miss Pratt's company of a tea party for illness on Monday.' Why my teacher does not please? Surely I put in all points."

So does the elusive idea slip into the inchoateness of language for the best of writers. It is mainly this funny confusion between ideas and their expression which make the charm of *Tama, the Diary of a Japanese School Girl*, assembled by Florence Wells, (The Woman's Press, New York). This is a real school-girl record, but not continuously real, since it is made up of bits of diaries of many girls in a school in Japan, strung together by their teacher. These girls of the Orient are just as frankly absorbed in food and clothes as is the English author of



The Book Stall

the "Young Visitors." "We did a little sew and ate rice dumplings," avows Tama. "I ate ten."

There is unconscious poetry shot through these pages of the thoughts of Japanese school-girls. "Rain is falling like a spear," writes one impressionable girl. They seem much more observant of nature and more expansive about it than American or English girls. This is the way one of them saw the world on an afternoon's walk: "When we came to the inn again the sun that rested on the mountain pine set down and dyed the clouds. Everything which tired by the strong sunshine now recovered their spirits. Behind us there was poetical temple in the mountain. Its bell rang solemnly in the haze. In a few moments the moon risen on mountain, a golden cup risen twinkling among pine trees we could count. The moon shined on the river and it looked like inlay of gold. River is talking something. The grass-hoppers singing voices were floating in the air silently and lonely."

"That time my class went to see famous temple and in that garden stone Dharma is sitting. That Dharma came from India. He was saint because he never did sleep, only he sat and thought. Soon his feet grew tight and he cannot stand so now he is a God. Miss W. related us that in America they make the doll to knock it over and it sits up, just like Dharma. I astonish very much that India, America, Japan know same thing." M. O. W.

The Heart of a Girl

AFTER this sensitiveness to the beauty of nature, and humorous responsiveness to Dharma's pretensions to godhood, it is rather depressing to turn to a collection of poems, *The Heart of a Girl* (The Stratford Co., Boston), written by a young American. This book proves nothing so much as Mrs. Browning's saying that "near every bird will sing at dawn." Its author, Lucile C. Enlow, wrote most of her poems, she says, between the ages of thirteen and sixteen. They betray all the phases of normal adolescence, religious longings, love-stirrings and guesses at life, but with none of the spontaneity of the Japanese. They divulge very little of the egocentric turbulence that drives most young poets into speech. It is plain to see that this bird will forget all about singing after the dawn period is passed. She has a slight rather exact sense of rhythm, gently fanned by a contemplative love of nature; but no growing pains of youth embarrass either author or reader. M. O. W.

While the War Fever Raged

"ONE would have supposed," writes Bernard Shaw in the preface to his newest volume of plays, "that the war fever would have raged most furiously in the countries actually under fire, and that the others would be more reasonable. Belgium and Flanders, where over large districts literally not one stone was left upon another as the opposed armies drove each other back and forward over it after terrific preliminary bombardments, might have been pardoned for relieving their feelings

more emphatically than by shrugging their shoulders and saying "C'est la guerre." England, inviolate for so many centuries that the swoop of war on her homesteads had long ceased to be more credible than a return of the flood, could hardly be expected to keep her temper sweet when she knew at last what it was to hide in cellars and underground railway stations, or lie quaking in bed, whilst bombs crashed, houses crumbled, and aircraft guns distributed shrapnel on friend and foe alike, until certain shop windows in London, formerly full of fashionable hats, were filled with steel helmets. Slain and mutilated women and children, and burnt and wrecked dwellings, excuse a good deal of violent language and produce a wrath on which many suns go down before it is appeased. Yet it was in the United States of America, where nobody slept the worse for the war, that the war fever went beyond all sense and reason. In European courts there was vindictive illegality; in American courts there was raving lunacy. It is not for me to chronicle the extravagances of an ally; let some candid American do that. I can only say that to us sitting in our gardens in England, with the guns in France making themselves felt by a throb in the air as unmistakable as an audible sound, or with tightening hearts studying the phases of the moon in London in their bearing on the chances whether our houses would be standing or ourselves alive next morning, the newspaper accounts of the sentences American courts were passing on young girls and old men alike for the expression of opinions which were being uttered amid thundering applause before huge audiences in England, and the more private records of the methods by which the American war loans were raised, were so amazing that they put the guns and the possibilities of a raid clean out of our heads for the moment."

The Shaw Memorial Pamphlet

THE Memorial pamphlet to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has come from the press, and is for sale at 50 cents per copy, \$5.00 per dozen. The price announced in the *Woman Citizen* of October 4 was 35 cents, but the publishers have been obliged to advance it to 50 cents. This is due to the printers' strike in New York city, which began just as the Memorial was ready to go to press. After much trouble and delay the work was transferred to out of town printers at a considerable increase in cost. There is, of course, no idea of making money on these pamphlets for, even retailing them at 50 cents, the National American Woman Suffrage Association will get back only a small proportion of the cost of the edition. Moreover, the National Association has offered free copies to all officers of State Associations and to presidents of local leagues within the State Association, and has sent a copy to every officer of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and of the International Council of Women. The stock remaining constitutes only a small edition and orders should be promptly placed with the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc., 171 Madison Avenue, New York city.



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FOR TOILET—FOR BATH

Mothers' Pensions

(Continued from page 569)

pension. This is the reason why in some states some such agency as the education authorities or special child welfare boards administer the law instead of boards of charities or overseers of the poor. In New York women who would not consider applying for charity are encouraged to apply for pensions. When the pension is granted them the official tells them: "This allowance is not granted you as a matter of charity, but in accordance with the laws of the state." This being the spirit of the pension, it is claimed that in the four years of its existence the pension has been paid to at least 5,000 New York families who would never have applied for charity. The pension is essentially meant as an aid to the self-respecting mother whose income is diminished by the removal of the father, in educating and bringing up her children. The fact that the mother is not supposed to be a pauper is brought out by the provision in a few states that she may own a limited amount of property.

I HAVE spoken of an income *diminished*, not *cut off*, by the father's withdrawal. In the majority of working-class families the mother is at least a part-time wage-earner, by laundry work, sewing, office cleaning, or some other occupation. A father's earnings alone are seldom sufficient for a family. The mothers' pension movement aimed to make the mother entirely dependent—a thing she had in most cases never been before—in order that she might spend her full time in the care of her children. The pensions failed to accomplish this, first, because, as we have seen, the money grants under the law are insufficient and second, because, as the British report before quoted says: "The majority of indigent widows are women accustomed to work in their younger years, and in many cases they supplemented the household income even during married life."

"While a reasonable amount of work outside of the home," says Dr. Devine, "may be expected of a widow whose children are not of such a number or condition as to require her constant presence in the home, concerted effort should be made to see that she is not overworked as to number of days or allowed to perform labor demoralizing to health or character, nor underpaid because she is forced to accept whatever is offered in the way of employment."

The first charge we made against the pension laws of to-day was that they "do not reach enough mothers." The permissive character of the laws showed one reason for this and the recommendation for enacting a mandatory clause showed the cure. But it is probable that at some time the further question of standardization of the list of eligibles for the mothers' pensions will have to be taken up. To-day it goes only to widows in some states; to families also with incapacitated fathers or fathers in prison or in an institution in others. In others it goes to deserted and divorced wives also and in Minnesota unmarried mothers are included.

If the original purpose of the mothers' pension, namely, to prevent child labor, to secure health and education for each child and to provide home life or mother's care for dependent children is to be kept in mind, it must ultimately be extended to many classes not now eligible in most of the states, for at the present time our mothers' pension laws probably cover, taking all the laws together, about the same proportion of needy mothers throughout the United States that the Texas law covers within the boundaries of that state, namely, "less than one per cent of the mothers who should be helped" in the United States.

M. S. B.

Own Your Own Home

(Continued from page 564)

and sixty-eight per cent has gone to the towns as against only thirty-two per cent to the country. This is a ghastly record, and its continuance holds a serious menace to the welfare of the nation. This is not peculiar to Kansas but will hold good in practically every agricultural state in the Union. Experience in Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Iowa is along the same lines and, in fact, in some of those states the tendency is much more pronounced.

I have had the most wonderful response since I began, nearly a year ago, this campaign to have in Kansas the one thing that saved France—a community of home owners. I have had men who own 15,000 acres of land in Kansas come to me and say, "This is the thing to do for the good of the state and the country." It catches the American idea. Every real estate dealer knows that with state aid we could find plenty of worthy men who would be able to buy a farm and operate it. Every right thinking man in Kansas will help put this program through because it is right. Already the proposed program is being discussed at farm institutes and in grange halls. Prosperous farmers are giving it encouragement. School teachers in shabby school houses in tenant neighborhoods are blessing it. In a few months I hope to see it working with the fervor of the new religion which it really is. Who knows but that out of it there may come a nation-wide interest that will grip the attention of the other states that need the same remedy?

In Lincoln township in Pratt county, a township without an acre of waste land, thirty years ago only thirteen per cent of the farmers were tenants. Today more than sixty per cent are tenants. The men of affairs in that township wrote to me that they would send a committee down to Topeka to help me put this program through. DeKalb county, Illinois, has seventy-two per cent tenant farmers. The more you study the statistics the more frightened you become because you realize that it is not Kansas, but the entire agricultural Union that has caught the disease.

ANOTHER constitutional amendment upon which the people of Kansas will pass judgment at the election of 1920 is one that will enable Legislatures to classify property for purposes of taxation. The Kansas constitution adopted in 1859 contained what is known as a "general property clause." Under it all taxation is at a uniform and equal rate, which sounds well, but does not work out in practice. No consideration is allowed to be given to the economic value of property, to its ability to pay or to its ability to hide and thus escape payment of taxes. Whereas in the beginning of taxation under the Kansas constitution practically all property was tangible—that is, land and stock and merchandise, perhaps one-half of the property of the state which ought to bear a share of the burden of maintaining the state is now in intangible form, such as stocks, bonds and notes that are easily rendered invisible. The State Tax Commission estimates that property of this character to the extent of \$600,000,000 escapes the tax assessor every year. The Bank Commissioner of Kansas puts out glowing statements of the deposits which represent the wealth of the state, but a ridiculously small proportion of it is ever located for taxable purposes. Other states than Kansas have been through this same experience, and with few exceptions have amended their constitutions.

Besides escaping taxation entirely, the present system is so

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Stage Reflections

Declassée

TO say that DECLASSÉE is well staged, well acted by everybody throughout, and magnificently dowered in the richness of Ethel Barrymore's mature art, is no more than its just due. No one who can afford to spend its admission price for a merely interesting and enjoyable afternoon should miss it. But those theatergoers who can indulge but sparingly in the drama, and who seek to carry away from a theatrical performance some crumb of hope that humanity will some day rear itself above a crude willingness to be stultified by the appurtenances of great wealth, would better save their pennies for some other play.

If it be intended as a passionless study of conditions in a decadent society, it would be perfectly comprehensible. But it seems to have a sympathetic motive—or else the modern commercial necessity of putting a star's part in a sympathetic light has induced the author to cast over her work a queer air of excusing and palliating the conduct of a group of persons who are spineless and negatively contemptible in all that they feel and do. When Rudolph Solomon, the wealthy Jew, discharges one mistress, breaking, in the process, the heart of the only appealing character in the play, he does it with a social grace and a financial generosity which are supposed to preclude any virtuous indignation on the part of the onlookers. The young American adventurer who cheats at cards and shows the letters of the woman he professes to love and believes to love him to her husband, is to be properly forgiven because he does all these things in dress as correct as the most correct Englishman's, and with the air of one to the manor born and with a British accent.

One cannot blame Lady Helen for marrying a drunken husband in whom she was not deceived because, being Lady Helen, she had to have good clothes, carriages, servants, and luxurious idleness, and nobody else able to give her these things had proposed to her. We cannot blame her much for falling cautiously in love with the American card sharper, because it was not her fault that marriage was business and love forbidden fruit.

OF that overmastering human passion or that spiritual love which may, in their respective ways, palliate sin or hallow self sacrifice there is not one hint. The play is just "awfully good form" throughout. Solomon sits in a New York tea room and makes an "ambiguous offer" to the declassée Lady Helen with precisely the deference, the self control, and the respect with which he might have sought her cooperation on a war work committee. Lady Helen is not at all angry, and refuses it a little wistfully, partly because she thinks it unsportsmanlike to take away Alice Vance's lover and protector, partly because that slurred over commercial sense of hers warns her that some day she will probably stand in Alice Vance's shoes with her chief matrimonial asset departed. She does not love Solomon, but we are expected to sympathize with her in her desire to marry him because she must find somebody to pay the bills—working being, of course, out of the question.

It is a piece of clever craftsmanship from one who has an unflinching *flair* for popular foibles, and is utterly devoid of the divine fire. Its bids to the various tastes of a New York public are as obvious as the threads in a piece of loose wool embroidery.

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The Health Town

(Continued from page 563)

death rate has been cut to well below the average and it spends \$2 on its own health for every citizen.

Three years ago the Health Community and Tuberculosis Demonstration, directed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the National Tuberculosis Association, chose Framingham as a town in which to experiment on the possibility of controlling tuberculosis. Framingham was willing to be the subject, but insisted it did not need it. It was healthy. Certainly there was some tuberculosis, but only a very little.

One of the first things done was to conduct physical examinations for those residents who would permit it. About 12,000 submitted. And when Framingham saw the results, it decided it did need the demonstration. It had nine times more tuberculosis than it thought it had!

On that result, Framingham built its foundation of health. It became the "health town of America" and is proud of its position.

THE city has taken the guiding reins into its own hands. It has put into operation seven clinics and dispensaries. It has organized an open air school and one of its clinics is a summer camp for children who will be going to school in the fall. It has brought into existence a citizens' committee of 500 chosen from the wealthy, the foreign born and the poor. That committee helps to find the sickness, because Framingham determined it would always know exactly where the illness in town was to be located.

It has called upon every possible force. The churches have helped. The social clubs have been given something tangible to

do. The men have been turned into powerful assets. The women have been organized and are leading the fight day by day. They are teaching each other how to defeat tuberculosis by cooking good food in the right way, by using every possible health rule, by fighting the disease at every turn.

American Citizenship

(Continued from page 566)

in Finland were so chaotic that the applicant for citizenship had to take a trip of thirty miles to find a Finnish lawyer, only to be told that there was nobody living who at that moment knew who was the ruler of Finland.

Miss Mary L. Guyton, the teacher chosen to begin the work of the new school, is one of the first in the new field of citizenship instruction. She brings to her work practical experience not only in preparing men and women for citizenship, but in the training of teachers of civics.

She and her eight assistants have successfully carried on factory classes in Americanization and hundreds of Italians, Armenians, Portuguese, Czeco-Slovaks, Greeks and Germans have been first taught to speak English and later prepared for citizenship and finally conducted by Miss Guyton to the Naturalization Court in the Federal Building. Her graduating class of aliens passed one hundred per cent in the tests given them by the federal examiners.

Citizenship room, adjacent to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, through the generosity and public spirit of that pioneer organization will be the laboratory of the educational experiment, the findings of which will be reported not only to the suffragists of Massachusetts by bulletins but to the State Chairmen of the American Citizenship Committee.

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Own Your Own Home

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and improves it because he owns and loves it. Here is a farm well improved. The farmer is industrious and thrifty, and he has built a house and a big red barn, and the tax assessor says, "This is a fine farm. We will have to stick the taxes on it." Across the road is a farm owned by an absentee landlord with a tenant on it. There are no good improvements on it, for the tenant is trying to get all that he can out of the soil in the short time that he is to live on it and it is not to his interest to build houses or barns, for next year he may have to clear off and leave it. The land may be more productive than that across the way, but the tax assessor does not see it. He gives that farm a light assessment valuation. He penalizes the farmer who improves his farm and lets off lightly the absentee owner who expects his main profit to come from an increase in the value of the land rather than the yearly production of the soil.

The "Tax Amendment" to the constitution gives the Legislature freedom of power to establish and maintain a system of classification by which a distinction may be made in such cases. It also contemplates that farm mortgages will not be taxed. Three times the Legislature of Kansas has passed an act exempting mortgages from taxation. Twice a governor of Kansas has vetoed these acts and once the supreme court has held such law to be unconstitutional, although at the same time expressing the belief that the system should be changed. There is a popular belief that exemption of mortgages from taxation favors the lending classes. This is not the case. It is the universal testimony of men who have had experience that taxation of mortgages is not only double taxation but hinders the worthy tenant in obtaining land of his own.

I HAD a letter the other day from a young man who was a top sergeant and served in the same division to which I was attached in France. I knew him well there. He wrote me that he had saved \$600 in the army and that he would like to be a farmer in Kansas. He was raised on a farm in this state. He wanted to pay his \$600 to aid in equipping a farm if he could get a chance to buy it. In his letter he said, "I don't want to go back into the garage in which I worked when I enlisted."

Now, if we had this program working in Kansas, we could help this young soldier to achieve his desire. The state could use its credit to supplement his savings and thus give him a chance to own a farm which he could call home. Under the present circumstances his \$600 will not buy a farm because the payment is not sufficient to allow the rest of it to be covered by a mortgage, and if the loan company was willing to handle it on this basis, the soldier would have to pay taxes on the full value of the land and also a rate of interest that would cover taxes on the mortgage. I have had brought to my attention numerous cases of this kind, and in every instance both the man who wanted to buy land and the man who was willing to sell it pointed out the injustice of the present system.

One of the greatest benefits that will come from the increase in farm ownership and a decrease of farm tenants will be that you will give the state and the nation new strength and back bone of loyalty to maintain law and order. Social disorder cannot make headway in a nation of home owners. With fifty per cent of the farmers of the nation living as tenants on other men's lands, and with each of these having only a passing interest in his community, stability and satisfaction cannot be expected.

Such a population has a grievance and becomes a fertile field for the propaganda of the agitator. The I. W. W. has found a way, as we all know, to appeal to that class-hatred that is fired by the wrongs of farm tenantry, and has built up a following in the farm communities that startles us when we look at it and see how it is growing.

The third constitutional amendment will allow the state to take its share in the construction of permanent highways. At the present time the national government, the county, the township and the property owner all may participate in the building of good roads, but the state may not. Because there was extravagance and waste in the building of canals along in the first half of the nineteenth century, some states put a constitutional bar against the state participating in internal improvements. This situation influenced the writing of the Kansas constitution, and today Kansas is one of the few states that retain the original inhibition. Kansas has reached the point where the in-door pastime of laying out roads and trails on paper has given way to actual construction, and the electors may say whether or not future Legislatures may place the state in the list that contains the national government and the people in the construction of permanent highways.

Somebody has said that the blessed trinity of farm life is the automobile, the rural delivery and the telephone. To this should be added good roads and home ownership. The Kansas program contemplates all of these things.

Stage Reflections

(Continued from page 574)

It tickles the third generation of wealth, beginning to have monarchical sympathies, with the vaporings of Lady Helen about her mad Varick ancestors who always did the sporty thing and of the chair that King James sat in. Rampant democracy is soothed by the character of Rudolph Solomon, the boy who began by sleeping in Battery Park and ended by asking a woman to whom the Queen of England had been godmother first to be his mistress and later to be his wife. And the middle classes who have not arrived but are striving to do so are intoxicated by that little description of Lady Helen as one who knew "that a pound is what you give the head waiter and a shilling what you give the taxi driver." How New York battens on such tidbits! How this huge sink of humanity, the whole world's Mecca, the holy city of indomitable spirits, Christian or pagan, Jew or Gentile, gloats over that section of humanity which receives, through the accident of birth, and makes ducks and drakes of, by irresponsible prodigality, the thing of which it is so insatiably in pursuit.

The four characters in the play who have an expounding personality—for the rest are but figures upon whom tailors and modistes drape up to date garments and whose chatter the author uses to direct the view point of her audience as a card sharper forces a card—are ably delineated, and true, not to life, but to the necessities of literary commercial tradition. Rudolph Solomon who breaks one woman's heart—who has not bought her, but has taken the gift of her great love—and who first offers to buy the next and changes only when she holds out for a better price and her rallying friends convince him it is worth his while to marry her, is allowed to do the noble in the last act and to shake off thus all previous sins. The lady card cheat and adventuress, who is no whit worse than the man cheat and black-mailer, is dismissed in the deepest disgrace, while he is brought back in the last act, purified by having made good (*i. e.* made



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Stage Reflections

(Continued from page 577)

money) in South Africa and is permitted to hold Lady Helen's hand in the death scene and ask her to be his wife. The plucky girl who had loved Rudolph Solomon is made to tell him that he cannot possibly be blamed because she knew all along it must end this way.

What the author has done—seemingly without realizing it—is to present, as an acute problem only to be solved by death, the question of how a woman can live without riches. Since there are not enough loveable millionaires to go around, what is a woman to do who must have unlimited money, and at the same time expects to retain a heart? In other words, how are women to live on their sex function and still always be happy? Obviously it cannot be done except in rare circumstances, and as that other alternative of going to work never remotely occurs to Lady Helen or any of her friends and associates, the play must be manipulated, by all sorts of stupid errors and miscomprehensions, to the point where Lady Helen is run down by a taxi cab, and expires gracefully, sitting up on a sofa, and still enjoying "the lights and the music."

It has a spurious air of Greek drama in the *impasse*, and I fully expect to hear some enthusiastic critic inform us that Miss Akins is heading a modern school of Greek revival. But the ancients took care to base their tragedies on situations from which there was no possible means of escape. Their characters died in genuinely tragic style because they had something to die for. Moreover the party of the second part did not drop the limp

hand of his departed dear one and say with the dramatic consciousness of a *Saturday Evening Post* thriller, "You may stop the music now." He usually went along, preferably by a violent route as most expressive of the intensity of his feelings.

It is because there is such a thing as love, not necessarily passionate, but, if not passionate, of a white flame of spiritual intensity and, like beauty, its own best excuse for being, that Lady Helen's vain search for a husband who could indulge her extravagance and satisfy her desire for unlimited flattery seems no more than the peregrinations of a walking delegate seeking easy work and good pay. And if any less able actress than Ethel Barrymore had been cast for the part, there is one person who believes that the play would have died before the expiration of a week.

M. H. F.

Virginia Teachers' Convictions

A RESOLUTION endorsing the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment was adopted at the meeting of the executive board of trustees of the Virginia State Teachers Association in annual meeting in Richmond, November 26-29, preceding the open meeting, and came, therefore, as a recommendation. Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Virginia Equal Suffrage League, appeared before the meeting of the Board, and spoke for the adoption of the resolution.

When the resolutions of the body were voted upon on November 29, Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of William and Mary College, member from Virginia of the suffrage committee of the N. E. A., formerly superintendent of the Public Schools of Richmond, left the chair to speak to the resolution. He urged upon the teachers the necessity of voting for or against the measure according to their personal convictions and for no other reason. This was in refutation of one of the anti-speeches urging them not to vote for it because their vote might jeopardize their chances of getting the increased appropriation which they are asking from the next Legislature. Dr. J. P. McConnell, principal of the Radford Normal School for Women, also made a strong plea for the resolution, giving as his reason the fact that he noted that every school for men in the state had no trouble in securing appropriations asked for because there were votes behind the request.

The final vote on the resolution was overwhelmingly in favor. The resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That the Virginia State Teachers' Association expresses its conviction that equal suffrage for men and women is essential for the best development of education in Virginia and to this end they urge the general assembly of Virginia at its 1920 session to ratify the proposed suffrage amendment to the United States constitution.



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To Protect Women in Industry

A CAMPAIGN designed to support the comprehensive program of social legislation adopted by the National League of Women Voters has been launched by the Protection of Women in Industry Committee of the Missouri League of Women Voters. The committee also has as its goal the promotion in Missouri of such legislation as is needed to conform with the best standards developed and tested in other communities, together with the enforcement of existing state laws protecting women workers.

The national program covers ten main points, including abolition of child labor; compulsory education of children between the ages of 6 and 16; 8 hour day and 44 hour week; abolition of night work for women and minors; minimum wage commissions; equal pay for equal work; collective bargaining; the right of workers to organize; establishment of federal and state employment systems; a woman's bureau for the protection of women workers; health insurance; women as duly appointed members of any international labor commission.

The Missouri Committee proposes to organize the state down to the smallest unit, and with that in view will establish in every county where women work for wages an alliance between the Consumers' League, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Industrial Committee of the League of Women Voters, thus forming a network of local committees for the purpose of creating an educated public opinion effecting the status of women in industry, and for the purpose of bringing the power of the woman vote to bear upon industrial questions, to the end that settlement of the great issues between labor and capital may be accomplished through constitutional methods. It will be the business of this local committee of three to arouse the women of their community to investigation of the industrial situation, so that, with the franchise a fact, it will be possible to mobilize all the women of Missouri to vote for the best interests of the women workers of the state. It is planned that in each district the women who served as chairmen for women in industry under the Council of National Defense be appointed as representative of the Consumers League of Missouri. It is to be the duty of this woman to organize a committee for investigation of conditions according to a definite national questionnaire. The questionnaire to be used in investigation is the one sent out by the International Congress of Working Women, and furnishes a practical outline for investigation of conditions in the State.

A woman appointed by the local chairman of the League of Women Voters is to be chairman of the local committee for protection of women in industry. Two other members are a representative of the Consumers' League, and a wage-earning woman, a member of the Trades Union League, where one is available, to be selected by the two other members of the committee.

"Ideally, this woman will be the shuttle carrying back and forth the knowledge and inspiration of the new solidarity of women brought by the franchise," says the Bulletin of the Women in Industry Committee, "thereby helping to weave the fabric of the new order."

The committee as a whole will be responsible for public information through every possible channel of publicity, through the press, through the pulpit, through clubs and other group meetings.

A matter of moment to the state of Missouri, the committee points out, is the abolition of the fee system in the factory inspecting office. To try out the effect of concerted public opinion on this question will be the first real business for the state local industrial committees.

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Connecticut

THE fiftieth annual convention of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, held at the Hotel Stratfield, Bridgeport, November 12 to 14, was the most important in the history of the Association. Men and women of national and state prominence discussed and presented the big issues of the day. The excellence of the program attracted a number of visitors from nearby states, as well as from all parts of Connecticut. Many men of prominence came from over the state to attend the public sessions. Miss Katherine Ludington, president of the Association, presided during the convention.

Among the list of notable speakers was former President William Howard Taft, who delivered his maiden suffrage speech before a suffrage convention, urging the Republicans of the state to get back of the movement for prompt ratification. Former President Taft spoke at the Republican dinner which featured the Wednesday evening session of the convention. Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns of Chicago, chairman of the Republican Women's State Executive Committee of Illinois, and Congressman

Organization News

SOME of the interesting points in the suffrage story that could not be given attention because of the interruption of our publication program during the printers' strike merit a word in retrospect. We have assembled on this and the following pages some items which we present, not for their news value at this late date, but because of a direct relation to current suffrage history, or because of a peculiar historic significance of their own.

Schuyler Merritt of Stamford, were also speakers on this occasion. There were a number of brief talks by prominent Republicans of the state.

The second important public session was the mass meeting on Thursday evening, which vied with the dinner in political significance. Honorable Henry Morgenthau, of New York, former Ambassador to Turkey, delivered one of the addresses. Mrs. George Bass, of Chicago, chairman of the Woman's Democratic Committee, set forth what the Democratic party has

to offer to the new woman citizen. Holford Knight, English barrister and publicist, delivered an address at the mass meeting reviewing the work of English women during the war.

The Founders' Luncheon, about which a major share of attention centered, was carried out on an elaborate scale. The direct descendants of the first signers of the Constitution of Connecticut Suffrage, which was adopted at Hartford in 1869, were bidden to the convention by special invitation. Of the charter members of the Association, only two are living, Dr. Edwin Parker and Miss Frances Ellen Burr of Hartford, who served as secretary from 1869 to 1910.

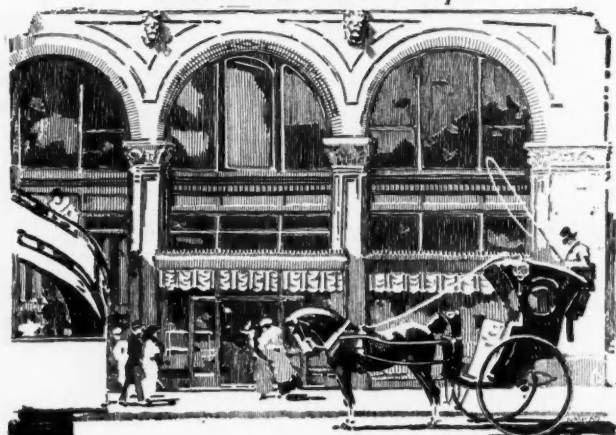
Among those who signed the call to the first convention were: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Calvin E. Stowe, John Hooker, Isabella Beecher Hooker (president of the Association for 35 years), Esther E. Jewell, Rev. N. J. Burton (first president of the Association), Francis and Eliza Gillette (parents of William Gillette), Mrs. Virginia Smith (mother of Winchell Smith). The speakers at the first convention were: Julia Ward Howe, Henry Ward Beecher, Susan B. Anthony, William Lloyd Garrison, Mary A. Livermore and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

PAST AND FUTURE was the subject of the program which followed the luncheon. Mrs. Percy Jackson of New York City, granddaughter of Isabella Beecher Hooker, who was president of the Association for 35 years, reviewed its past history, and Dr. Edward B. Hooker, of Hartford, son of Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, gave his recollections of the first convention, which he attended as a boy in his teens. "The Future" was told by Miss Julia Lathrop of the National Children's Bureau, and Dr. Alice Hamilton, who has the distinction of being the first woman on the Harvard faculty. A tribute to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was paid by Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor, who enjoyed a close friendship with Dr. Shaw. Mrs. Thomas Hepburn outlined the work of the convention, during her presidency, and Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, who presided during the program, paid tribute to the work of Miss Ludington.

Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, vice-president, attracted no small attention from the press when at the opening session in replying to the address of welcome by Mrs. Samuel C. Shaw, local chairman, she likened the reactionary members of the Republican party, who were continually opposing suffrage, to ostriches who had their heads buried in the sand. It was agreed that the simile fitted the Connecticut situation perfectly.

A sum of \$23,000 was raised by the Connecticut suffragists to carry out their work during

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the coming year. Miss Ludington made a stirring plea for funds to put the last suffrage task, ratification, safely over the top. She announced two gifts of \$5,000 each, one from Mrs. Antoinette Wood of Simsbury, and one from an anonymous giver. Other large pledges were made by the various leagues.

AN appeal to Governor Holcomb to call an extra session of the Legislature was one of the important resolutions adopted. The resolution cited the fact that the names of 101,873 Connecticut women had signed a petition in support of equal suffrage, and that a majority of the members of the state Legislature had signed a petition asking for a special session, and calling attention to the progress made by other states. The resolution begged that his excellency "recognize this evidence of a special emergency" and call an extra session.

The immediate policy of the suffrage association will be to concentrate its opposition against the small group of Republicans who are held accountable by the suffragists for Connecticut's delay in ratifying. This resolution also stated that the National Republican Party, and a large number of Republicans in the state had given valuable support to the suffrage cause, but that a small group within the state was hindering ratification, and the women would make a determined effort against this group.

Congratulations were extended to the women of England upon their recent admission to the legal profession, and the hope was expressed that they would succeed in their efforts for admission to the civil service.

Miss Katherine Ludington was again elected president of the Connecticut Suffrage Association. She will have as her staff: Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton of Hartford, vice-president; Mrs. C. E. A. Winslow of New Haven, second-vice-president; and Mrs. Harrison B. Freeman, third vice-president; Mrs. Wm. C. Cheney of South Manchester, recording secretary; Mrs. Wm. H. Deming, Hartford, corresponding secretary; Miss Mabel C. Washburn, Hartford, treasurer; Miss Mary Bulkley, Hartford County chairman; Mrs. Henry Townshend, New Haven County chairman; Miss Edna Tyler, New London County chairman; Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Fairfield County chairman; Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor, Litchfield County chairman; Mrs. W. P. Crouch, Middlesex County chairman; Miss Rosamond Danielson, Windham County chairman; Mrs. Fannie Dixon Welch, Tolland County chairman; Political Leaders, Mrs. R. S. McDermott, New Haven; Mrs. Willis Austin, Norwich; Mrs. Hiram Percy Maxim, Hartford; Mrs. A. Hyde Cole, Norwalk; Mrs. S. L. Cooper Salisbury; Mrs. R. H. Dadourian of Hartford, first auditor; and Miss Emily Whitney of New Haven, second auditor.

Illinois

FULL suffrage for the women of Illinois is the goal toward which all suffrage activity in that state will be directed throughout the coming months. Plans for an active drive to secure an equal suffrage provision in the proposed new constitution, and the carrying of the same at the polls, were launched at the fifty-first annual session of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association held recently in Chicago. "While we are vitally interested in Federal Suffrage," said Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the suffrage association, when addressing the convention, "our first duty now is to the state." Mrs. Trout was a leader in the movement which resulted in the adoption of a resolution by the Legislature calling for a constitutional convention.

The call to the Illinois convention read in part: "Liberty is beckoning to Illinois women, freedom for all our citizens is now discernible on the political horizon. Let us push forward with united purpose and bring to fruition the labor of all of the many years of earnest effort in this state by securing full liberty for Illinois women next year."

The suffragists will at once set about securing

a monster petition to present to the delegates to the constitutional convention, appealing to them to incorporate a full suffrage clause in the proposed new constitution. The women hope to out-distance even the celebrated New York petition which bore more than one million names of women who wanted the franchise. Success for the women is predicted on all sides. Lieutenant-Governor John Oglesby and Clifford C. Barnes, president of the Legislative Voters' League of Illinois, were most optimistic in regard to the result of the campaign when addressing the convention.

"If the people of Illinois get a new constitution in 1920, they can thank the women for it," is the editorial opinion of the *Chicago Herald*. "Conservative politicians give fullest credit to women for getting the constitutional convention resolution through the Legislature. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association with 200,000 members sent a patient, tireless lobby to Springfield that literally saved the resolution from defeat."

The Convention was a busy one, as the determination of the suffragists to gain full suffrage virtually makes Illinois a campaign state with months of intensive work ahead. The dinner at the Hotel LaSalle was a brilliant affair. Mrs.

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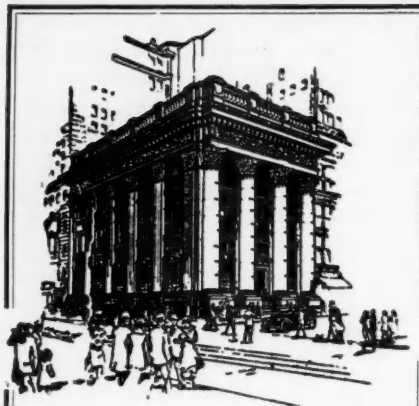
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Trout delivered her annual address following the dinner, emphasizing the need of the ballot for women. "The best way to Americanize politics is to give full political freedom to American women," said Mrs. Trout, bringing out the fact that there are more American-born women in the United States than there are foreign-born men and women together.

Mrs. Jacob Baur, president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, was also a speaker at the banquet and during her talk made a plea for funds to carry on the campaign for full suffrage. About \$4,000 was raised by Mrs. Baur.

Mrs. Trout was again elected president of the association, it being her seventh term in that office. Her entire board was also re-elected.

Delaware

A STRONG appeal for a special session of the state Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment was made by the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association gathered for the twenty-third annual session at Dover on November 9. Not as a favor to the women but as a right and because the state at this time needs the council and the service of her women was the platform on which the delegates set forth their plea for an early ratification by the Legislature. A report made by Miss Leah Burton, who has conducted the poll of the legislators, showed the assembly to be strongly in favor of ratification. Governor Townsend was also reported to be favorable to ratification.

Resolutions urging electoral reforms and the elevation of educational standards, which would make it possible for every girl and boy in the state to have a fair education, were also unanimously adopted. Mrs. J. Frank Ball was chairman of the committee on resolutions.

One of the interesting programs of the convention followed the luncheon at the Hotel Richardson with Mrs. Albert Robin, president, presiding. Governor Townsend, Mrs. Raymond Brown of the Executive Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Secretary of State Everett Johnson, Senator Robertson, Representative Watson, and Mrs. J. Frank Ball, first vice-president of the Delaware Association, were speakers. Warm tribute was paid to the women for their work not only on behalf of suffrage, but in war service and other avenues of endeavor. Mrs. Brown made a stirring talk urging prompt ratification of the Amendment.

During the morning business session the officers' reports showed the excellent progress

made by the suffrage cause in the state in every department.

Miss Ella W. Johnson, chairman of the nominating committee, reported the nominations for new officers.

The election resulted as follows: Mrs. Henry Ridgely of Dover was elected president; Mrs. Harmon Reynolds of Townsend first vice-president; Mrs. W. S. Morse, Seaford, second vice-president; Miss Agnes Y. Downey, Wilmington, third vice-president; Mrs. Jane W. Pennewill, Wilmington, recording secretary; Miss Winifred Morris, Dover, corresponding secretary; Mrs. John R. Eskridge, Seaford, treasurer; Mrs. A. D. Warner, Wilmington, and Miss Willabelle Shurter, Elsmere, auditors.

Mrs. Ridgely, the new president, is a leader in women's affairs in the state. Her splendid war service work, especially during the Liberty Loan drives, demonstrated her ability to accomplish big things. The new president was introduced at the mass meeting by Mrs. Robin.

Mrs. Raymond Brown was the principal speaker of the evening, again making a strong appeal for Delaware to join the states that have already ratified. Honorable James H. Hughes made an address telling also of some of the difficult phases of ratification. Mrs. Albert McMahon, of the field staff of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who has worked for some time in the state, spoke on behalf of funds to carry forward the work. The fact that the state association has twenty-nine auxiliaries throughout the state is due in no small measure to work done by Mrs. McMahon.

The Delaware Association will continue its work on behalf of a speedy ratification with every expectation of success.

Massachusetts

THE Bay State Bazaar for American Citizenship will be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, December 15, 16 and 17. This is the eighth annual bazaar to be given under the auspices of the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. The proceeds will be used to carry on the patriotic work of the Massachusetts Association, especially the Americanization work.

It will be an all-state affair, and is expected to out-do in brilliancy and elaborate detail previous bazaars. A mid-way plaisance, continuous vaudeville, special attractions for children, and novel features are now being planned for the affair. A grand ball will close the three days' event.

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Politics

New York

THE League of Women Voters as a valuable agency in promoting intelligent citizenship is shown in the following summary of work accomplished by the New York City League of Women Voters during the year 1919, under the chairmanship of Miss Mary Garrett Hay.

POLITICAL WORK—

Polling Places—League investigated hundreds of polling places in Manhattan and Brooklyn and had several changed for the better.

Political Meetings—Ten non-partisan, political mass meetings were held in Manhattan and Brooklyn, at which the candidates of all parties spoke. Districts held similar meetings.

Political Dinners—Two large political dinners were held April 5th and May 7th in Manhattan and Brooklyn at Hotel Majestic and Academy of Music. At the first, the 7th, 9th, 11th and 13th Assembly Districts combined to give 400 voters an opportunity to meet their City, State and National representatives; at the second, 500 men and women were addressed by Republican and Democratic Chairmen of Kings County committees and politicians heard discussed "Women's Part in Politics."

Questionnaires and Candidates' Records—Questionnaires were sent to candidates for the Assembly and Board of Aldermen by the Political Committee. A large majority of candidates answered the questionnaires.

Political Information Bureau—Original answers to questionnaires and records and biographies of candidates were kept on file at headquarters. Were consulted freely by the public.

Information Leaflets—Forty thousand women in six assembly districts of Manhattan were circularized with Information Leaflets about the candidates. Most successful piece of work.

Fliers—Twenty-five thousand fliers were sent out by districts before the primaries, registration and election, urging women to enroll, register and vote.

Political Instruction—Numbers of classes were held to instruct women who were to serve on election boards; and many speakers were sent to women's clubs, settlements, branches of the Y. W. C. A. and United Women Workers' to explain registration, voting, etc.

Through a Legislative Committee, League studied various bills before the Legislature and supported The Women's Welfare Bills, Lockwood-Fertig Teachers' Bill; Dowling Bill for Newspaper Women, a woman juror's bill, etc. League sent resolutions to National War Labor Board, protesting against unjust treatment of women war workers summarily dismissed from service, also sent resolutions to Secretary of

War and to Senator Calder to urge bestowal of honors on women for fine war work. Latter was printed in Congressional Record.

EDUCATIONAL WORK—

Forty-five questions of great importance, such as League of Nations, Industrial Readjustment, etc., were presented to League by prominent speakers at Borough Open Forums and Study Clubs in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond. Classes in Parliamentary Law were held. Districts had many educational meetings besides. Lectures on Congress are now being given.

MISCELLANEOUS—

Work of the League has been covered by a "Federal Amendment Luncheon" at the Hotel Commodore on March 7th, by the Bulletin Service, through which over 1,300 members of the League are reached weekly; by an Annual Captain's Party, held in Manhattan by a local committee through which the League expresses interest in the city government and its problems, sending a representative weekly to meetings of Board of Aldermen, to hearings of all kinds, like those on Terminal Markets, to protest meetings, etc. Through resolutions to Board of Estimate supported idea better pay for the police.

Ohio

"GLORY, Glory! Columbus women have redeemed the promise of Ohio women that when women voted they would combat vice. Tell the committee how much this means to Ohio women generally and to me officially." Such was the enthusiastic message to the Columbus suffragists from Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association on November 4, when the women of that city participated in their first mayoralty election. It was a clean cut victory for the women, resulting in the defeat of the mayor who was backed by the powerful Democratic machine, and who had served five terms, and in the election of the Republican nominee. Columbus votes by preferential ballot, but individuals are designated by their party affiliations.

The committee appointed to represent the Franklin County League of Women Voters on the general committee, which had charge of the campaign against Mayor Karb, included Mrs. Herbert Brooks, Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman, and Mrs. William P. Halencamp. The women during the campaign raised the "vice issue" and its resultant conditions in the city. They had the facts fully presented at their meetings. They were accused of damaging the fair name of the city, and many attempts were made to discour-

(Continued on page 586)

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"Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: etc."

To which is appended a typed amendment which reads:

"The United States Civil Service Commission announces that, while most of the appointments to positions in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance as a result of the examination for Claims Examiner to be held on October 8, 1919, will be at salaries of \$1,800 a year, a considerable number will be at salaries of from \$2,000 to \$2,250 a year, and a few at \$2,500 a year. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination.

"Appointees whose services are satisfactory may also be allowed the temporary increase granted by Congress of \$10 a month.

"The requirement that applicants must not

Civil Service
The Eternal Male

have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination is eliminated."

IF there is one particular in which the United States government is administered with profound injustice to women, it is in respect to the distribution of its Civil Service opportunities. The parenthetic word (male), the parenthetic phrase (open to men only) blights the eyes of the woman applicant at every turn as she casts about for a Civil Service opening. There stands the inhibition, without rhyme or reason. Why, pray, and for instance, should males only be eligible to the desk work jobs covered by the circular above?

Time was when all possible places in the service were reserved for men as political plums. Men were voters, and voters' demands are to be regarded. But sheer force of habit seems responsible for the effort to continue to monopolize place for men. Women are voters, too, today. Is it supposed that they will longer endure the old arrangement meekly? Is it not to be expected that, like men, they will seek redress with the voter's weapon, the ballot?

We publish below a protest drawn by the above circular from the president of the Tri-State Business and Professional Women's Club and president of the D. C. State Equal Suffrage Association, Miss Mary O'Toole, a Washington lawyer:

United States Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D. C.
Sirs:

I have before me a copy of your Circular No. 437, bearing the heading: "Claims Examiner (Male) \$1,800, October 8, 1919," and have carefully read this circular and the typewritten amendment thereto attached (which recites that many of the positions will carry salaries of \$2,000, \$2,250 and \$2,500 a year, and that applicants may be over 50 years of age) and I can find no reason why women should be excluded from an examination for the "desk positions" to be filled thereby.

Therefore, as president of the D. C. State Equal Suffrage Associations and as president of the Tri-State (Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia) Business and Professional Women's Clubs, I protest against the unjust discrimination against women shown in the circular above referred to, and demand that you at once eliminate the word "male" therefrom and duly advertise that fact, so that the many capable and qualified women in the country may take the examination for Claims Examiner in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance if they so wish.

I am bringing this circular to the attention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and to the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in order that your unjust action may be brought before the attention of their State associations in due course.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Mary O'Toole.

President, D. C. State Equal Suffrage Association, and
President, Tri-State Business and Professional Women's Club.
Washington, D. C.

Elected Chairman

MISS BINA M. WEST, supreme commander of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, has been elected vice-chairman of the Michigan Republican State Central Committee.

Miss West, who has the honor to be the first woman to hold office in a Michigan political party, was one of the most active workers in the Michigan suffrage campaign in 1918.

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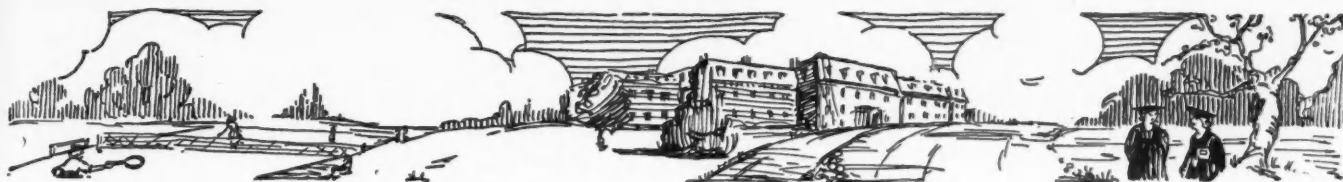
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IT is said that Miss Catherine Olney of Worcester, Mass., is the only woman bank director in the East. Whether the crop of women bank directors in the West is large or not, there is no proof at hand. The 2,600 "female bankers, brokers, and money lenders," listed in the 1910 census, are well scattered over the whole country but whether many or few of them are directors, the census does not report. But if there are not many bank director positions open to women today, there will soon be, according to Miss Olney who thinks banking a profession especially suitable for women. It is hard work, she says, but the reward is sufficient after the business is learned. It is a profession to which her own tastes called her, early in life. It seemed to her that there was an opening for women which had not yet been sufficiently utilized. Consequently she studied up on finance, with the result that she is frequently consulted by her male colleagues even by those who have had many years of experience in banking circles.

She is reported to know everything about her own particular bank, the Park Trust Company of Worcester, Mass., from setting the time clock to advising investments.

Miss Olney, who is the niece of the late Richard Olney, one time Secretary of State, and a sister of Congressman Richard Olney, 2nd, says she likes being a business woman better than a mere society woman, although life runs smoothly enough for her on pneumatic tires for the matter of that. As a side line Miss Olney has a farm, horses and motor cars.

In her own way, however, she is a missionary who feels that other women surrounded by the comfortable things wealth brings them should be taught business responsibilities.

"I think I have been a help and a comfort to some women who were anxious to open commercial accounts," said she in a recent interview. "I have tried to correct many errors made, not only by women but by men."

"With hardly an exception women have no idea how to look after their own business interests in a way advantageous to themselves in protecting their own property. In spite of the fact that women are gradually approaching a position where they must be recognized they are a bit afraid to ask a strange man questions in regard to their personal affairs."

"A woman came to me recently who said that she was in a sad predicament. Hardly had her husband died, she said, before she was besieged by salesmen, who wanted to sell her

Teaching Women to Save



MISS CATHERINE OLNEY

everything under the sun. She finally made an investment on the advice of one man and within a short time she discovered that the man and her money were gone.

"When a woman walks into a bank for the first time she is bewildered, and when she meets one of the male employees face to face she is often more confused than before. But when she is directed to step to the women's department, where she meets a woman who is there to help her in every way, her confidence returns. That is just where women will fit in banking circles. There will be a demand for them more and more."

"I recall the case of a woman who came to my desk a short time ago. She said that she had just buried her husband; that she was alone in the world and that she knew nothing about banks or banking."

"What shall I do?" she asked. "My husband would not talk over his business affairs with me, and I am ignorant as to what to do."

"Here was an instance where I was able to help a woman. I had a conference with her that lasted two hours, and when she left she was in a better frame of mind, and had placed in my hands a large insurance check which she wished to deposit in the bank."

There is another group of women to whom Miss Olney also feels the call of sisterhood,

and this is the self-supporting group. "If," said she, "I can convince the ordinary woman, who depends on her daily or weekly pay for the necessities and comforts of life, that she will be happier with a bank book in her possession than with the real coin in hand, I have won a depositor. However, I find that the most difficult part of money saving is at the very start. After a time it becomes quite easy to save, then it grows to be a habit and gradually the woman attains the system of saving."

Miss Olney said that in her work among factory girls, whose wages ranged from \$10 to \$20 a week, she discovered they were not thinking of a rainy day that might come. She talked long and earnestly to these girls, however, and soon had many of them convinced that a savings account would be a nice thing to have. Later she discovered that those who took up savings accounts had increased their deposits considerably, and that some of them had asked her to talk to other girls about the advantage to be gained by saving money.

During all the Liberty Loan drives Miss Olney was a leader among the women of Worcester.

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Politics

(Continued from page 583)

age them in their course. The bug-a-boo of the Socialist vote was brought out by their opponents, who claimed that the defeat of Mayor Karb would mean the election of the Socialist candidate. But the women stuck to their guns and when the votes were counted, their candidate, J. J. Thomas, the Republican nominee, was elected.

Mayor Thomas in his statement immediately after the election paid tribute to the women's part, as follows: "Particularly I wish to offer my thanks to the good women who have contributed so freely of their time and efforts and without whom this result would have been highly improbable."

The Ohio elections showed a number of victories for women on school boards, and important positions in the field of education. Some of the victorious women candidates were: *Columbus*, Mrs. William McPherson, elected by a big majority; Miss Kate Lacey is already serv-

ing on the Columbus Board of Education. *Lakewood*, Mrs. A. B. Pyke was re-elected; the so-called "woman's ticket" of Lakewood, which included all the candidates picked by the women, was elected. *East Cleveland*, Mrs. Hope Griswold, was elected to the Board of Election; here also the women were successful in the election of their chosen candidates. *Dayton*, Mrs. Ermine C. Crawford was elected by a majority of 2929 votes over her nearest competitor. Dayton now has two women on the Board of Education, Mrs. Anna G. Rousset being already a member. *Cleveland*, Mrs. Virginia D. Green was re-elected. *Youngstown*, Mrs. T. J. Bray was elected; this is the third woman serving on the Board of Education, Mrs. Thomas W. Inglis having been re-elected, and Mrs. R. A. Baker having served for several years. *Bellefontaine*, Mrs. Maggie Ginn was a successful candidate, making a second woman on the board, Miss Eva Byers having been elected last year.

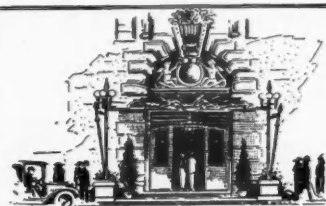
The reports from the elections of November 4 show that the women voted in large numbers in many places in the state, even where there were no women candidates and no special issues to call out the vote. From Howland Township in Trumbull County, the judge of elections sent the following story to the Headquarters News Bulletin: "At the recent primary to fill the vacancy for state Senator when men only could vote and on one ticket just thirteen votes were cast, six of these by members of the Election Board, seven by men who came purposely to vote. At the election just held, when women could vote on only one ticket, that is, for the Board of Education, thirty-three women came out to vote. It is not always true, is it, that women do not vote when they have a chance?"

Look Inside

"THE Legislature, the People—and a Governor; Look inside for the story."

This is the telling caption on a communication which is being sent out by the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association to some 25,000 voters of Connecticut. The "story" tells in a crisp way of the determined effort upon the part of the Legislators of the state to convince Governor Holcomb that the voters of Connecticut desire the speedy ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The message which is being sent over the state carries the names of the 178 legislators who petitioned the Governor to call a special session in response to the insistent state-wide demand. The Governor's reply, which was a re-



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fusal, gave as his principal reason for refusing the fact that the present Legislature was not elected on the issue of ratification and it was therefore not right that it should deal with the question. In parallel column the suffragists refute the statement, giving proof that the question of both suffrage and the ratification of the Amendment were issues in the election.

"Does it look as if the Governor gives much weight to the men whom you elected, and who represent the people of Connecticut," is the question the suffragists are putting to the 25,000 voters.

Miss Katherine Ludington, state suffrage president, and her forces have led a gallant fight and are by no means discouraged or defeated. "Although we hope that the necessary thirty-six states will ratify in time for Connecticut women to vote in 1920, we are not willing to be floated in on other women's work," said Miss Ludington recently when addressing the suffragists on "The Last Trench."

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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

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Vol. IV New Style

DECEMBER 20, 1919

No. 22

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

The First Christmas and This; Colorado, the 22nd State; Ratification Schedule; The Story of South Dakota's Ratification; Thinking Nationally; The Mission Finished; High Lights from Mrs. Catt's Western Speeches; Women in Politics; The Southern View Point; The New Voters and the National Conventions; A Prominent Virginian for the Federal Suffrage Amendment; How Latin-American Women are Gaining; F. W. Pethick-Lawrence; Catching Up with Czecho-Slovak Women; Facts You Should Know About the Philippine Islands; Is There Room at the Top; Sex Privilege; Citizenship in Arkansas; Organization News From Many States; Books—on Industry and Vocational Education; Citizenship Schools; A Home-Made Guide to Civics; Stage Reflections; Philadelphians Honored.

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

DECEMBER 20, 1919

NUMBER 22

The First and the 1919th

CHRISTMAS is the one ineluctable League of Nations, rooting down into the memories of men, binding them together with customs common to every race, and making universal brotherhood.

"There were shepherds abiding in the fields," and to them came the first vision of democracy. A little huddle of people caught up the faint message—a few kings, three wise men and some stupid peasant folk, yet not so stupid as those whose eyes saw no angels' wings and whose ears heard no angel voices singing "Good will unto men."

There was but a handful of people all told in this first congress of democracy and the meeting was held in a stable.

But it was a beginning.

And the mother was a central figure.

Ever since that day, democracy, which is "Good will unto men" put into a working force, has been crucified and has risen again. Wise men buried it under theories. Kings of the earth overlaid it with gold. Peasants have spit upon and buffeted it.

This they did for more than 1900 years. And in the 1919th year an angel came again. It sang over the world where men have been fighting for an ideal. It whispered to men and women who had been outcasts for the sake of democracy. It opened the door of their bondage and set them free.

Stern-faced angels are crying to so-called liberty-loving republics, "You have made a boast of liberty, but you have not made a practice of liberty. Therefore go forth and open all the doors of the world to women as well as to men and bid them come to the newest Nativity of democracy and complete the work of good will unto men."

And in the land of the West where only half the people had been free, men have begun to spell out the sentences which mean that all the people **must be free**.

Democracy is born.

The world has seen its star and will never cease following it until all men and all women have been brought into its kingdom.

A Special Trip for Special Sessions

AT the special session of the Colorado Legislature ending December 12, when the Federal Suffrage Amendment was unanimously ratified by both houses, Mrs. Stuart D. Walling was placed on the platform by the side of the speaker of the House in recognition of the part that the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association had played in securing the special session.

Mrs. Walling is one of the best known leaders of the state, and a director of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, a branch of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. At the third reading and final passage of the ratification act, Mrs. Anna M. Scott, acting president of the Association, was invited to speak to the House during recess, and Mrs. Alice Polk Hill read an original poem to the joint session of House and Senate.

All which was pleasing testimony to the non-partisan nature of the occasion.

Mrs. Walling was a Democratic presidential elector in 1916, and Mrs. Scott has been for many years vice-chairman of the Denver County Republican Central Committee. All three of the women have long been active in the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association. This is the organization at whose request the Governor called the special session.

Colorado's was the fourth ratification of a western state as a sequel to Mrs. Catt's western trip, the other three having been California, North Dakota and South Dakota. In addition, many promises of special sessions have followed Mrs. Catt's "Wake up America," plea throughout the West. The last to be announced is that of Oregon, called by Governor Withycombe for January 12.

WHEN Mrs. Catt started for the West in October, the outlook for special sessions in many of the western states was not particularly brilliant. Of the 15 full suffrage states only five had ratified—New York, Kansas, Montana, Michigan and Utah, the latter having ratified September 30. Of the 10 left South Dakota, California, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Oklahoma, Washington, Wyoming and Oregon, not one could ratify except through the agency of the special session, since the regular legislative session in each of the 10 will not be held until 1921.

In some of the states there was argument against the special session because of the expense, or because a special session for ratification would open up the way to other legislation that was wanted or because "enough other states were going to ratify anyhow."

It was this lack of appreciation of the crux of the situation that had to be met state by state as Mrs. Catt went through the West. The crux of the situation was that a special session was absolutely necessary in every western state, if American women were to be enfranchised in time to vote in 1920.

California and the Dakotas kindled first, called their special sessions and ratified with a glorious unanimity. Then Oregon came in with a call for its special session in January; New Mexico's session has also been determined on. The others will follow. The National American Woman Suffrage Association is now staking its whole reputation as a seer on the prediction that the ratification schedule will be completed in February.

Progressive Delaware

FOLLOWING a telling speech in behalf of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment made by Mrs. Henry Ridgeley, the new president of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association and herself a granger, the Delaware State Grange, on December 11 unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The women of the United States have demonstrated their fitness for citizenship by patriotic and efficient service, and

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States in accord with

the trend of present thought and action has passed an amendment to the Federal Constitution enfranchising the women of this land, and

WHEREAS, Twenty-one states have already ratified that amendment. Therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Delaware State Grange in Convention Assembled at Dover December 9, 10 and 11, 1919, does hereby urge that Delaware regard this matter as a national issue and that the state Legislature be requested to take action upon it at the earliest possible moment.

Equal Opportunity

SENATOR McLEAN'S bill providing that women shall have equal opportunity with men in appointments to positions in the Federal Civil Service will have the backing of the National Women's Trade Union League with its affiliated membership of 600,000 organized women wage earners. So say Mrs. Raymond Robins, president, and Miss Agnes Nestor, legislative chairman of the League, in a joint letter to Senator McLean. Copies of the bill will also be sent out by the Legislative headquarters of the League in Washington to the various women's organizations throughout the country, with letters calling attention to the importance of the measure to working women in private industry as well as in government employ.

"Women have struggled for years and are still struggling for equal rights and compensation with men in industry," says the League, "to have the principle of equality written into the law of the land will affect not only the women now and in future to be employed by the government, whom it directly concerns, but all women who must earn their living in any occupation whatsoever."

THE recent decision of the United States Civil Service Commission that all examinations shall be open to women sounds like a milestone in the struggle for equal opportunity. It is undoubtedly valuable as the acknowledgment of a principle, but the practical advantage gained by women would appear to be slight, on account of the last clause of the decision, which reads: "Appointing officers have the legal right to specify the sex desired in requesting certification of eligibles." That this right of appointing officers carries dangers of discrimination in appointments to positions for which women are eminently fitted is amply shown by Miss Upshaw's recent investigation of women's place under the civil service systems of the United States, Canada and those states and municipalities under civil service regulation.

The report on which the United States Commission's decision was based was a study by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, which showed that in the first half of 1919 women were barred from 60 per cent of the examinations held. The Bureau's report showed also that the United States Government pays men for the same or comparable work at higher rates than women. For example, men who, in 1919, passed the examination as law clerks in the War Risk Bureau were paid from \$1200 to \$3500; women from \$1100 to \$2000.

The bill for equal opportunity in the Civil Service introduced in Congress by Senator McLean contains a provision on the subject of sex, which would get around the danger of preference for males on the part of appointing officers. It provides:

"That nominating and appointing officers when requesting certificates from the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission shall not specify sex, unless sex is a physical barrier to the proper performance of the duties of the position to be filled."

How They Won in Africa

THE women of the British East Africa Protectorate are the latest group of British subjects to be granted the full rights of citizenship. Six years ago the men in the Protectorate made a demand for political enfranchisement, and about two years ago the women advanced their claim for similar rights.

They founded the East Africa Women's League to work for the enfranchisement of women, and their goal has been attained sooner than anticipated. The *Woman's Outlook*, published in Africa, said, just before General Botha's death:

"The Governor of British East Africa Protectorate, Sir Edward Northey, in giving his casting vote in favor of woman suffrage, stated that he believed that there was a mandate for the vote of women. Let us take heart and hope that General Botha on his return may throw his influence into the scale on the side of the claims of the women of the Union for civil rights. Coming from England, where he has seen the enactment of women's enfranchisement, to find that Rhodesia and British East Africa have followed the lead of the Mother of Parliaments, we may confidently hope that our Prime Minister will see to it that the women of the Union of South Africa shall have the same political status and dignity accorded to the women of the other British Dominions."

The League

The League of Women Voters aims to wipe out the discriminations against women which still exist. If the suffragists don't do it, who will?

I hope the League of Women Voters may never endorse or work against candidates. Candidates bring us into local and state quarrels and personal issues. The League of Women Voters is united for principles.

The usefulness of the League of Women Voters would be killed if it should ally itself with any party. We want the support of women of all parties. Here lies the test. If the women can prove themselves big enough to rise above party conservatism and inspire their respective parties to secure better legislation it will accomplish the greatest things that have ever been done.

The League of Women Voters will not encourage women to leave their parties for it is through the political parties that we must work. They furnish us with the machinery through which we are enabled to reach the public, keep the public informed, through which the public consciousness is created.

We must set our strong American shoulders against intolerance wherever it may be. Intolerance anywhere will cause the crumbling of any foundation. The great war was the result of many causes but after all the one great cause was intolerance. No sooner has one step of freedom been gained, than those who suffered from intolerance, themselves become intolerant and try to prevent the next step. Let us unite upon that principle and give our efforts, our every thought and energy to making this everybody's world.

C. C. C.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

(Nine) (Seven have ratified)

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
 Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
 Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
 Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
 Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
 Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
 Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
 Georgia—June 24, 1919.
 Alabama—July 8, 1919. (Does not meet again till 1923.)

By Special Session

(Seventeen)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
 Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
 Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
 Colorado*—Ratified Dec. 12.
 Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
 South Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 4.
 Utah*—Ratified September 30.
 Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
 Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
 California*—Ratified Nov. 1.
 Montana*—Ratified July 30.
 Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
 New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
 Maine*—Ratified Nov. 5.
 North Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 1.
 Oregon—Called for January 12.
 New Mexico—Date not set.

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920

That have not ratified.

(Five)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 14	60 days

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921

That have not ratified.

(Four)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

(Nine of the states that have not yet ratified will hold regular legislative sessions in 1920.)

Biennial

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921

Unless Special Session is Called

Have not yet ratified

(Fourteen)

	Next Legislature	Limit
Arizona	January 13	60 days
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Idaho	January 6	60 days
Indiana	January 9	
Nevada	January 20	60 days
North Carolina	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
West Virginia	January 8	45 days
Washington	January 13	60 days
Wyoming	January 14	10 days

Recapitulation

Ratified

1. Illinois (June 10)
2. Wisconsin (June 10)
3. Michigan (June 10)
4. Kansas (June 16)
5. Ohio (June 16)
6. New York (June 16)
7. Pennsylvania .. (June 24)
8. Massachusetts . (June 25)
9. Texas (June 28)
10. Iowa (July 2)
11. Missouri (July 3)
12. Arkansas (July 28)
13. Montana (July 30)
14. Nebraska (July 31)
15. Minnesota (Sept. 8)
16. New Hampshire (Sept. 10)
17. Utah (Sept. 30)
18. California (Nov. 1)
19. Maine (Nov. 5)
20. North Dakota .. (Dec. 1)
21. South Dakota ... (Dec. 4)
22. Colorado (Dec. 12)

Still to act before the Amendment becomes effective, 14

Wyoming's League

THE Wyoming League of Women Voters has joined the large and fast growing National League of Women Voters. The Wyoming League was perfected at a meeting held recently at Laramie, delegates from all sections of the state being present. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was present at this meeting.

The chairman of the new organization is Mrs. Cyrus Beard, wife of the Chief Justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court.

For Free Speech

EVERY editor in the United States should call upon Congress and the public to be watchful of the proposals to continue the Espionage Act, or anything like it, in time of peace.

Under plea of suppressing seditious activities, an effort is being made to provide new and heavy penalties for anyone who shall speak or publish not merely anything aiming at the forcible overthrow of the United States government, but anything which might indirectly and remotely be construed as justifying such an attempt. Under these vague and blanket provisions, an autocratic magistrate or a prejudiced jury could send an American citizen to prison, for a long term, merely for exercising his or her constitutional right to preach unpopular doctrine.

Encroachments upon the right of free speech are being made on all sides. Only a little while ago, a young man in New York was sent to prison with an indeterminate sentence for having called Mayor Hylan a "yellow Mayor." The magistrate, in sentencing this boy, told him that the right of free speech did not mean "the right to criticise or abuse public officials." In time of peace, the right to criticise and even to abuse our public officials (subject of course to the law of libel) has always been one of the most cherished privileges of the American citizen. If it is taken away, the people will no longer feel that they are citizens of a free country.

Anyone who breaks the laws or advises others to break them is already subject to legal penalties. If it be thought necessary to increase these penalties, well and good. But every pending bill of this sort should be scanned with a lynx eye to see that no provision is slipped into it that can be used to suppress free discussion, and to penalize the advocacy of any kind of change to be made by legal and peaceable means. Especially should such attempts be resisted by all who love their country; for no folly uttered by the most ultra extremists could stir up such intense discontent and disaffection.

Tactics of this kind have led to wide-spread rebellion even among European peoples, accustomed for ages to be muzzled and dragooned. How much more are they likely to be resented by Americans, who are accustomed to speak their mind!

A. S. B.

Of Special Interest

TWO little companion volumes, just out, will have a special interest for the former readers of the *Woman's Journal*, although they may well appear to others through their own merit. These are "A Whisper of Fire," by Agnes E. Ryan, and "A Cry out of the Dark," by Henry B. Stevens.

Miss Ryan's book contains a hundred short poems, ranging over a wide variety of themes. They show thought, originality, and a genuinely poetic temperament. William Marion Reedy has said of this author's work, "There are passages as poignant sometimes as Fiona McLeod's 'Rune of the Passion of Women.' There are beautiful little flashes of landscape and of insight into the human heart." Here is an example:

There's a little chain around my neck.
I feel it, though none may see.
Some links are made of tears
And some of golden laughter.
It is less to me because
There are more tears than laughter?
If my eyes grow dim,
Too old for seeing beauty,
I'll feel my little chain.

Mr. Stevens's three plays were written mainly "as impressions gained from a diagnosis of the disease—war." They are striking and noteworthy little dramas. Whether the reader agrees with the doctrines underlying them or not, he can hardly fail to be impressed by their high idealism, and the force and felicity with which the thought is expressed. (Four Seas Publishing Company, Boston, \$1.25.)

Viscount Grey has a claim to special gratitude from the suffragists. In the years when English women were vainly struggling to get their question brought to a vote in Parliament—vainly because of the opposition of Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister—some members of the Cabinet urged that they should no longer turn a deaf ear to the women's plea. Mr. Asquith threatened that in that case he would resign. Then, to everybody's amazement, Sir Edward Grey (now Viscount Grey) declared that if some concession were not made to the women, he would himself resign. The English papers reported that this was quite unprecedented, and had given rise to "a grave cabinet crisis." In those days British statesmen who were willing to cause a Cabinet crisis for the sake of helping woman suffrage were as rare as white blackbirds.

When Viscount Grey leaves America, he will take with him the gratitude of thousands of American women. A. S. B.

Are Women Frivolous?

A SEVERE attack upon the modern woman is made by a correspondent of the *Boston Herald*. According to this critic, "Today there are no homes—only houses, that shelter frivolous, dancing, bridge-playing, cabaret-visiting women. If the women would forsake their bridge, tea dansants (*sic*), political aspirations and clubs," this writer thinks, most of the world's troubles would disappear.

Admitting, with sorrow, that there are a good many women of this kind, we should never forget that they form only a very small part of the female population.

Fuel Administrator Garfield the other day made a startling statement, which we would do well to ponder. In arguing with the leaders of the striking miners about wages, he told them, as reported in the *New York Times*, that \$950 a year was a little above the average of the pay that men in this country are now getting. If that is above the average, there must be a great many who are getting considerably less. With rent, clothing and food at their present prices, when a man's trying to bring up a family on less than \$20 a week, how much chance does his wife have to indulge in "frivolity?"

The average woman is the wife of the average man. She is a hard-working and pretty anxious person. The *Herald* critic charges frivolity against women "as a whole." The large majority of women have never been open to this charge, and are not now.

A. S. B.

The New Japan

THERE is considerable agitation in Japan for an electoral reform bill, which would grant suffrage to the women of Japan. The question of suffrage for women is prominent in the politics of that island, and there is a strong rumor that a bill will be introduced into the Diet covering this question.

At the last session of the Diet, Viscount Kato, the president, declared the time for universal suffrage had not arrived. It is now reported that his attitude on this question has considerably changed, and that he takes the stand that if a majority of the Diet wishes to present such a bill there is no reason why the government party should oppose it.

Sex Privilege

DECLARING Senate Bill No. 2507, as introduced into the United States Senate by Senator France of Maryland on July 17 which provides for the establishment of a national department of health, to be a sex privilege measure, the medical women of America are urging women of all classes to bring pressure to bear for the defeat or amendment of the bill.

Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, acting-president of the American Women's National Association, is leading the fight for a health bill which will give women full partnership in the work of guarding the health of the public.

Senate bill No. 2507, which has aroused the protests of the medical women, provides for the creation of a secretary who shall be a member of the cabinet, and two assistants, who shall be men, at salaries ranging from \$12,000 to \$7,500. As a conciliation to the women, provision is made for a third assistant, who shall be a woman, and who must be trained in medicine or nursing. The salary is \$6,000 or \$1,500 less than the second man assistant.

The injustice of the bill is all the greater, when one considers that it is the women who thus far have borne the brunt of guarding and protecting the health of mankind.

The official protest as issued by the Medical Women's National Association, through the acting-president, Dr. Lovejoy, reads:

"SENATE Bill 2507, providing for a National Department of Health with a secretary who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet, was introduced in the United States Senate on July 17, 1919, by Senator France, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

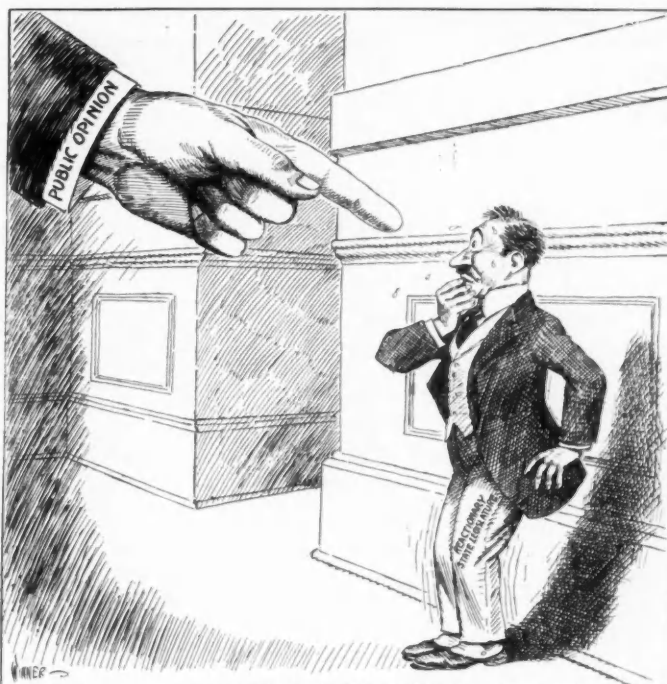
"In addition to the secretary at a salary of \$12,000 per annum, this bill provides for a first assistant secretary who shall be a *man*, trained in medical science and sanitary problems, at a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and a second assistant, who shall be a *man*, trained in the science of vital statistics, at a salary of \$7,500 per annum. The third assistant is to be a woman trained in medicine or nursing at a salary of \$6,000 per annum.

"This is a sex privilege bill. Its provisions regarding the sex of the incumbents of the offices which it creates and backward look—and present a sorry contrast to the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which reads: 'All positions under or in connection with the league including the secretaries shall be open equally to men and women.'

"The health of a nation is its greatest asset. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, depends upon physical, mental and moral health. This is a matter in which women are peculiarly, traditionally, and vitally interested. From the beginning of human history it has been woman's job to care for the sick and conserve the health of mankind.

"ONE of the wonders of the war was the way in which women demonstrated their ability to carry a large share of the work of the world. And now in the reconstruction days when women in other countries, including Germany, are taking their rightful places beside men in the affairs of their nations, and when throughout the United States sex disqualifications are approaching the vanishing point, it seems strange to read a bill debarring women from positions which many of them are eminently qualified to fill.

"A health wave is passing over the earth. There is a world wide impulse to improve living conditions. National and international organizations representing millions of women will in all probability be adopting health programs before long. It is highly desirable that a national health department with large powers be



THE FINGER OF SCORN



PINNING HIM DOWN

established—but this is not so easy. Strong influences are at work to prevent the creation of such a department. A health bill is not likely to pass without the active support of the enfranchised women of the country.

"Surely the women physicians of the United States, one and all, want to see a National Health Department established, and the first step in this direction is for every woman who believes in justice and fair dealing to write to her representative in Congress calling attention to the fact that Senate Bill 2507 is unfair to women, and requesting that the sex privilege provisions be eliminated, so that we may, if the bill is desirable in other respects, do all in our power to create sentiment in its favor."

The Southern Viewpoint

As Elucidated by William Banks
of Columbia, S. C.

IN addressing a group of men gathered from all states in the union, that great American, Franklin K. Lane, remarked that he assumed that each one had been active in politics in his own state—and he congratulated them for it.

Politics! In late years we have begun to shun and abhor politics as something despicable. What is this politics, for taking part in which men are commended by a profound thinker in our Presidential cabinet? If it is good that strong, active, courageous men should engage actively in politics, why should that sphere of life be denied able, earnest, practical women? In anything that is right, or can be made right, why should there be any double standard, any distinction, any discrimination? If politics is not fit for the attention of woman, then it is politics that is wrong, and not woman that is unsuited to the job.

Let us consider politics in its honorable significance. The word itself is derived from the Greek "polis" city, or politikos, relating to a city, and means the "science of government" of cities. Some dictionaries define it as the "art" rather than the "science" of government, and it does seem that politicians of a certain sort have become artful. With the Greeks the word "city" was synonymous with our understanding of the states as the unit of government.

What does Webster say in his definition of the word? "POLITICS—The science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the government of a nation or a state, *for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity.*"

Woman is about to be permitted to take part in politics. Why not? The fact that there is no answer that can be made is the best evidence in its favor. An argument really is not needed. Is woman incapable of understanding the "science" or systematized knowledge of government? Is she incapable of practical application of this science "for the preservation of the safety, peace and prosperity" of the state? To say that she is incapable is to perpetrate an absurdity. He who would under-rate woman's ability to perceive is out of joint with the times.

Woman Created Equal

ETHICALLY and politically, what was the original status of woman? She was man's equal. Adam says of her origin "bone of my bones, flesh of my flesh." The unthinking may claim that she was man's inferior because she was created subsequently. God could have formed woman of the dust of the ground as he had formed man, but, had He done so, she must have appeared to Adam as a distinct being to whom he had no relation. As she was formed out of a part of himself, Adam saw that she was of the same nature, the same identical flesh and blood, of the same constitution in all respects and consequently having equal powers, faculties and rights. This at once insured his affection and excited his esteem.

While Moses was the great law giver, it remained for Jesus Christ to give us the newer ethical standards, which, combined with the old, make man more like the creature he was intended to be. You remember the story of Martha—and Mary. How He rebuked the home-loving Martha for scolding Mary. Martha was "cumbered about with much serving." Her Master declined to order Mary to help her. From this we gather that different talents are given to persons. Martha was not directed to cease her housekeeping in which she was "careful and troubled

about many things," perhaps needlessly worried and not requiring the help for which she scolded her sister.

From this wonderfully domestic picture I gather that our Great Teacher intended to make it clear that while he despised a slovenly hospitality, he approved the act of women of gifts of intellect, of heart and of public consciousness,—the act of taking a part in the broader activities of life, where their personalities would be appreciated in efforts for the uplift of society and well-ordered government.

Good Word Gone Wrong

AMONG the most outspoken objectors to giving woman the right to vote are those who pretend to reasons of chivalry. Chivalry—another good word gone wrong. In the days of knight errantry the chivalrous was supposed to be heroic, high-minded, generous and brave, and yet many of those lazy old chain-armour-hounds never worked, and let the woman go to the spring for the bucket of water, whenever your Sir knight used the stuff, as beverage or otherwise. They are pretenders and poseurs who now would be so ungenerous, so lacking in brave ideals, as to deny woman her chance. In one particular we agree with such objectors. Woman must not let the home life be interfered with by her becoming a citizen. She must go on having the heartaches of the day the bride bakes her first pan of biscuits. She must continue to have the deep, divine experience of the heart joys of the cradle days.

No other career begins to compare with the matrimonial career—home, husband, happiness and babies! What has woman's voting to do with that? Simply this, that by her participation in the economic struggle she may by the weight of her vote cause a change in industrial conditions, such that it may become possible for more girls to have homes and husbands, et cetera!

We are not as constrained as once we were. Whether that is due to a decadence of chivalry or a growth of common sense I do not know. The proper recognition of woman has been but little slower than that of man by man. The intolerance of the good old Puritan days may be observed in the following items, selected from a number, illustrating the bigotry of colonial times:

"No Quaker or dissenter from the established worship of the dominion shall be allowed to give vote for the election of magistrate or any other officer."

"No food or lodging shall be afforded a Quaker or other heretic."

Here's one that causes us to wonder why women went to church at all in those days:

"Whoever wears the clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented to the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offenders."

I must confess that even in those days of bigotry and small-mindedness there were some good ideas at times. For instance:

"Married persons must live together or be imprisoned."

Her Right to Vote

SHOULD woman have the right to vote? What argument can be advanced against it. That is the best answer I know. Woman should be recognized in her right to vote.

Should woman have the right to vote? As a matter of fact it

is futile to try to argue this question, for woman is a voter. Woman is in politics. Woman in America has been given the right so long denied to her.

There are those among us who long have preferred for the separate states to recognize woman as a voter, but while other states have gone ahead, we have been laggards, preening ourselves upon a "conservatism" which is but inertia, upon a "chivalry" which is but laziness. While we have dallied, the Congress of the United States, urged on by a President who spent his youth in this very city, has decreed that, by and with the majority of the states concurring, all of the women of the United States may vote, the only restrictions being such as are found in state constitutions.

Should woman be allowed to vote? She will vote, if she wishes to do so. What most should concern us now is this: HOW will woman vote?

There are two definitions of "politician"—the first is this, "one versed in the science of government." The other definition, sinister group of words, is the one I regret to say, which is applied to the generality of politicians—"A man of artifice or deep contrivance; one who adopts politics as a means to his own ends; an intriguer or schemer."

Woman in Politics

SHOULD woman be allowed to vote, to take part in politics, to become politicians? For my part, I say *yes*.

I believe in my fellow man. Were I to lose faith in him it would hurt me more than it would him.

I believe in my country, because it is made up of the kind of humanity that I believe in.

I believe in my fellow woman because she is the best part of this humanity, and I believe in today because it is making life freer, fuller and of more service for woman.

Wherever there is service, there is love. Where there is love, there is loyalty, there is patriotism. Where there is patriotism we will not go far wrong in striving for our ideals.

Should woman be allowed to vote? She has been allowed to struggle, to suffer, yes to die for her country and for all that it means. She is the innocent and helpless bearer of the burdens and of the blame in many a questionable transaction by her "lord and master." Shall she have no voice in directing the governing of her own affairs, in the shaping of her own destiny?

Politics Bad, Not Woman

WHY should woman be cloistered with all of this sacerdotal aura when we approach such a simple, natural and deserved rite as that of merely dropping a bit of paper into a box? It is an opposition that is imaginary, far-fetched and ultimately inconsequential. Woman is to vote. She will not be dragged down by taking part in politics. She will be protected at the polls, or those who try to disturb her will be mobbed. Those who say that it is wrong for woman to take part in politics are not giving expression to any honest admiration for sex, but are admitting their own conception that politics is wrong, too rotten for even decent men to take part therein. If that's the case, and sometimes it is the case, then a housecleaning is needed, and woman is 100 per cent efficient with the broom of public scorn. President Wilson says that when men and women are admitted equally to these rights "we will have the best safeguard of justice and peace that the world affords."

Woman suffrage is inevitable all the world around. All political parties in the United States have endorsed it in their na-

tional conventions. Congress has passed it in both branches and the President has signed the constitutional amendment. Will our state ratify the amendment? If it does not, there will be nothing in such a recalcitrant action in which we could feel any pride.

No Longer by Proxy

THE world's contest in which we were engaged this time last year was not accidental. It was fundamental. What is the human liberty for which there was such mighty striving? It was no mere nominal evinculation. There were not in the world many whose slavery was that of chains. The new liberty of the world is a spiritual freedom and there should be an exaltation of woman which will enable her to participate more freely in the better and broader activities of the world.

Should woman be allowed to vote? It is not a special privilege which she demands. In voting, woman takes upon herself the right of service. Why should she not serve her country directly as well as through the home and by proxy? Who was it that held together the domestic, the industrial, the social South during those dread and barren days when the men were in Virginia fighting? It was woman. She then showed executive ability, marked versatility and genuine statesmanship. If the war in Europe had continued until today, there would have been many thousands more men taken from this country, and the women would have been even more responsible for the safety of affairs at home.

Women Do Not Shirk

THEY tell us that the representative women, the wives and the mothers, will not go to the polls, for politics appeals only to the parvenu! What a libel! The women of South Carolina have never shirked their duty, and for them and to them the symbolism of the ballot would make an appeal of righteousness, justice and honor. The women would not desecrate the ballot as some men have done in days gone by. The women bring new souls into being, and motherhood—actual or potential—would cause them to cast no vote for that which is sordid, corrupting or decadent. We could expect from woman as a voter the espousal of those things which are progressive and clean.

They would stand for the augmentation of the strength and resources of the state; for the protection of citizens in their rights; for the preservation and improvement of morals. They would soon progress in citizenship into a clear understanding of international problems, and against foreign control or conquest they would be solidly aligned.

Woman Versus Aliens

SHOULD woman be permitted to vote? We may be congratulated that there are so few in South Carolina who cannot speak the language of our government. Yet in many states there are today nearly as many foreign born as there are native born. Shall we say to our women that in Presidential and other elections they must not be allowed to register their choice, while in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania men may vote who cannot speak our tongue? What know they of our ideals, of our struggles, of our sufferings? What know they of our history, our traditions, our poetry, our homely lore? Can there be a thorough going citizenship unless there is an intelligent understanding of what America is?

The Southern poet, Father Ryan, has said that a land without
(Continued on page 610)

Catching Up With Czecho-Slovak Women



MISS CONSTANCE DREXEL
On Board the "La France"
returning from Czecho-Slovakia
and Poland

"WOMEN of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia are doing for their brand new republics just what suffragists have always said enfranchised women would do for any community—once give them a chance," says Miss Constance Drexel, who has only recently returned from a year's stay in continental Europe.

While there she visited Prague, Pilsen and Carlsbad, in the new Czecho-Slovak Republic, and Warsaw, Lemberg and Cracow in that new free Poland over which Paderewski is President. Miss Drexel found Madame Paderewski organizing the *White Cross* made up entirely of women and carrying on the

work of her husband then in Paris for the Peace Conference.

As an instance of the matter-of-course manner in which women of Eastern Europe are going forward, Miss Drexel says that a luncheon was given to the American press representatives in Prague, when Madame Frantiska Plaminkora, member of the City Council, was deputed to represent the City.

In both of these new Republics Miss Drexel held conferences with the women who attained their political freedom as a matter of course, when the countries themselves became free from the Central Powers. She says these new voters were all ambitious to model their political work on that of American women, and it was embarrassing to explain that in many ways their equality was greater than that yet granted to women in many parts of the United States.

"OF the six women in the Polish Diet," Miss Drexel reports that "two are National Democrats, the conservative party of Paderewski; two belong to the Popular Party, one is a socialist, and one belongs to a party made up of an alliance between the clerical and popular groups. All of the women are teachers, except one, Madame Sophie Moraczewska, who is the wife of the last Premier before Paderewski's government was formed. She is herself the mother of a family and the president of the Women's League of Cracow. According to the rules of the Polish Diet, the members may choose the committees upon which to work and Madame Moraczewska is the secretary of the Committee on Public Health and Labor. She is about to bring forward an important child welfare bill.

"The five other women—all teachers—are on the Public Education Committees. Madame Balicka of Warsaw, a scientist, a professor, and the present head of the Normal School, also of Paderewski's party, is one of two women members of the Diet on a committee for making a new Constitution for Poland. The other member is Miss Kosmoswka of Lublin, who is Secretary of the Committee of Foreign Affairs."

In the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia, Miss Drexel reports that of eleven women elected to the National Assembly, two are taking a prominent part in government. One of the Czech Assembly women, Mme. Stychova, has just been in the United States as delegate to the International Congress of Industrial Women at Washington.

"IT is largely through the interest of women of this new Republic," says Miss Drexel, "that a Ministry of Social Welfare has found a place in the Czecho-Slovak Cabinet. It is a demonstration of the overwhelming importance, seen often in our own suffrage states, that women attach to social welfare, public health and education. The women of Czecho-Slovakia are planning a League for the Protection of Women's Rights, which will have official recognition under the Minister of Social Welfare." Miss Drexel reported the signal services which the two daughters of President Masaryk have been able to give to their father's cause. One of them, Alice Masaryk, Ph. D., resigned from the National Assembly in order to devote her entire time to the needs of the people, to establish work of the Red Cross, and give help to the children.

Several things led her to the belief that women in these two countries are a stabilizing force. One is the fact they have interested themselves so largely in the accomplishment of social and educational reforms. "I heard less talk of Bolshevism and fear of the Reds in these two new Republics than I have heard in the United States since my return," said Miss Drexel. "I believe this to be due to a considerable extent to the conserving force that women have brought into government. Also in Czecho-Slovakia, there is a seriousness in democracy. There is a law compelling electors to vote or be summoned to explain why not—for these are intelligent people. There is a very small percentage of illiteracy in Czecho-Slovakia."

MISS DREXEL was an accredited press correspondent at the Peace Conference in Paris, and worked with the group of allied women, mainly suffrage leaders, who succeeded in getting the clause into the League of Nations Covenant which admits women to participation in all parts of it "even to the Secretariat." Among the group were, Lady Aberdeen, president of the International Council of Women; Mrs. Henry Fawcett, president of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies of Great Britain; Mrs. Borden Harriman; Mrs. George Rublee and Madame De Witt Schlumberger of France, president of the French Woman Suffrage Association, affiliated with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance of which Mrs. Catt is president. Madame Schlumberger is the grand-daughter of a prime minister of France under Louis Philippe. The resolution admitting women was proposed by Lord Robert Cecil and approved by Clemenceau, whose act in opening up the Ministry of War to women, Miss Drexel believes indicative of his personal interest in the feminist cause. Colonel House was also a mainstay of the allied women who worked for modifications of the Covenant in favor of women.

It is not only industrial unrest and social unrest which is the matter with the nation today. It is political failure. For a century our political parties have plowed around serious problems. The neglected problem of slavery brought the Civil War, the neglected problem of buying and selling votes has resulted in secret despotic influences, seeking to control the government. An infinitely bigger question than, Are you a Republican or Are you a Democrat is, Are you an American? We must stand together to see that our political parties conquer their cowardice and plow through and not around the problems of our national life.

C. C. C.

F. W. Pethick-Lawrence of England

AMONG the English suffragists now visiting this country, one of the most interesting is Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence. He has always been a fearless and chivalrous friend of women.

At fourteen he was sent to Eton, where he won the chief prize in mathematics over the heads of much older pupils, and was chosen captain of 900 boys. At Cambridge University he distinguished himself both in mathematics and natural sciences, took the chief prize in political economy, was president of the university debating society, and later was made a Fellow of Trinity College. Incidentally, he was a champion billiard player.

After a tour around the world, he spent several years in the university settlement in London, studying conditions among the poor. He gave the settlement large financial help, building a women's hospital and a boys' club. Later he was a professor at Oxford, lecturing there on social questions, and he sketched out the policy of town-planning which has since won wide recognition and official support.

In 1901 he married Miss Emmeline Pethick, much beloved for her labor and her success in popularizing the old folk-songs and dances in behalf of working girls. Lloyd George was among the guests at the wedding, as were also a party of 50 old women from the work house, who were personal friends of the bride. Mr. Lawrence joined his wife's maiden name to his own, and has since been known as Pethick-Lawrence. He interested himself actively in her benevolent plans, helped her organize a cooperative dressmaking business, built, as a gift to her, a holiday cottage for poor children near their country home, and gave large financial aid to establishing a seaside hotel for working people.

He became the editor and chief owner of a London evening paper, the *Echo*, and ran it on progressive lines. He would not publish the betting news, as all the other journals did. He greatly improved the paper's finances, and nearly doubled its circulation, but could not make it pay. When it ceased publication, although he was not personally liable for its debts, he paid all the creditors in full out of his own pocket.

He was treasurer for years of the Women's Social and Political Union. He organized the monster suffrage demonstration in Hyde Park, which broke all records, bringing together 500,000 people, according to the estimate of the conservative *London Times*. He and his wife edited for seven years an admirable suffrage paper, "*Votes For Women*." After working wholeheartedly with Mrs. Pankhurst for some time, they parted company with her when the militant tactics of her society took on their more violent and destructive form.

Since the war, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence has published a book on the best way to pay the war debts, which has attracted much attention in England. His honesty, courage and chivalry endear him even to those who differ widely with him in opinion.

A. S. B.

France

THE feminist movement, as the woman suffrage movement is called in France, takes on new impetus every day. Recently at a meeting held for the election of a councillor to sit on the Municipal Council from one of the districts of Paris, a woman raised the question whether the candidate favored women's right to vote. The candidate replied in the negative. The demonstration which ensued was such that the candidate left the platform, and the woman who had raised the question was cheered. The day was declared a victorious one for the feminist cause.

How Latin American Women Are Gaining

RAPID fire coordination of forces for woman's progress is the word that comes to the National American Woman Suffrage Association from the women of South America, who are already busy lining up active support of the Pan-American Suffrage Conference to be held in Buenos Aires in July, 1921, for the study of the civil and political status of women.

Two foremost women of the Latin-American countries who are leading the Pan-American Conference movement are Dr. Alicia Moreau, president of the Union Feminista Nacional, and one of the conveners of the Conference, and Dr. Paulina Luisi, also a doctor, one of six medical women in her country, Uruguay.

Dr. Luisi is called by one of the organizers of the Latin-American Woman's Alliance "quite the most prominent woman in Uruguay, and very well known in other countries in South America." She was vice-president of the second American Congress of "The Child," and a member of the International Women's Committee of the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, and is now chairman of the Committee on Equal Moral Standards and Traffic in Women, of the Uruguayan Council of Women. Dr. Luisi was the founder and is the present president of the Uruguayan Woman Suffrage Association, and of the National Council of women in her country. Like almost all women of old Spain or New Spain, who go in for leadership of their sex, she is a journalist, editor of the *Accion Femina*, and correspondent of *Nuestra Causa*, a woman's political magazine published in Buenos Aires, where the cause of woman suffrage is going forward with surprising velocity.

Its prime mover is said to be Dr. Moreau, whose intrepidity was manifested by her long mule-back ride over the Andes in order to reach the International Conference of Women Physicians, held in October at the Young Women's Christian Association, New York city. As ships on the Eastern coast of the

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DR. PAULINA
LUISE
of
URUGUAY
WHO IS
PROMOTING
the
PAN-AMERICAN
CONFERENCE



Some Things You Should Know About the Philippine Islands



MADAME JAIME
C. DE VEYRA,
WIFE of the
FILIPINO
COMMISSIONER
to the
UNITED STATES

MADAME DE VEYRA is so much identified with the women's progress in the Philippines that she is often called "the little mother of them all." She was the assistant Matron of the Normal Hall Dormitory for Girls when she married, and she is the undoubted leader of the rising generation of Filipinos. Her work, not only in the Woman's Club but in several other philanthropic organizations and enterprises, has en-

deared her alike to Americans and Filipinos. She speaks English fluently and has a winning and distinct personality. She has four children. Last year she undertook and mastered Gregg's system of shorthand. She was a recent visitor to the offices of the Woman Citizen—and a fascinating one.

DO you know these things about the Philippine Islands. That there were in 1918, 555 women out of a total of 3,313 students in the University of the Philippines?

That the number of women graduates is steadily increasing every year.

That in 1917, 37 different degrees were conferred on women and in 1918, 48?

That these women students are from all over the Islands?

That they are studying medicine, pedagogy, fine arts, music, nursing, law?

That the Legislature last year passed a 30,000,000 pesos act to advance the schools of the islands within the next five years? And, that while Kansas and Missouri are short of teachers on account of insufficient salaries, the Philippines will ensure an increase of, at least, 30% on the salaries of teachers, and free elementary instruction will be placed within the reach of every child of school age.

Criss-cross your heart, what do you really know about the Philippines, except that you fancy that the natives live in thatched huts, and that somebody over there weaves pineapple cloth and grows hemp?

The Philippine Government is quite sure that the continental United States understands little of this uttermost limit of its

A wire from Miss Bessie Dwyer announces that the Philippine Senate has passed a woman suffrage bill which now goes to the House of Representatives.

control beyond the fact that it is so far West that it meets the East getting up for breakfast the day before.

How many people could reel off this little lesson in geography and economics:

The Philippine Archipelago contains 3,141 islands of which 400 are inhabited. Luzon is as large as Denmark, Belgium and Holland combined, and Mindanao is the size of Portugal. There are already nearly 7,000,000 acres under cultivation. There are 40,000 square miles of virgin forest, 99% of which is the property of the Government and controlled by a Bureau of Forestry.

The United States have occupied the Islands since 1898. During the last years of Spanish rule in the Islands, their foreign trade averaged about 80,000,000 pesos. In 1918, it amounted to 467,000,000 pesos. The sugar industry, cocoanut-oil, coal, hemp and timber have put the Philippines on the map to stay.

In the Island schools English is the language of instruction. These schools, which have attracted the attention of educators in China, Japan and Korea, are supported entirely from Philippine revenues.* Seventy per cent of the Filipino people above ten years of age are literate.

Of the 10,000,000 of Christian Filipinos, 8,000,000 live on their own farms, or in their own houses. Ninety-one per cent of the urban property is owned by the natives and only nine per cent is in the hands of foreigners.

THE Filipinos are tired of being shown off as naked savages who eat dogs. For this reason and others, the Philippine Government has recently and at its own expense sent to this country a unique mission which is taking America into its confidence about the Islands. Miss Bessie A. Dwyer, for many years the head of the American Circulating Library at Manila, is one of those chosen to tell the truth to the people of the United States, and not only tell it, but show it; for she has brought with her very wonderful sets of pictures of the scenery, the industries, the old Spanish Churches, the new American streets and buildings, and the daily life of the Filipinos.

She will have insular Philippine Government backing. On October 21, Madame de Veyra, wife of the Commissioner, and Miss Dwyer began their series of illustrated lectures, which they expect to give whenever they are invited, and wherever they can find a cordial welcome, a public hall and an American audience. They want merely an opportunity.

Among other things, they will tell the wonder story of the schools of the Islands. Many people in America know that once upon a time there was a dramatic departure of 1,000 teachers from the United States to these Islands in the Pacific. This was after the American Government first took over their development. Few know that in July, 1918, there were 356 American teachers and 13,744 Filipino teachers, mainly women, in these Islands. Few know that Philippine Schools range from primary to normal, and so on to a state university at Manila. They include schools of agriculture, of arts and trades. Education is abundant and free. One of the latest acts of the Philippine Legislature, educationally speaking, has been an appropriation of 300,000 pesos for pensionados (to be selected by the secretaries of the departments of the government) to the United States. These scholars

* The Filipinos pay all the expenses of their own Government. The United States expends no money there save for its troops, upkeep of military garrisons and navy yards, and a slight appropriation for the Bureau of Geodetic Survey.

will return after courses of education on the American continent to enrich the departments of the Islands. They are required to remain in Government service for two years. Among the scholars sent to this country is Tarhata Kiram, niece of the Sultan of Sulu (that Sultan of Sulu, who once had a George Ade fame); Carmen Aguinaldo, daughter of General Emilio Aguinaldo, who stood for the latest Filipino rebellion against Spain, and later against the rule of the United States. Both of these young women are now at the University of Illinois. Of the young women who came to this country in August, 1919, as scholars under the Philippine Government's special fund, the majority are post-graduates of exceptional standing, and include Romona Tirons, Teresa Solis and Josefa Jara, who are now at the School of Philanthropy, Columbia University, New York; Caridad R. Trillo and Emilio Malabanan, Miami College, Oxford, Ohio. There are also 147 male students in the United States.

In many ways, the way of the Filipino woman is easy. Laws made for her have combined the best of Spanish and American precedents, and she has come into her own with far less struggle than either her American or her Spanish sisters. Married women may hold property in severalty. They are guardians of their own children. Of the property which accrues to a married couple, the wife is half administratrix of one half. These are vested rights and cannot be taken away from her.

PROFESSIONAL opportunities are as good for women as for men in the land of the setting sun. Women are already members of the Philippine Bar Association—a thing still impossible in Great Britain. They are in business for themselves. They are successful as physicians. As to their political freedom, it is quite on the cards and will soon be an actuality according to Miss Dwyer. A short time ago the question of equal suffrage was introduced into the Legislature of the Islands, not by the initiative of American women but urged by Madame Apaciblie, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources. A petition signed by 18,000 women endorsed a joint legislative hearing on this question, and was sent to the law-makers, who granted such a hearing. Three Filipino women spoke, among them Mrs. Conception Falderon, widow of the man who wrote the Constitution of Malolos. She is a successful business woman, owning a fish farm and an embroidery enterprise, and is said to have made the best speech on that occasion. Only one man appeared in the negative, and his argument was the prehistoric one of the oak and the vine. Other women who sponsored the cause of equal suffrage on that day were Mrs. Teodoro Kalaw and Miss Alameda, the last a practicing lawyer. The President of the Senate, Honorable Manuel L. Queson, and the Governor General, Francis Burton Harrison, are both in favor of a woman suffrage bill.

In Manila, as in every part of the world where women hunger and thirst to give their daughters something better in life than they themselves have had, there is a flourishing club, which started out as the "Society for the Advancement of Women." This Club was launched upon its past seven years in the advancing business by one who is past-mistress in the art, and has spent her whole life with an unwearied shoulder at the wheel of progress. This is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The Manila Club was set going by her in 1912 when Mrs. Catt, having an off day in her trip around the world, had stopped at the Island of Luzon. There were twelve women present at the Manila Hotel on that August 15, 1912, when the Club opened its eyes on a new world. In a fortnight the number had doubled once and a half, and was busy launching a day nursery. After that this Club just turned

off day nurseries at the rate of one a year. They have become a Manila institution. After a short time, the title of the Club seemed too long for such busy women and they reorganized as the Woman's Club of Manila. Its personnel included a roster of the American women, even those whose husbands occupied army posts and leading Filipino women. This Club established a flower market. Under its civic and penology committees—of the latter Miss Dwyer was chairman—it installed in the Luneta Police Station three police matrons to care for women pending trial, an industrial teacher for the insane and feeble-minded women in San Lazaro Hospital, and opened a woman's school in Bilibid Prison with the assistance of the Bureau of Education. The Penology Committee is proud of its signal success in establishing the profit-sharing plan in Bilibid and other prisons under its jurisdiction. At the instance of Vice-Governor Martin, the Philippine Legislature passed a bill giving to each worker at the time of his release, or before that for the support of his family, fifty per cent of his earnings. This is a step which put the Islands abreast in modern penology reforms. The Bureau of Labor, at the request of the Club, finds employment for women.

IN 1915, Manila joined hands with the Federation of Women's Clubs, U. S. A., and then it began creating and federating clubs throughout the Islands, of which there are now over 307.

There is no spot in the United States which has anything on the Filipinos in war work. These island women have gone the whole length of Red Cross, Liberty Loan, Food Administration, thrift and abstinence programs, and have worked in public health and social hygiene measures with the best of the women of the world. They are even proposing a People's Kitchen.

The Woman's Club of Manila is not a fashionable club, it is a working club; where the women of, at least, two races have wrought out a common civilization. It is this achieved civilization of an earnest people that Madame de Veyra and Miss Dwyer are anxious to set forth to a world which knows almost nothing about what has been attempted or attained by a Christian people in the Orient.



MISS
BESSIE A.
DWYER
WHO TELLS
of the
PHILIPPINES
as THEY
REALLY
ARE

The Mission Finished

CALIFORNIA, with several counties already organized under the leadership of Mrs. Robert Burdette, state organizer for the League of Women Voters, made eager demands for extra conferences while the League of Women Voters' mission was still several states away.

So insistent were these demands that additional conferences were added to those already planned for San Francisco and Los Angeles. The Sacramento Chamber of Commerce joined with women's organizations of that city in a series of telegrams to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, which resulted in a visit of a few hours to that city, the party thus making its first stop in the "Heart of California." A luncheon of fifty covers, attended by Governor and Mrs. Stephens and other state officials, with their wives, preceded a mass meeting at 1 o'clock in the Senate Chamber. Although there had been only a few hours' notice of the meeting men and women filled the Chamber where just two weeks before the Federal Suffrage Amendment had been ratified. The presiding officer was H. C. DeMotte, president of the State Board of Control, and the welcome to the Mission was given by Governor Stephens, who said: "California has been better in every way since women were given the vote. The votes of the women have brought better legislation and better politics, and the last Legislature was better because there were four women in it." Speeches were made by Mrs. Catt, Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield, Miss Jessie Haver, and Miss Marjorie Shuler, Dr. Valeria Parker, the fifth member of the party, having gone ahead to fill engagements in San Francisco.

Arriving in the evening at San Francisco the party was met by H. C. Rainey, representing Mayor Ralph, of San Francisco, and by a large delegation of women.

THE one-day conference in San Francisco was called to order with the gavel used in the state Legislature on the day the Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified and presented by the Legislature to the League of Women Voters. Mrs. Ernest Mott was the presiding officer for the day sessions, and Dr. Cora Sutton Castle, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, for the evening mass meeting. The San Francisco Civic Center gave a luncheon at noon and the state ratification committee, Mrs. Robert A. Dean, chairman, gave a dinner. Among the talks, besides those given at the conference, was one by Dr. Parker to the officials and prisoners at the women's court. The second day originally allotted to San Francisco was divided between Berkeley and Oakland. Mrs. Catt, Miss Haver, and Miss Shuler, by invitation of the University of California, spoke in California Hall in the morning, Dean Jones presiding. The Dean of Women, Miss Lucy Stebbins, gave a luncheon at the Faculty Club. There were afternoon and evening meetings at Oakland, arranged by Miss Ethel Moore.

The Los Angeles conference was presided over by Mrs. Burdette, the mission remaining there for the two-day program as planned, although Riverside, through its Mayor, and Santa Barbara, through its Chamber of Commerce, telephoned urgent requests that they be visited. The day sessions were held in the beautiful clubhouse of the Friday Morning Club, which gave a luncheon on the first day in honor of the visitors. There were addresses of welcome by Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Rosenweber of the Tailors' Trade Union, representing the women in industry, and Mayor Snyder. The closing feature was a group of confer-

ence dinners, each attended by about 150 guests. The professional women of the city gave a dinner to Dr. Parker and Mrs. Penfield. The Consumers' League and the women in industry were hostesses to Miss Haver and the Child Welfare Workers gave a dinner for Miss Shuler. The local committee of arrangements, headed by Mrs. Burdette, made a tour of the dinners, making farewell speeches, in which the co-operation of California to the League of Women Voters was pledged.

AS the first session of the Albuquerque conference was being called to order by the presiding officer, Mrs. R. P. Barnes, one hundred miles away in Santa Fé, Governor Larrazola was convening a meeting of prominent Republican officials to decide whether a special session of the Legislature to ratify the Federal Amendment was advisable. The Rotary Club of Albuquerque, which had welcomed the mission at luncheon, the first time in its history at which women had been guests, followed Mrs. Catt's speech with a unanimous telegram to the Governor urging the special session. The Santa Fé meeting outlasted the League of Women Voters conference. During the evening a telegram came from a group of the men at Santa Fé, pledging support for the special session, and at 11 o'clock at night the decision to call a session was reached and R. P. Barnes, speaker of the House, started for Albuquerque to carry the good news.

The first day's conference session was concluded with a dinner and on the second day the Woman's Club, which gave its building for the sessions, had a luncheon for the visitors. A League was organized, with Mrs. R. P. Barnes as chairman.

At Albuquerque, on December 5, the mission finished its tour, having carried to ten states the double message of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and the new work of the women of the nation in the League of Women Voters. Ratification has been stimulated and every state visited has pledged co-operation in the organization of a State League of Women Voters, to be affiliated with the National League.

Some High Lights

"IT is untrue to say that we are living in a world gone mad. Commotion follows all wars. Conditions will speedily stabilize. But if we are wise we shall seek the fundamental causes of unrest and learn the way to eliminate them. To this end the League of Women Voters proposes to lend its assistance.

"We must proclaim our American principles from the mountain top. We have permitted our American ideals to be shattered. We would see the ten commandments broken more often in our daily experience if we did not uphold them in thought and action. In the same fashion we must stand by our American ideals. Our nation must again be baptized in its good old American faith in majorities.

"There is no place in this country for strikes and revolution. But so long as we permit capital—distilleries, breweries, packers, railroads or any other group—to bargain collectively for votes in their interest, so must we permit labor to bargain collectively for wages in its interest.

"We can avoid revolution only by giving evolution its opportunity in our government; only by providing the machinery whereby our politics responds to the changes of public opinion.

"A right idea cannot be killed. The League of Women Voters has been organized to improve the citizenship of our nation and it will achieve its purpose."

C. C. C.

Stage Reflections

Moonlight and Honeysuckle

MOOONLIGHT AND HONEYSUCKLE is not only not a good play, it is distinctly a silly and undramatic and illogical one. Yet the personal charm of Ruth Chatterton and the clever work of Katherine Emmet and Lucile Watson go far in the way of obscuring its defects when it is in the process of presentation. It cannot be truthfully said that the painstaking endeavors of Mr. James Rennie to appear simple and unaffected and troubled in the part of Tod Musgrave are quite sufficient to account for any woman's falling in love with him—especially such a girl as Judith Baldwin. As an Arizona ranchman who finds himself contending against two such rivals as a United States Congressman (formerly a minister of the gospel) and a society leader, it is natural that Tod Musgrave should be low spirited. His inarticulateness is the only proof of his devotion, for he does nothing else except to drawl in his speech, look woe begone, and use profanity in the moment of psychological appropriateness. From first to last he is forced, by the exigencies of his part, to wear such a countenance as is found in magazine funny pages under the caption "Find the man who is paying for the supper," or some other of the various "finds." Judith has to propose to him finally, and he becomes in the instant the masculine eagle swooping upon his mate.

It has long been a sort of bromide with women that the clever man does not want a clever wife. Is it possible that Mr. Scarborough is out with a subtle propaganda that the clever woman does not want a clever husband? On the assumption that unusual brains usually are found in company with a large amount of egoism. That has long been the secret conviction of your reviewer. Nothing but such a theory can account for Judith's interest in Tod. In fact, if it were election time and Mr. Scarborough were running for an office, he would have laid himself open in *Moonlight and Honeysuckle* to the charge of being out for the feminine vote. For three out of his four women characters are decidedly clever women, and three out of five male characters are dubs. Congressman Hamil is a self-advertising, oratorical dub; Courtney Blue is a pompous, vain, conceited dub; and Tod Musgrave is just plain dub. The fact that Judith Baldwin, who is clever as well as beautiful, should find herself reduced to choosing a husband from one of the three is in support of a long exploited feminine theory that matrimonially brains are a detriment to a woman.

JUDITH, as depicted by Miss Chatterton, is the possessor of an adoring father, an attractive younger sister, a charming old maid aunt, and a colored servitor, true to established type. She also rejoices in various lovers, some of whom are only referred to and three of whom are in visible evidence in the play. Judith is convinced that two of these are not truly in love with her—you will see that dramatically this has to be in order to give Judith a chance to do what she does, but you must not overlook the fact that Judith is so charming that the most anchored anchorite that ever existed on a diet of wild nuts and figs would fall from grace for her in a second. She is also, by some occult powers of divination, equally convinced that Tod Musgrave does love her truly. She says frankly that she wants to be loved—inferentially to be hugged. It must be admitted that there is a something about Tod Musgrave's appearance—adroitly manifested through the medium of a turned down collar—which leads you to feel that,

of the three, Tod could do the most loving along those lines. In other words, the sweetly smiling Judith is looking for the cave man, and sees him camouflaged in Tod.

JUDITH is that adored of matinee fans, a real coquette. We are not informed as to the processes by which she enthralled the congressman and the society leader to the point of proposing marriage. All that we do know is that she has got herself to the place where she does not see her way clear to telling them simply that she does not care for them. To extricate herself from the predicament of having held out false hopes, she lights upon the device of raking up a story of moonlight and honeysuckle and a handsome he and the unpardonable sin—not that she actually says that. She merely presses the button, as it were, and the imaginations of the gentlemen do the rest. Then Courtney Blue tattles to papa, who does the agonized parent thereupon. Papa tattles to Tod who turns himself into a knight errant to trail the lovers and protect the fair name of his inamorata. Judith then discloses the truth to her deluded lovers in a dance, in which she points her remarks by shaking her crepe skirts in their faces, and emphasizing the movement by a kick. Tod plays the guitar and looks properly lugubrious during this fandango. The gentlemen realize their error. Papa marries a widow who utilizes the strain of the moment to make him do so. All the gentlemen, including Papa and Tod, apologize properly for having believed her little tale—as, indeed, why shouldn't they, when you come to think of it? To have no other reasonable excuse for declining a proposal of marriage than the unpardonable sin would seem to leave a girl badly off for initiative—especially such a clever girl as Judith Baldwin. But then, if Judith had not selected that particular way of cooling their ardor, she would have had no opportunity of showing how cleverly she could turn a laugh into a cry of anguish, or convert a giggle into a weep. She could not have gone down on her knee with her right arm, palm upward, obscuring her eyes, and she could not so skillfully have kicked her little game into their thick masculine intellects.

THE lovers having withdrawn, and various members of a kind and sympathetic family having adroitly managed to leave Judith alone with Tod, she explains to him her stratagem and imparts her conviction that she was justified in resorting to it because they did not love her truly. Tod assents to this view so cordially that she is emboldened to follow it up by explaining to him that he does love her truly. He is overcome by her capacity for divination and remarks quite truthfully that he is a hell of a lover, following this by the statement that he sees where he has thrown away his chances. This exemplification of his continued modesty does not help Judith out, and to save her blushes the playwright resorts to bringing in the servitor true to type with a reminder to Tod not to miss his train. This permits Judith to say brazenly, "But I can't be ready before to-morrow," or something of that sort, whereupon Tod sheds his timidity as easily as he might a sweater and folds her in his longing arms. The curtain descends upon a demonstration which proves the surety of her powers of divination.

The man in the box office said it was a clean play. If to be clean dramatically connotes inanity, by all means let us be wicked. And if the three male characters in *Moonshine and Honeysuckle* represent the new man, one woman will confess to a sneaking taste for the earlier types.

M. H. F.

Is There Room at the Top?

AN interesting human story in a recent issue of the *WOMAN CITIZEN* under the caption, "Is there Room at the Top," has suggested another story for the encouragement of women.

Adelia Egelhoff Latta, the first woman to own and operate a high-class gilt-edged brokerage business, the first woman to be elected to a seat on a Stock Exchange, is a native of Louisville, Ky., where she has spent her life.

Her business biography reads like a romance. At the age of thirteen, Adelia Egelhoff had finished her common school education, had had six months' instruction in shorthand and book-keeping, and was in the employ of a local insurance firm as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper. After serving an apprenticeship here for several years, learning life-lessons and becoming proficient in her line of work, a better position was offered by another insurance company and was accepted. A natural aptitude for business, an avid mind, alert to understand everything going on about her, and an ambition to excel, brought her to the notice of the manager, and she became his private stenographer, and was seen thereafter writing insurance policies.

The next upward step in her business career was accepting a position as stenographer and bookkeeper with a first-class brokerage firm. Here in the excitement of rising and falling markets, watching the living romance of fortune-building and wrecking, with her finger on the pulse of the world, she found the field for her natural talents; she knew this to be her sphere in the world's work.

BUT about this time Cupid began to take a hand in her affairs to prove to her that she was woman first; and presently we find her resigning her position to marry Mr. Albert Latta, one of Louisville's highly esteemed citizens, and at present President and General Manager of the Continental Car Company, one of the city's large manufacturing industries.

While on their wedding journey, Mrs. Latta received a telegram from her late employers, offering her a conditional partnership if she would come back to them on her return home. This call was like the smoke of battle to the war horse, or the sound of the charge to waiting troops, or anything in similitude that means the call of the spirit to come into its own.

She and Mr. Latta talked it over; he was opposed to it but she was so eloquently insistent that he finally yielded his consent and on her return to Louisville, Mrs. Latta accepted the offer of her old firm. She was just twenty-three when she took this momentous step, and she daily proved the wisdom of the firm as she demonstrated her business acumen and her knowledge of human nature.

After six years of this partnership, a crucial situation developed which showed Mrs. Latta that her wings were fledged for independent flight; and she withdrew from this firm, and with Mr. John D. Wakefield formed a partnership under the name of Wakefield & Co. with a seat on the Stock Exchange. Within two years Mr. Wakefield died and Mrs. Latta became sole owner of the business, retaining the firm name.

AT this point an interesting question arose: Mrs. Latta wished to retain the seat on the Stock Exchange without having to take a man into the firm again; she wished to demonstrate that a woman could occupy the whole field; and she knew that without representation on the Exchange her business would lose its prestige and shrink in volume. But there had not yet been a woman on the Exchange—what should be done about it? Mem-

bers of the Exchange were divided. Some spurred to chivalry by her very daring wanted her to have it; others equally chagrined by this same daring were determined to shut her out. A few troubled days passed, and then this woman of affairs made her plans: a hasty trip to New York, a conference with prominent brokers there, grilling but courteous interviews, subsequent telegrams, and presto, the work was done. Mrs. Latta came home with flying colors and was immediately elected to a seat on the Stock Exchange, with all the privileges and honors pertaining thereto!

Today at thirty-four, Mrs. Latta has a business which in volume and character ranks third in a metropolis whose rapid industrial growth and development have given it an enviable place on the map.

For so young a woman her philosophy of life is unusual; her tact remarkable; her breadth of vision inspiring. Her unflinching good humor, and her manifest regard for the other fellow's interests wins friends and holds them—a valuable asset in any business.

Noted Virginian for the F. S. A.

COLONEL H. W. ANDERSON of Richmond, Virginia, who recently returned from war work in the Balkans, has come out in strong support of the enfranchisement of women and is advocating the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Colonel Anderson's advocacy of the cause is of more than passing moment, due not only to the prominent part he has played in his state, but also to the fact that when he left Virginia for Europe his name appeared among the list of the executive council of the anti-suffrage organization of Virginia.

Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, received from Colonel Anderson a letter setting forth his views on women's part in the war, and his firm conviction as to the justice of women having equal part in government. The letter was read at the recent convention of the Virginia suffragists. Speaking to suffrage the letter says: "In the discharge of their duties in this war and in their readiness to make any sacrifice for the common cause, as well as by the constructive ability which they have displayed, the women of America have not only demonstrated their right to the highest consideration, but have also shown their ability to take an active and beneficial part in the solution of the great problems which now confront our country and the world. The question of suffrage, as to the policy of which there has been so much honest difference of opinion, is no longer an issue either in England or America, for the people of both countries have clearly indicated their decision that suffrage shall be extended to women as well as to men.

"This policy having thus been disposed of as a practical issue, it would seem that the wise course is to accept that decision regardless of former views, and without continuing a useless controversy to endeavor to devote the united thought and energies of the country to the great constructive tasks now confronting us. The world is facing economic and social problems of the most difficult character, and it is of the utmost importance that all intelligent men and women should recognize at this time the patriotic duty of laying aside, or settling as promptly as possible, questions of former controversy which have been decided by the course of events, and devote their united energies to the solution of these problems which will tax the spirit of our citizenship in the near future."

Thinking Nationally

By E. Jean Nelson Penfield

LESS than one hundred and fifty years ago there were on this continent thirteen independent sovereign states, loosely held together under Articles of Confederation,—each with its separate commercial interests, state jealousies and territorial and boundary quarrels. The wealth of one consisted in slaves; the wealth of another in shipping; while in others there was a population of small farmers. Each thought for itself and feared a strong central government lest cherished state policy be jeopardized. Only war with a foreign foe brought the people generally to realize the importance of establishing a national government. National consciousness once born, it found expression in that great document the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, under which we have grown great and strong as a nation.

Again the world war has shocked us into a renewed sense of national consciousness, and we face our great post-war or reconstruction problems, not from the sectional standpoint, but from the standpoint of national unity, and with the realization, as never before, that we as a people stand or fall together.

It is important to remember that we are still under the Constitution.

Our government is not perfect. No human government ever will be, but, thank God, we have a form of government which provides for the rights of all through orderly processes.

Next in importance, in a democratic government, to patriotic obedience of the law as it is, comes the duty of the electorate to make the law what it should be.

The fact that forty-eight different legislative bodies are steadily busy making and unmaking laws is a bit disconcerting, but the law mills grind merrily on, and the hair of lawyers grows whiter and whiter, or disappears altogether in the male species, as we struggle with the ever accumulating mass.

Forced by the necessities of interstate commerce, however, the best minds of the country have been working for many years to establish uniformity in important state laws.

THIRTY years ago at the instigation of the American Bar Association there came into existence the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, a body of lawyers appointed by the various state governors. Through the excellent work of this body of men, all of our states, save Georgia and Texas, have adopted a uniform Negotiable Instruments Act, while nineteen states have adopted a Uniform Sales Act, forty-two a uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, and twenty-two a uniform Bills of Lading Act, while many other model laws drawn by this body of men are now under consideration by the legislative bodies of the different states, and a number besides the ones named have been adopted in a varying number of states.

In all the laws, however, proposed by this body of men we find no laws involving great moral and social issues that have been widely adopted; although certain family relation laws have been proposed, so far as I am aware, no special attention has been given to the standardization of laws which deal with women's civil rights. In the main, it has been purely commercial legislation that has found favor with and through the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The reason for this body of men not taking up more largely moral, social and civil rights questions is not apparent, but the reason for their lack of success along these lines, in such legislation as they have proposed, is evident to any one familiar with the processes of

legislation. These men have no organized body back of them to push or support legislation which they advocate, and it takes organized force, creating public sentiment, and setting in action the constituency urge, to write effective legislation of this nature on statute books.

What is the result? We have splendid groups of men and women all over the country, social workers and expert investigators, with vitally important legislative programs, but without the means to create and unify sentiment in a large way, in favor of the measures proposed, and furthermore, without an effective channel through which to operate.

THE League of Women Voters presents, therefore, an ideal medium for the accomplishment of practical legislative results.

The great new social order now looming on the horizon presents a challenge to every patriotic citizen as to his share in its development, and nothing would so please the enemies of equal suffrage as for women to fail of vision at this—the most crucial period of our nation's history. The League of Women Voters offers to the women of the United States an opportunity for broad public service in reconstruction work, and the best possible medium through which to work for the final elimination of all the old common law discriminations against women as women.

So long as states discriminate against mothers in property and guardianship laws, and deny women who are taxed to support state institutions entrance to such institutions, so long as any door of opportunity or service is closed to a woman because she is a woman, so long must women stand together to raise the standards of such states. So long as the women of any one state are under unjust handicap, so long will it be impossible for the women of the country to render their best service to the land they love.

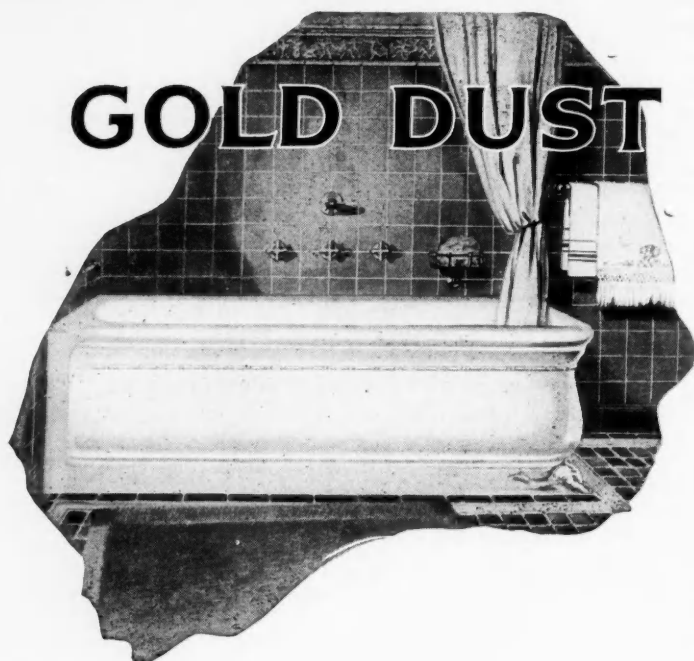
ONLY ten of our states are operating under state civil service laws: Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Ohio, Kansas, California, New York, New Jersey and Colorado. In practically all these states, save perhaps Illinois, rules and practice discriminate against women. In many of our two hundred and fifty-nine cities operating under municipal civil service commissions, the same discriminations against women exist.

With no standard procedure of civil service administration established, political manipulation of the worst sort is made possible.

With faulty and unfair laws, women are arbitrarily excluded from admission to examination and arbitrarily refused certification from eligible lists on which they have duly qualified, while they are rarely placed in any except subordinate and relatively unimportant positions and do not receive the same pay for the same work, nor have they an equal chance with men for advancement in the service.

With no civil service law, offices are filled through political favor and are rarely given to women.

Since through the civil service women may find one of the best opportunities to take their rightful part in the government of the country, it is important that Civil Service laws be not only extended to states and cities not at present under civil service administration, but that fair play and equality of opportunity be established in states and cities that now recognize the principle of civil service.



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Twins do your work

Whether or not there should be uniform state legislation in regard to the fundamental problems of marriage and divorce, or whether these subjects should be left for federal legislation is a question upon which our leaders of thought disagree, although no one familiar with our forty-eight different sets of laws on these bed-rock problems of national life can doubt the importance of having one law, whether it be secured through federal or state action. The Legislatures of California, Illinois and New York have gone on record by joint resolution as favoring federal legislation by constitutional amendment.

The South Dakota Story

OF all the ratifying states, South Dakota, 21st on the list, has the most picturesque story to tell. At least no other state has the distinction of holding a midnight special session and finishing up the task of ratifying between supper and breakfast. It looked for a while to the ardent South Dakota women who had fought through nine campaigns to get equal franchise as if circumstances were about to do them out of prompt ratification, owing to the fact that Governor Norbeck is obliged to call a special session early in 1920 and did not feel justified in calling one now unless the members of the Legislature would be willing to come without any expense to the state. It was Mrs. John L. Pyle, long-time president of the South Dakota Suffrage Association, present president of the State League of Women Voters, and recently elected presidential elector from her state, who thought of a way to get around the difficulty.

The Richards Primary Law, enacted at the last election by direct vote of the people, provides that on the second Tuesday of December so-called "proposal men" from the various counties, representing the various parties, meet at the state capitol to make their platforms and to propose state candidates to be voted on at the March primaries. Mrs. Pyle began to realize that this meeting was a bird-in-the-hand, and might be utilized to further a special session knowing that there would be legislators present who would be acting as proposal men. What further added to the possibility of getting the legislators together without expense to the state was the fact that there were to be three different political conventions held at the same time, Republican, Democratic and Nonpartisan. In the Republican convention women were represented by two proposalmen, Mrs. Agnes Turner of Roberts County to whom must be given credit for the splendid showing made in that county in the last two suffrage campaigns, and Mrs. John Hipple of Hughes County who has worked in the last five campaigns and who was named one of the secretaries of the convention.

Accordingly, after receiving the assurance that a majority of the members were willing to come to Pierre at their own expense, Governor Norbeck issued a call for a special session to be held December 2nd at seven o'clock in the evening. According to law three legislative days are necessary for the passage of a bill. Therefore, the first and second readings were given in one day and final passage took place at twelve forty-four a. m. December fourth. This was the first time in the history of South Dakota that a Legislature convened in the middle of the night.

WOMEN'S influence in politics is evidenced in the planks adopted in the platforms of the parties at the conventions. Two of the things nearest the hearts of women of South Dakota are the questions of the segregation of boys and girls at the State Training School at Plankinton, and the creation of a boy's re-

formatory at the State Penitentiary where young first offenders may receive proper education and training. At the request of the women a plank to this effect was introduced into the draft of the Republican platform. When the plank was read the men, not understanding the situation, immediately voted it down. A recess was taken. During the interim an endeavor was made on the part of the women to secure a reconsideration, and on reconvening the matter was opened up, vote started and again the measure seemed doomed to defeat. Mrs. Hipple secured the chairman's permission to speak and, in a telling, concise statement of the conditions existing, convinced the men of the necessity for the adoption of such a plank. The vote was again taken and the measure carried unanimously, and for the first time in South Dakota a plank that had been overwhelmingly defeated was reconsidered and adopted unanimously after the platform had been already adopted.

On the evening of the third a delightful reception was given by the Hughes County League of Women Voters to the members of the Legislature, the state officers, the nominees of all parties and the proposal men, in the rotunda of the Capitol. The hours of waiting for the one minute after session were thus very pleasantly filled.

On the Democratic Side in South Dakota

IN the Democratic convention there were three women delegates, among them being Mrs. May P. Ghrist of Hand County, Vice President of the South Dakota League of Women Voters, who has been of invaluable assistance to Mrs. Pyle. It is due to the efforts of Mrs. Ghrist that the Democratic convention in its platform advocate many of the most progressive measures. Among these are the Child Welfare Bureau and Equal Pay for Equal Work.

The far reaching influence of the League of Women Voters was made manifest at the State Proposal Conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties in South Dakota, December 2nd, when the women delegates were given every thing they asked for. It was the first time that the women had participated in the state politics and they were accorded a welcome which was most gratifying. The delegates to the Democratic convention were Mrs. May P. Ghrist of Miller, Vice President of the State League of Women Voters, Mrs. Chas. Williams, first Vice President of the Hand County League of Women Voters and Mrs. Mullalley of Pierre. At their request the following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote, except on the Bone-Dry resolution which had two or three votes against it. (1) Resolution favoring a program of Americanization through education, beginning with a Department of Education at Washington, with a Secretary in the President's cabinet; and English made the national language by making its use compulsory in all schools where general courses of instruction are given. Compulsory school attendance of all children between the ages of six and sixteen years, and in South Dakota Consolidated Rural High Schools, and better housing and living conditions for teachers. (2) A resolution saying that all discriminations against women should be removed, and that they should receive equal pay for equal work, wages to be based on occupation and not on sex. (3) That women be given places on the State Board of Regents and on the Board of Charities and Corrections. (4) Direct citizenship for women, not citizenship through marriage as a qualification for the vote. (5) Naturalization for married women to be made possible. (6) Compulsory publication in foreign language newspapers of lessons in citizenship. (7) That an oath of allegiance to the United States for every citizen, native and



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foreign born be one of the qualifications for the vote. (8) A resolution favoring the establishment at Washington of a Department of Child Welfare, with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet. (9) Larger appropriations for the State Reform School at Plankinton and for the School for the Feeble Minded at Redfield. (10) A resolution opposing the repeal of the state bone dry law.

Mrs. E. H. Lewis of Mitchell, former president of the Davison County Franchise League was made one of the Presidential electors and Mrs. Ghrist and Mrs. Struble and Mrs. Snodgrass were elected as delegates to the National Convention. Mrs. Alice Tollefson, chairman of the Union County Franchise League was nominated as superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Southern Viewpoint

(Continued from page 599)

memories is a land without liberty—"Crowns of roses fade, crowns of thorns endure."

"Yes, give me the land that hath legend and lays
Enshrining the memories of long vanished days.
Yes, give me the land that hath story and song
To tell of the struggle of the Right with the Wrong.
Yes, give me the land with a grace in each spot
And names on the graves that shall not be forgot."

It is our women who have sentiment, who love the sweet traditions of our glorious South. It is our women who in the school-room and in the hallowed hours at mother's knee have kept our men in love with their country. It is our women who have a more sympathetic understanding of the ills of the times, the sufferings of the underpaid shop girls, the misery and degradation of homes blighted by disease; it is the women who have borne and nourished and made fruitful many of our ideas of progressive legislation which have reclaimed South Carolina from the ruck of sloth and sordidity.

They advocated first the protection of child workers; they advocated medical inspection of school children, the fight upon tuberculosis and the "social" evils. What good thing in statesmanship is it that we now have that was not given impetus and encouragement by woman? And yet when we consider that humanity is served only slightly by regulatory legislation and that so much remains to be done, we who look forward to brighter, better days stand appalled when we wonder "what can we do without woman's help."

It is but a tardy acknowledgment of our debt to permit woman the opportunity to vote out abominations and abuses and to vote in those things which are wholesome and strong.

From Virginia

THE Woman Citizen is in receipt of a letter from a Winchester, Virginia, woman who says that she has just returned from Richmond where she attended the state convention of the Equal Suffrage League.

"I wish," says she, "that every Virginia woman could have been there and seen and heard those women. Women of wonderful charm and personality and with marked ability and logical minds. It was my first attendance at a woman's convention and I had previously seen them caricatured as short-haired, spectacled people with flying green veils, old women and old maids galore. Not so the Virginia Convention. Very different, in fact." Among those present were the authors Kate Langley Boshier and Ellen Glasgow.

Women In Politics

IF the Republican Legislatures adhere to the mandate of the national executive body of the Republican Party, the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be ratified by February 1st.

At the executive meeting held December 10 at Washington, a resolution was introduced by Senator Smoot of Utah, urging that special sessions be called to complete ratification. The text of the resolution is:

"The National Republican Committee recommends the Republican Legislatures to ratify the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment. It congratulates the eighteen Republican states included in the twenty-two which have already acted, and we suggest that special sessions in the other states be called by February 1 to complete the ratification."

The Republican Party gave important recognition to women in the formation of its Advisory Council. Four women were appointed on this committee. They include: Mrs. John Glover South of Kentucky, head of the woman's division of the National Republican Party; Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, who is chairman of the executive committee of the woman's division of the National Republican Party, and chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Mary Gibson of California.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay held the proxy of National Committeeman Sweet of New York at the meeting of the national executive committee at Washington, and voted on all questions which came before the committee.

THE women of Missouri in all probability will be delegates to the National Republican and Democratic Conventions. The state Republican and Democratic chairmen, and the local chairmen of both parties in St. Louis, have come out unreservedly in favor of women being chosen as delegates to the national meetings.

According to press reports, there will be a strong representation of women in the state conventions of the two major parties.

At the last convention of the Missouri suffragists, when the League of Women Voters was organized, one of the many resolutions adopted by the convention asked for recognition in all matters relating to the nomination of president and vice-president. The action of the two parties in acceding to this request is in accord with the state wide demand of the women.

CHARGING that politicians turn to the "party of moral reform" only when they are seeking moral support, William H. Anderson of the Anti Saloon League says that they are making their last desperate stand to so shape things that the moral element, including the women voters, most of whom stand for better things, will have no opportunity to do anything except vote a ticket which has been made up in utter disregard of their wishes.

"The attempt of the machine Republican leaders in this state to crush the political influence of Miss Mary Garret Hay, and thereby intimidate the women among whom she is a leader, because Miss Hay has served notice that she will not support, even if he is nominated, a wet United States Senator who continued to oppose the women even after his state had given them suffrage, is part of this general movement to shear the moral element of any real influence in the affairs of the party they are expected to support. The state organization makes the absurd demand that the women and the prohibition forces generally be regular in support of a wet, although the dries are in the large majority in the party in this state."

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For Good Citizenship in Arkansas

THE Arkansas League of Women Voters was organized on December 3 at Little Rock, when the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee met at the Hotel Marion and formed themselves into the new association. Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, who led the suffragists through their successful campaigns, was chosen to head the new organization. She will have as her staff: Mrs. Stella Brizzolara, Fort Smith, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Charles T. Drennan, Hot Springs, second vice-chairman; Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Warren, third vice-chairman; Mrs. G. E. McKinney, Dermott, recording secretary; Mrs. R. W. Walker, Little Rock, treasurer. The following chairmen of committees were elected at the American Citizenship meeting of the executive board: Miss Josephine Miller, Little Rock; Protection of Women in Industry, Miss Mary H. McCabe, Little Rock; Child Welfare, Mrs. C. W. Garrison, Little Rock; Improvement of Election Laws and Methods, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Warren; Social Hygiene, Mrs. Jennie Erickson, Little Rock; Uniformity Laws Concerning Civil Status of Women, Mrs. Minnie Rutherford Fuller, Magazine; Food Supply and Demand, Miss Connie Bonslagle, Fayetteville.

A fund of \$10,000 will be raised through county pledges to carry on the state work during the year. The work will follow very closely the program of the National League of Women Voters.

The convention adopted resolutions deploring the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty and League of Nations and urging its ratification; favoring an educational department in the national government provided by the Smith-Towner bill; favoring a scientific survey of state to ascertain causes of large death rate; favoring an exhaustive inquiry into

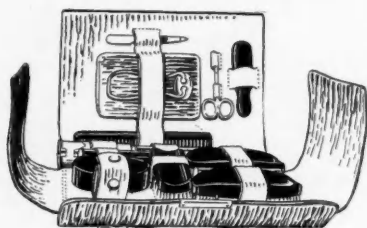
state's food supply and demand, to reduce cost of living; favoring the budget systems as the best remedy for extravagance in city, county, state and national government; favoring election of women on school boards and boards of public institutions; favoring a red light abatement and injunction law which shall apply to vehicles as well as houses, as the best remedy for the spread of the social evil, and raising the age of consent to 18 years; favoring an equal guardianship law; urging strict enforcement of minimum wage and maximum hour law for women, and favoring an amendment to cover cotton factories; urging strict enforcement of the child labor law; endorsing thrift campaigns; urging men and women to conduct citizenship schools all over the state; and favoring the campaign for a \$300,000 hospital for sick and crippled children and asking the assistance of the members.

MRS. CHARLES H. BROOKS of Wichita, national chairman of the League of Women Voters, was present at the gathering, and a guest of honor at the luncheon that featured the convention.

Governor Brough in his address to the suffragists stated that one of the wisest measures he had ever championed was the one conferring the power of suffrage on Arkansas women. The governor stressed the need of better salaries for school teachers, and said he hoped to see the day when the limit of taxation for educational purposes would be lifted, and each community allowed to vote its maximum.

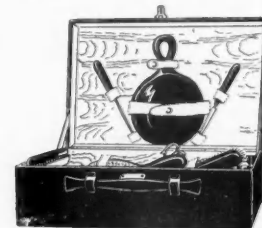
Congressman T. H. Caraway in his address said that there were no problems peculiar to women, but that all problems should be met by men and women together. He stated that women must

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Medicine Cases—black and colored leathers	\$1.95 to \$10.95
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Flasks—covered in calf skin and long grained seal	75c to \$9.50
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come out of the society column, and into the political field, and meet men on a common plane—voter to voter.

Senator W. Y. Kirby also addressed the convention on national problems.

The University of Arkansas, through its general extension department, will co-operate with the Arkansas League of Women Voters in carrying out a comprehensive program of schools in citizenship. Dr. H. M. Harding, director of the department, offered the co-operation of the University to the fullest. Professor D. Y. Thomas, who has charge of history and political economy at the University will publish a book on citizenship giving special attention to Arkansas, which will be used as a text book in the schools. Dr. Harding has also promised to have a course in citizenship at the summer school of the University this coming year.

Latin American Women

(Continued from page 601)

Americas were infrequent on account of the war, Dr. Moreau went over Andean passes during the South-American winter and took ship up the Western coast to California. That is, she crossed the continent twice, and traversed a large section of the western hemisphere in order to confer with her colleagues on public morality. Dr. Moreau's own contribution was an address on the White Slave Traffic. She also is a writer—a contributor of sociological articles to the review, the *New Humanity*, and a tireless worker for public health measures to mitigate the suffering of the sick poor.

Nicaragua is the last country to speak up for woman suffrage, according to a report from Signora Josepha T. de Agueri, editor of the *Revista Feminina Illustrada*, a woman's educational and literary review. The movement in Nicaragua comes from the working women, who have formed a woman's club with woman suffrage as its object.

From Porto Rico one of the leading feminists, editor of the *Heraldo de la Mujer*, now suspended because of the printing trades difficulties, reports that, except for Venezuela and one or two of the smaller countries of the west coast, the women of South America are "surprisingly progressive" and are eager for the vote.

Husbands and Politics

AN interesting political situation has arisen in Ohio. Mrs. George Hoadly of Cincinnati has accepted an appointment as member of the Republican State Advisory Committee. In the face of the fact that her husband is a Democrat, Mrs. Hoadly's appointment has aroused keen interest. In choosing her political party, Mrs. Hoadly followed in the footsteps of her father rather than her husband.

"A wife can be a Republican, and her husband a Democrat, and they can get along very well," says the new member of the Advisory Board. "There is no reason why any two persons should 'fuss' about politics. All of us can tolerate honest differences of opinion, and lose no respect for persons on that account."

In Turkey, Too

A TURKISH woman received ten votes in the recent legislative elections held at Ilgham recently. That even ten Turkish men should consider a woman for the highest legislative body has aroused great interest throughout the Ottoman Empire.

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Virginia

THE Equal Suffrage League of Virginia met in its eighth convention on November 20-21, at the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond. The convention took a firm stand for the ratification of the Federal Amendment, one of its important resolutions reading in part as follows: "The Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, representing as favorable a large majority of those women of Virginia, who have expressed their will concerning the enfranchisement of woman, does hereby earnestly and solemnly urge the Legislature of Virginia at its approaching session in January, 1920, to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, thereby placing Virginia in the ranks of those commonwealths which honor womanhood and uphold the principles of genuine self-government."

The League reaffirmed its non-partisan policy and expressed hope for a harmonious settlement of all pending national matters. It was quite fitting that Virginia suffragists should rejoice to an unusual degree over the successful campaign of Lady Nancy Astor, a former daughter of Virginia. In formal resolution the convention expressed its pleasure over her election.

Hopeful of the speedy ratification of the Federal Amendment, the delegates resolved that they "are and will be mindful of the attitude of their representatives towards those broad questions of human liberty which affect the well being of all the people of this commonwealth."

THE convention was called to order on Thursday by the president, Mrs. B. B. Valentine. The invocation was offered by Rev. George Wesley Jones of Monument Methodist Church, Richmond. Mrs. Kate Langley Boshier, acting president of the Richmond League, which was hostess to the convention, delivered the address of welcome, Mrs. John H. Lewis of Lynchburg, first vice-president of the State League, responding. Mrs. Boshier called attention to the passing of all forms of autocracy, and stressed the fact that the war for democracy will not have been truly victorious until male autocracy has also passed. Mrs. Lewis, in her response, sketched briefly the past efforts of the Virginia League, and struck the key-note, not alone of the convention, but of the work which the Virginia suffragists now face: "Carry on," said Mrs. Lewis in conclusion, "I enjoin you to have good memories, and I urge you to carry on."

In the absence of the recording secretary, Miss Roberta Wellford of the University of Virginia, serving with the Y. M. C. A. in France, Mrs. Lewis C. Mathews, first vice-president of the Equal Suffrage League of Norfolk, was appointed at the pre-convention meeting of the State Executive Council, to

Organization News

serve as recording secretary for the convention. The reports of the executive and press secretary, Mrs. Edith Clark Cowles, and of the Headquarters' secretary, Miss Ida M. Thompson, followed Mrs. Lewis's address. Appearances of the following committees concluded the opening session: Elections Committee, Miss Nora Houston of Richmond, chairman; Mrs. C. P. Lee, Richmond; Mrs. Silas Mason Newton, Richmond; Mrs. Martin Wise-carver, Winchester; Mrs. Frederick Tice, Roanoke. Resolutions Committee: Mrs. J. H. Whitner of Roanoke County, chairman; Mrs. C. E. Townsend, Princess Anne; Mrs. John H. Lewis, Lynchburg; Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Richmond; Mrs. S. T. Clover, Richmond; Mrs. Charles Mosby, Bedford; Mrs. H. D. Hodgson, Norfolk. Serving on credentials committee with the chairman, Mrs. Frank L. Jobson of Richmond, and the vice-chairman, Miss Ida M. Thompson of Richmond, were Mrs. J. B. McRae, Mrs. William Gemmell, and Mrs. Carter Wormeley, all of Richmond.

THE feature of the afternoon session was the Symposium of eleven four minute speakers, responding to the challenge: "Woman Suffrage by 1920—What Is the Matter with Virginia?" Mrs. E. C. Minor of Richmond led off with a plea to grandmother the State. Mrs. Thomas M. Meade of Danville urged the participation of mothers in governmental affairs. Mrs. John M. Miles of Roanoke City, secretary of the Woman's Chamber of Commerce of Roanoke, cited reasons for the business woman's need of the vote. Miss Bessie P. Taylor of Onancock, member of the State Education Commission, spoke of the need of women teachers for the ballot. Mrs. E. E. Osgood of Brook Hill, educational secretary for the Episcopal Church in Virginia, expressed in no uncertain tones the need of church women for the vote. Mrs. B. B. Munford of Richmond, president of the Co-operative Association, answered the question: "Well then, what is the matter with Virginia?" by the statement: "This old state is slow, and she is stupid." Miss Lucy Randolph Mason of Richmond pictured the Ideal Commonwealth when men and women shall work together for the common good. Mrs. J. H. Whitner of Roanoke County predicted that Virginia would not forget her heritage of leadership by failing to participate in 1920 in the enfranchisement of her own women. Miss Katherine Heath Hawes, chairman of the South Atlantic Field, Y. W. C. A., sent a telegram to the convention in place of her address, as did Mrs. Robert T. Barton of Winchester.

Virginia

Senator E. Lee Trinkle of Wytheville, a pioneer supporter of equal suffrage in Virginia, appeared at the Thursday afternoon session. He enthusiastically expressed the belief that the Virginia Legislature will act favorably in 1920.

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN of New York, a vice-president of the National Suffrage Association, was the principal speaker at the Mass Meeting of the convention held on Thursday evening at the Jefferson Auditorium. Mrs. Brown's brilliant address and charming personality won many new converts. She was introduced by Miss Ellen Glasgow, the novelist, in a short and forceful speech, Miss Glasgow herself being one of the pioneers of the cause in Virginia. The Mass Meeting opened with the reading by Mrs. Valentine of a letter of greeting from Col. Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, just returned from war work in the Balkans. Colonel Anderson's name has appeared on the advisory board of the antis, and they are still using it because they say that "technically" they have not been directed to remove it. Miss Adele Clark of Richmond closed the Mass Meeting with a strong three-minute plea to Virginians: "The war could have been won," said Miss Clark, in conclusion, "if no man in Virginia had co-operated with the government and taken part in the winning of it. The war could have been won, if no woman in Virginia had lifted her hand in one piece of war work. But, how should we have felt, had this been the case? And how shall we feel if our own Virginia men take no part in the enfranchisement of their own women?"

AT the session Friday morning, the Special Session of 1919 was reported by Miss Adele Clark, who was vice-chairman of the Ratification Committee at that time. Mrs. John H. Lewis, Mrs. Faith W. Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Pidgeon, Mrs. Frank L. Jobson and Miss Nora Houston made brief reports of organization work accomplished by them in the summer. Dr. Kate Waller Barrett of Alexandria, regent for Virginia of the D. A. R.'s, president of the National Florence Crittenden Mission, was delayed in reaching the convention in time to speak on Thursday afternoon, and delivered her address at the Friday morning session. Dr. Barrett, who had just returned from the Women's Peace Conference at Zurich, where she went as representative from the United States, brought out most forcefully the fact that her pre-war friends among the European women of the middle empires, expressed pity for her that she was still unenfranchised, while

they were politically free. She urged Virginia men to see to it that their women were not so humiliated when they went away from home. Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, State Chairman of Political Study and Research, outlined a comprehensive course in citizenship for the members to take up.

The officers elected include: President, Mrs. B. B. Valentine; vice-presidents, Mrs. John H. Lewis, Lynchburg; Mrs. J. H. Whitner, Roanoke County; Mrs. C. E. Townsend, Princess Anne; Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher, Richmond; Mrs. Robert T. Barton, Winchester; Mrs. Faith Morgan, Hampton; recording secretary, Miss Lucinda Lee Terry, Roanoke; treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Kidd, Richmond; auditor, Mrs. S. M. Block, Richmond.

THE post-convention meeting of the newly elected State Executive Council made the following appointments: Executive and Press Secretary, Mrs. Edith Clark Cowles; Headquarters Secretary, Miss Ida M. Thompson; chairman, State Organization Committee, Mrs. John H. Lewis; chairman, Legislative Committee, Miss Adele Clark; chairman, Enrollment Committee, Mrs. Frank L. Jobson; chairman, Political Study and Research, Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke.

A special word of appreciation is due the chairman of the special committees, Mrs. T. T. Dabney, Mrs. John G. Munce, Mrs. Walter S. McNeill, Miss Julia Moore and Mrs. James W. Durham of the Richmond League, each one of whom was in a large measure responsible for the success of the Convention. Ushers and pages for the morning and afternoon sessions were younger members of the Richmond League, serving under Miss Julia Moore. For the Mass Meeting, their number was augmented by members of the Equal Suffrage League of Westhampton College. They were distinguished by the wearing of large yellow chrysanthemums.

A NUMBER of social affairs marked the convention. A brilliant reception was tendered Mrs. Raymond Brown, the speakers of the program, the delegates, and all those who had a part in making the convention a success, at the home of Mrs. Archer G. Jones, a member of the Richmond League. Mrs. Valentine was hostess at a luncheon in honor of the visiting delegates, and Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher was a luncheon hostess in honor of the state vice-presidents.

Mrs. Brown was also an honor guest at a luncheon given by Miss Ellen Glasgow, and a dinner courtesy given by Mrs. W. S. McNeill. The privileges of the Woman's Club of Richmond were extended to all visiting delegates.

EDITH CLARK COWLES.

Organization News

Chicago

AT the recent convention of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was, for the seventh term, unanimously elected president of the organization. Under her splendid leadership the women of Illinois secured presidential and municipal suffrage in 1913, and this year they insisted upon her again marshalling their forces in the final drive for complete citizenship.

Mrs. Albert H. Schweizer, president of the Chicago Political Equality League, Mrs. Jacob Baur, president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, Dr. Lucy Waite of Park Ridge, and Mrs. Frank Funk of Bloomington, four experienced and able suffrage workers, were added to the Board of Directors.

A large attendance at each session of the convention bore evidence of renewed determination to finish the long fight for political freedom. The delegates enthusiastically adopted plans for an intensive campaign that means either through the Federal Suffrage Amendment or the new state constitution, the securing of full suffrage in 1920.

As the first state to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, Illinois is urging the governors and legislators of other states to hurry up with their ratification, pointing out that by lagging they are retarding the political progress of their own, as well as other states, and that this delay will act as a boomerang upon their political future.

The Attorney General has recently rendered the opinion that, while owing to constitutional restrictions women cannot vote for delegates to the National Convention, they may sit as delegates of that body. Beyond doubt, the women of both big political parties will be represented in the convention.

Connecticut

THE fact that Connecticut's eighty-year-old Governor stands obdurately against calling a special session of the Legislature of that state continues to bring out from the press strong editorials setting forth the right of Connecticut women to the franchise, and deploping the fact that Connecticut "has too often and too truly been described as 'darkest Connecticut.'" The Bridgeport Times says: "It is full time that the reactionary and backward politicians of the Republican party, and their reactionary and backward chief executive should be brought to understand that this is a world of progress, and that Connecticut is getting very, very tired of being deprived of that social machinery, modern and economically necessary, which other states enjoy in completeness."

KEEPING UP WITH SUFFRAGE

This table has changed since you saw it last!

Where Women Vote

ABROAD

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Africa	1919
Australia	1902
Austria	1918
*Belgium	1919
British East Africa	1919
Canada	1918
Czecho-Slovakia	1918
Denmark	1915
England	1918
Finland	1906
Germany	1918
Holland	1919
Hungary	1918
Iceland	1913
Ireland	1918
Isle of Man	1881
Luxembourg	1919
New Zealand	1893
Norway	1907
Poland	1918
Rhodesia	1919
Roumania	1919
Russia	1917
Scotland	1918
Servia	1919
Sweden	1919
Uruguay	1919
Wales	1918

(Twenty-eight countries in all.)

* Electoral Reform Bill has passed granted suffrage to widows who have not re-married and mothers of soldiers killed in battle, or civilians shot by Germans.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
New York	1917
Oklahoma	1918
Michigan	1918
South Dakota	1918
(15 states.)	
Alaska	1913

Women Were Granted Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

in	in
Illinois	1913
North Dakota	1917
Nebraska	1917
Vermont	1917
Municipal	1917
**Presidential	1919
Tennessee	1919
(5 states.)	

** Governor vetoed presidential bill. His veto under challenge.

Presidential Suffrage

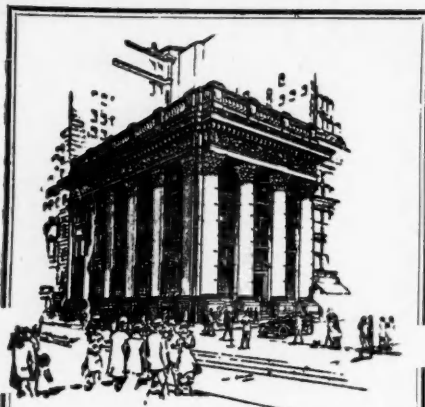
in	in
Rhode Island	1917
Indiana	1919
Iowa	1919
Maine	1919
Minnesota	1919
Missouri	1919
Wisconsin	1919
Ohio	1919
(8 states.)	

Primary Suffrage

in	in
Arkansas	1917
Texas	1918

Women Voters of the World!

There are approximately one hundred million women voters in the world today. Seventeen million of them in 29 states have the right to vote for the next president of the United States. This includes Texas and Arkansas, where women have the primary suffrage.



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Organization News Ohio's Pilgrimage

A PICTURESQUE feature of suffrage history took place in Ohio on August 23, when men and women journeyed to the little town of Newbury to do homage to the pioneer suffrage association which was organized in that town in 1874. Newbury was a pioneer in several movements—suffrage, free speech, dress reform, and revised theological beliefs.

Speaking of this early history the *Ohio Bulletin* says:

"Northeastern Ohio was originally owned by Connecticut. Many of the early settlers, particularly in the Lake region, came from Connecticut and Massachusetts. There were several motives for the eastern people seeking new homes and among these was a love of liberty. The Puritans of course were dissenters and they in turn had their dissenters. Dotted here and there in this new western country were groups of radicals, emigrating to avoid restraint. Most every county as later constituted, had one or more such groups. Newbury was the township in Geauga county where people thought for themselves and acted accordingly.

"The story of the organization of the Universalist Church in Newbury in 1822 is an interesting one and is linked with equal suffrage because many of its members were among the early suffragists. Elizabeth Fisher was the first suffragist in that township and she was a real suffragist. She with Mary Hodges, Ruth Munn and five or six other women presented themselves at the polls offering to vote and were refused. Elizabeth Fisher went further than offering to vote. She refused to pay taxes because she believed that 'taxation without representation was tyranny' and a piece of her property was sold to satisfy the tax collector. Probably no man or woman in Geauga County today would part with any property because of any belief. Geauga is now a conservative county. It votes right but is not active in suffrage circles."

These pioneer suffrage women of Newbury planted an oak in 1876 at South Newbury, which they expected to stand as a lasting memorial of their cause. Sealed documents were placed at its root, but unfortunately the tree died. In its place an acorn was planted. From this acorn has grown a goodly-sized tree, and it was under the branches of this

tree that services in honor of the pioneer were held. The woman suffrage party of Cleveland, and the Newbury memorial association, which was organized in Cleveland on January 6 this year, and which has for its object the preservation of the history of Newbury, were in charge of the services. The program included an address by Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Suffrage Association, who later introduced Mrs. Frances M. Casement, the Honorary President of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, who re-organized that association in 1885. Mrs. Allshouse, the secretary of the Memorial Association, read a history of the early suffrage movement in Newbury; Mr. Peter Burnett read from the original manuscript, now yellowed with age, a poem written by Miss Anna Green at the time the tree was planted. A wreath of evergreen and golden-glow was placed on the trunk of the tree by Dr. Julia Green, president of the Memorial Association.

FOLLOWING the ceremony beneath the tree, the graves of the suffrage pioneers were visited, and the grandsons of these same pioneers placed wreaths of flowers on their graves.

On Sunday morning the memorial services were held at Newbury Center where the Reverend R. D. Cramer of the Universalist Church of Cleveland preached the sermon. In the afternoon the program was devoted entirely to suffrage. Mr. William Utley, a grandson of Polly Squires Utley, the first Universalist in Newbury, presided. Mrs. Upton, Honorable Henry I. Emerson, and Judge Willis Metcalfe were the speakers. The interior of the church where the Sunday meeting was held was decorated with the pictures of the early pioneers. Two new ones had been added to the group; that of James A. Garfield, presented by his son, and one of Susan B. Anthony, presented by Mrs. Anna Anthony Bacon. Speaking of this unique pilgrimage, the *Ohio Bulletin* says:

"It was very inspiring to the suffragists of today, whose task is nearly finished to stand under the oak tree and recall the faith and the hope of the women who planted it, or to be in the beautiful cemetery as the sun was lowering and remember that those who lay there were among the most fearless citizens of that neighborhood since, in their day they were reviled for standing for a principle. Then it was a disgrace to be a suffragist, today it is a disgrace not to be."

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Indiana

THE women of Indiana are eligible to be chosen as delegates to the national conventions. This important announcement was made recently by W. W. Spencer of Indiana, who assisted in compiling the Indiana laws under the direction of the state board of election commissioners. According to Mr. Spencer, if party organizers desire to make rules favorable to the participation of women in the national conventions they have full right to do so. The women of Indiana are sure that the political parties will take advantage of this, and that women will be named as delegates to the national conventions.

Mrs. John Edward Moore, president of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, says in support of the citizenship schools held in Indiana: "I think the citizenship schools are splendid. I think it is not only a debt but a privilege for the schools of Indiana to assist in this work in every way, and I trust every club woman will give the movement her best support."

The proximity of Chicago to Indiana has aroused unusual attention among the Indiana suffragists desirous of attending the National Suffrage Convention as delegates. Membership campaigns have been inaugurated in many cities, particularly in the northern part of the state, to increase membership entitling the association to a larger delegation to the convention.

Florida

A FULL board of women election officials conducted the special election held at Ormond Beach, Florida, on November 8. Mrs. Mary C. Thornton acted as clerk and Mrs. Maude L. Rigby, Miss Judith Seabloom and Miss Eva S. Malm were the three inspectors.

This is another evidence of the popularity of woman suffrage in Florida where the charter cities that have granted the right of franchise to women have increased so rapidly in number as to dot the state with the white suffrage dots.

Researches

MISS ETHEL CLELAND, Branch Librarian of the Indianapolis Library, has been appointed Indiana's member of the National Research Committee of the League of Women Voters. For several years Miss Cleland was librarian of the Indiana Legislative Reference Bureau, and is thoroughly qualified for the duties of the new appointment.

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Miss Myrta L. Jones, of Cleveland, has accepted appointment as the Ohio member of the Committee on Research of the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd, Chairman of the Research Bureau of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, is chairman of the Committee on Research of the National League of Women Voters.

Elected President

MRS. SARA M. ALGEO was unanimously elected chairman of the Providence League of Women Voters. This is a branch of the Rhode Island League of Women Voters, with a charter membership of 2,000.

Mrs. McComas

MRS. ALICE MOORE MCCOMAS, formerly of 440 Riverside Drive, died at the Los Angeles Hospital Friday of complications following an attack of acute indigestion. She was a pioneer suffragist in California and had been president of the Los Angeles Equal Suffrage Association. During the various suffrage campaigns she had contributed articles to over seventy newspapers and magazines, and she was well known throughout the west as an educator and lecturer. She was accredited with being the first woman to conduct a department for women in a daily paper in California, and the first woman to address a state Republican ratification meeting. She was one of the earliest organizers of the Free Kindergarten Association and of clubs for working women, and was prominent in many movements for civic welfare. For several years she had lived in New York with her daughter Carroll, an actress, but when the latter went abroad as an entertainer with the A. E. F., Mrs. McComas returned to California where she resumed active management of her ranch in Sandimas.

When she was taken sick early this summer, her daughter who had just returned from overseas, joined her, and a few weeks ago when recovery began to seem uncertain, her eldest daughter, Mrs. Alice Gray of Brooklyn was sent for.

Mrs. McComas was the wife of Judge Charles C. McComas (deceased) of California, and the daughter of General Jesse H. Moore. She was Associate Editor of *The Household Journal* of California and author of several books, among them "The Women of the Canal Zone" and "Under the Peppers." She had contributed travel sketches to many magazines and was a member of the California Club of New York and the Woman's Press Asso'n.

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THE majority and minority reports of the War Cabinet Committee is a volume of about 351 pages fine print and is practically an equal pay document. Far the greater part of the study is devoted to women's wages and their relation to those of men and practically, all the 14 recommendations of the majority report bear upon this subject. The general attitude of the majority on the subject of equal pay is stated as follows: "We are unable to recommend at this juncture of the national life a change bringing such doubtful advantages to men and fraught with such serious injury to women as we believe would result from the adoption of the formula of 'equal time rates.' We are of opinion that women will be able to improve their position and that men will be adequately protected by the reasonable application of the alternative principle embodied in the

stricter interpretation of the formula 'equal pay for equal work.' This principle of pay in proportion to efficient output is generally adopted so far as piece rates are concerned, the cases of different piece rates for men and women doing the same job being exceptional. Its extension to time rates is logical. If it be fair that a person who completes forty articles a week should only get two-thirds of the earnings of a person who completes sixty articles, it cannot be unfair that the person who produces forty units of output (however the unit is measured) should receive two-thirds of the earnings of the person producing sixty units."

MRS. SYDNEY WEBB'S conclusions, in her minority report, cover equal work opportunity for women—the "removal of all sex exclusions—the opening of all posts and vocations to all individuals who are qualified regardless of sex," and the abolition of the "ambiguous and easily evaded formula equal pay for equal work," in favor of a national minimum in which there is to be no sex inequality and which is to be based on the "price of full subsistence." In view of the often repeated argument against equal pay that a man's wage is a family wage, Mrs. Webb, after pointing out that few male industrial worker's wages do actually furnish full and adequate support to his family, urges that a Royal Commission be appointed to study state grants supplementary to wages, such as maternity allowances.

THE conclusions of "Income and Infant Mortality," by Julia C. Lathrop, of the Federal Children's Bureau, are summed up in the last paragraph: "The fathers of 88 per cent of the babies included in the bureau's studies earned less than \$1,250 a year; 27 per cent earned less than \$550. As the income doubled, the mortality rate was more than halved. Which is the more safe and sane conclusion? That 88 per cent of all these fathers were incorrigibly indolent or below normal mentality, or that sound public economy demands an irreducible minimum living standard to be sustained by a minimum wage and such other expedients as may be developed in a determined effort to give every child a fair chance?"

TWO after-the-war studies of British women are Irene Osgood Andrews's and Margaret A. Hobbs's "Economic Effects of the War upon Women" (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) and the Report of the War Cabinet Committee on Women in Industry. The former traces the rising tide of women's employment through a preliminary increase of 150,000 as early as August, 1915, to 1,059,000 in July, 1917, or seven times these first months' increase.¹

The chapters in relation of women workers to trades unions and on wages are particularly interesting. On the latter question the conclusion is reached that women doing men's work "received high pay according to their previous wage scale but investigators believe that the men's level has not even approximately been reached."

On the result of a policy of unequal pay for equal work the *Labor Gazette* is quoted to the effect that "the extensive substitution of women and young persons for men has tended to lower wages per head of those employed."

In their conclusions the authors notice some evidence of overfatigue, particularly in the earlier years, when factory regulations were more or less disregarded, some ill effects on home life, but to offset this, an astonishing development of personality in the woman war worker, which they believe may prove to be "one of the most important changes wrought by the conflict."

They quote *The New Statesman* to the effect that these women "appear more alert, more critical of the conditions under which they

¹ The number had risen to about 1,500,000 by the end of the war.

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Home-Made Guide to Civics

WOMEN of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia have recently issued a little study outline which is worthy of emulation. It is called *Facts of Government Every Virginia Woman Should Know*. Its excuse for being is that "the Virginia woman will soon be a voting citizen. Realizing this fact, she should equip herself for intelligent citizenship." The pamphlet—really only a folder—is one of those home-made guides to civics. This is the best type, since it confines itself to the particular questions which are of concern to those using it. With admirable restraint, the Political Study and Research Committee compiling the leaflet has used only two books and two documents for reference. These four are essential, but they are adequate.

The documents are: The Constitutions of the United States and of Virginia. The books are: McBain's *How We Are Governed in Virginia*, and Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd's *The Woman Citizen*. Fifty questions are suggested for discussion, the exact reference in each case being noted in order to enable the busy woman, studying this home-grown political science, to find her way about without too much loss of time. To several questions of current interest women are expected to find an answer themselves. These are questions of politics in the making, and call attention of the women stu-

dents to the names and records of their representatives in state and nation. This introduces the individual and personal note, sets women to thinking about their own political sectors and questioning how well they are being manned. There is nothing about this little pamphlet which might not be copied by any state or local suffrage chapter. It is brief, yet comprehensive, and inexpensive enough to be practical. The idea of using a few books of reference, and of mastering these is a good one, too.

Other state civics are:

CALIFORNIA: Citizenship for Women—University of California Extension Leaflets. The Voter's Hand Book—1911, by Fay Coughlin, Victoria Hotel, San Francisco, California.

CONNECTICUT: The Actual Government of Connecticut, by Nancy M. Schoonmaker. Correspondence Course in Citizenship for Women—1918.

DELAWARE: County Administration in Delaware, by C. E. Maxey (Macmillan & Co.), issued by Municipal Research Bureau.

ILLINOIS: Voter's Hand Book—1914, by Mrs. L. Belle Goodman, Champaign, Ill.

INDIANA: An Aid to the Citizen of Indiana, Martha Block, Woman's Franchise League of Indiana.

KANSAS: Kansas Voter's Manual, by Mary E. Dobbs, Wichita, Kansas.

MICHIGAN: Hand Book for Women Voters of Michigan—1919, State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

What Michigan Women Should Know About Voting, by Judson Grenell.

MINNESOTA: Short Course in Citizenship for Women Voters. University of Minnesota—General Extension Division.

MISSOURI: An Aid to the Woman Voter in Missouri—1918, by Mary E. Bulkley.

NEBRASKA: Hand Book for Nebraska Citizens, by Grace M. Wheeler, Lincoln, Neb.

NEW YORK STATE: Your Vote and How to Use It, by Mrs. Raymond Brown.

NORTH CAROLINA: University of North Carolina—Extension Leaflets Citizenship for Women.

OHIO: City Management in Dayton, Ohio, by C. E. Rightor (Macmillan & Co.).

VIRGINIA: How We Are Governed in Virginia. McBain.

WISCONSIN: At the annual convention of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association in November, 1919, it was decided that "a book-

let containing the salient facts of national, state, county, city and town government" shall be prepared—modelled on that published by the Women's Franchise League of Indiana—"An Aid to the Citizen in Indiana." It was also decided that bibliographies on civics, American history and economics shall be available at headquarters, and a working library kept there.

In addition, the History of Woman Suffrage, in four volumes, by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Ida Husted Harper should be in your public library.

Man Regnant

JACKSON, Mississippi. Walter Dent, Assistant Attorney General of Mississippi, today knocked Governor Theodore Bilbo down in a fist fight in the office of the secretary of state, Joseph Powers, who, with other officers, separated the men.—Roanoke Times.

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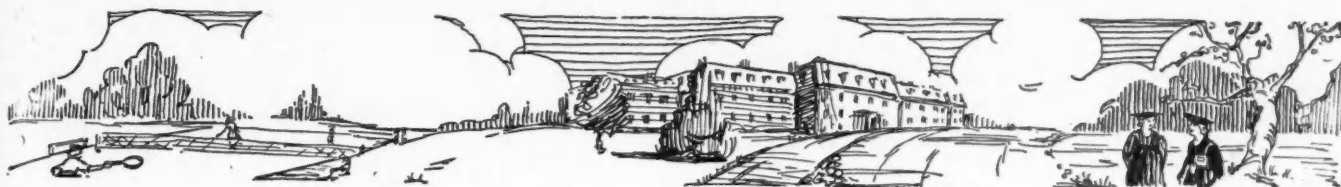
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Citizenship Schools

Minnesota

IN many states, the man who has voted just because he is a male and twenty-one, is beginning to rub his eyes and wonder whether voting doesn't need some preliminary instruction after all. Women of at least four states—only two of which have woman suffrage—and only one of these full suffrage—have invited their state universities to help them become intelligent citizens and at least three state universities have made it their business to issue courses of study giving an intensive study of civics to all women who apply. The fourth state heard from at the national headquarters of the League of Women Voters, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, is Minnesota.

The universities of California and North Carolina have issued regular study outlines on citizenship for women as a part of the University Extension programs of the state. New Hampshire, which has not yet issued such an extension leaflet, cooperated with the women's own program last summer, when the New Hampshire State College at Durham was host to the women's own summer school of citizenship. Next summer Dartmouth will welcome this same unique summer school.

Minnesota's University has gone further in cooperation than has any other. It has just held a short course in citizenship for women voters, conducted jointly by the University's general extension division and the Minnesota League of Women Voters. The sessions were held in two places, those during the day in one of the buildings on the main university campus, and those in the evening in the assembly room of the Minneapolis City Hall, showing that both University and city were at one with the women in their effort to become intelligent citizens.

ONE of the women present at the short course has just reported that on account of limitation of space, registration for the day lectures was limited to 300 and to 600 for the evening lectures. But the popular demand for admission was so great that admission to the latter had to be stretched to 800. The attendance from start to finish remained consistently large. The field of subjects covered every branch of state and national government, political ethics, social problems pending, parliamentary and public speaking.

THE verdict of the university professors on the classes was interesting. They claimed that they had never carried on more satisfactory extension work and that the evident grade of intelligence as evinced by the questions and interest of the women was unusually high. The women took continuous and copious notes, and bibliographies were exhausted long before the close of the course. Bookmen in town report great stimulation in the sale of books dealing with the subjects of government, state and national. Newspapers of the state and of the Twin Cities showed great interest in the course and in the attitude of the women.

The League of Women Voters is asked continually for speakers and expects to put similar courses, not so intensive, perhaps, in every congressional district of the state, and on the whole feels that it is to be congratulated for the success of this first experiment in Schools for Citizenship.

Editorials were written commenting on the seriousness with which women were approaching the privilege of voting and comparing this with the apathy of the average male voter.

Schools for men were advocated by papers of the Twin Cities, the Minneapolis *Tribune* asking editorially, "Why not for men, too?"

"To make the most and best of their franchise privilege, men voters need expert information on these things just as women do," said the *Tribune*. "They may have a better general knowledge of the practical and political phases of public problems than their wives, daughters and sisters, but the average male voter is not on very sure ground as to many of the subjects discussed in this course."

Wisconsin

WISCONSIN is inaugurating a general plan of education for citizenship, which was presented by Mrs. Frank Thanner, and approved by the convention in October. The plan calls for a state chairman of citizenship, a state committee and local committees in the various counties. The method of work to be followed includes a paid organizer and lecturer, who shall be engaged to organize classes in citizenship, and to give courses of lectures to clubs, church societies, fraternal organizations or any other interested groups of women. Training classes shall be held for organizers and teachers in Milwaukee, and

possibly elsewhere as the work progresses. These teachers shall be qualified to hold similar schools in counties. The plan is to hold a network of citizenship schools throughout the state.

A comprehensive booklet dealing with the laws of Wisconsin and the nation shall be used. At headquarters a working library shall be maintained with bibliographies on civics, American history and economics. One branch of the citizenship work to be pushed will be the Americanization of alien women, which will be done in cooperation with other agencies carrying out the same work so as to avoid over-lapping.

At the last convention held by the Wisconsin suffragists, a budget of \$6,500 was agreed upon for the coming year's work. Contributions and pledges to the amount of \$3,000 were received at the convention.

At the meeting of the executive board the following committee chairmen were appointed: Citizenship, Mrs. C. M. Barr, Milwaukee; League of Women Voters, Mrs. Ben Hooper,

(Continued on page 622)

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Citizenship Schools

(Continued from page 621)

Oshkosh; Finance, Mrs. Harvey J. Frame, Waukesha; Headquarters, Mrs. C. B. Quarles, Milwaukee.

Mrs. Henry W. Youmans, president, has planned an aggressive year of practical work in preparation for the vote which the Wisconsin women will soon exercise.

50,000 Students

FIFTY thousand Cleveland women have signed up as desirous of entering Schools of Citizenship in January, when these will be opened throughout the city. In preparation for this event 100 women of Cleveland entered a college of training in citizenship held under the Woman Suffrage Party of that city. These women will be the teachers for the thousands of women who have enrolled in every ward in the city for preparation in citizenship.

Philadelphians Honored

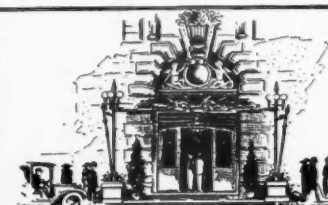


MRS. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
Leader in Suffrage War Relief Work

THE Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia has received unstinted praise from Secretary of War Baker and from O. F. McCormick, Department of Clubs, of the War Camp Community Service, for its work on behalf of entertaining the enlisted men.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam, vice-president of the eighth ward of the fourth district of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, a series of dances for enlisted men have been given throughout the past two years with wonderful success. More than 300,000 enlisted men have been entertained at these dances, which called out the statement from Mr. McCormick that "there is no organization in Philadelphia which has worked with the steadfastness and good judgment that your organization has done." Mrs. Gazzam originated the series of dances in the drawing-room of her own home. Later the dances were held at suffrage headquarters and at various large clubs and halls, as well as at the Rittenhouse and Aldine Hotels.

Mrs. Gazzam, who engineered this phase of war service work, has an enviable record of work done on behalf of the soldiers. She was vice-chairman of the welfare dances which made over \$20,000 for charity last winter; she was instrumental in obtaining the Naval band from Admiral Tappen at the Navy Yard for the suffrage dances, and through the courtesy



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of Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel and Colonel Duffy secured halls and ballrooms. Mrs. Gazzam was also chairman of the suffrage Christmas party of sailors and soldiers, chairman of the suffrage Red Cross membership drive, and of the suffrage booth at the Firemen's Bazaar. She was a member of the Overseas Committee of the emergency aid of Philadelphia and an active "boss" in the Liberty Loan drive and War Savings Stamps drive. She organized the war-time Prohibition Session in Philadelphia, securing a distinguished committee, which included Bishop Rhinelander, prominent bankers, business men and club women to carry out the work. In addition to all the suffrage and war work, Mrs. Gazzam was one of the original Women's Committee organized on behalf of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and served on the committee of fifty to raise an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 for the orchestra.

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Vol. IV New Style

DECEMBER 27, 1919

No. 23

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

Can Ratification be Reconsidered? Canned Willy or Ratification; Taking Advantage of the Hen; Wyoming's Priority as the First Suffrage State Disputed; The Right Woman; Holland Suffragists Jubilate; Ratification Schedule; The Citizen's Wheel—Equal Guardianship; Own Your Own Child; Flying High at 90; The Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Where Women Vote in the United States; Women Lawyers Just Like Lawyers; Laws Every Woman Should Know; The Southern View Point—Florida, South Carolina, Maryland, Louisiana; Chairman Hays Makes Suffrage Prediction; Library Commissions; The Book Stall; The Fashion, as Seen by a Man; Women on Juries; Vocational Education; Education for Citizenship; the "Cloven Hoof."

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

DECEMBER 27, 1919

NUMBER 23

The Right Woman

BOTH of the major political parties are making way for a very general recognition of women as delegates to their national conventions. In New York at least, both have even given hospitable consideration to the idea of a woman as one of the "Big Four," the four, that is, who serve as delegates at large for the state.

Neither party can afford to withhold this Big Four recognition from women. The party that extends the recognition is certain to prosper at the expense of the party that doesn't. One woman at least should be in the personnel of the delegates at large for each party from each state. That is the first essential.

The next essential is the choice of the woman.

Women have definite views as to the kind of women who can represent them in this capacity. During the long suffrage struggle, one of whose fruits is that women can be delegates to party conventions, the women of each state have come to know one another's qualifications and the soundness of view of any outstanding woman on matters fundamental to women's progress, and so to race progress. The mere selection of a woman for convention recognition is not enough. The woman selected must not, for instance, be a woman who let other women win the suffrage and its party perquisites for her, while she looked on, booing and ridiculing when not actively opposing. That sort of woman could not possibly have the right point of view.

Party leaders should weigh well the matter of choosing the woman. They can make no greater mistake than to name the wrong woman with the idea that the mere fact that she is a woman will serve to placate and "nurse along the women." A man would be by way of being far more acceptable to women and far more representative. If a woman it is to be, she must be the right woman.

Can Ratification Be Reconsidered?

CAN a state Legislature reconsider its vote on ratification? Judging by precedent, it can, but only if it changes a negative to an affirmative.

New Jersey and Ohio ratified the 14th Amendment, but withdrew their ratification previous to adoption.

"The Secretary of State," says H. V. Ames in his Proposed Amendments of the United States Constitution, "in canvassing votes on the 14th Amendment, being in doubt how such cases should be regarded, issued a certificate citing the facts and declaring the adoption of the Amendment, in case the ratification of the two states which had attempted to recall their consent was still to be considered valid (July 20, 1868). Congress immediately passed a concurrent resolution declaring the ratification of the Amendment valid and sufficient and on July 28, the Secretary of State issued a second proclamation declaring the Amendment to be part of the Constitution."

New York ratified and withdrew its ratification of the 15th Amendment, but as ratifications were enough and to spare on

this amendment, no issue was raised in regard to the act of this state, which is recorded both ways.

On the other hand, New Jersey first rejected the 13th Amendment; then considered and is counted among those which ratified. This is also true of the votes of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia on the 14th and Ohio on the 15th. In every case a change in favor is accepted; against, rejected.

The Dutch Jubilate

IN Holland the other day the Dutch Suffrage Society was buried—buried under a great mass of flowers, a jubilee offering that almost buried the leader of the Dutch suffragists, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, along with the society.

The Dutch women have the vote. The Society's work is done. Gone from the face of the earth is the old Vereeniging Voor Vrouwenkiesrecht. In its place rises the new Society of Dutch Women Citizens.

The celebration was held on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the society. Although it was the funeral of the Vereeniging, it was a very real jubilee day for its president and all the other Dutch suffragists. Many evidences of the esteem in which Dr. Jacobs is held were made manifest by a program whose testimony to her was at once so enthusiastic and so delicate as to bring tears to the eyes of the audience.

One of Holland's foremost painters, Isaac Israels, has been commissioned to paint her portrait, to be placed in a state museum.

One by one the votes-for-women societies of the world are turning into women voters societies.

One by one the countries of the world are giving the suffrage to women.

Is America to bring up the extreme rear?

Canned Willy or Ratification?

TWO measures suggested for relief of a world trouble bump each other on the first page of the news of December 15: "Let housewives buy corned beef," says E. A. Cudahy, Jr., president of the Cudahy Packing Company. "Never mind whether they like corned beef, or find it digestible or good for their children, let them buy it. What business have women to prefer the red and juicy rib roast, or the succulent lamb chops," say the interests, "Go get you to your boiled dinner."

But the National Farmers' Council, and the Board of Farm Organization, whose delegates met on December 15, in Washington, D. C., have another program to offer the country. It includes ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment so that all the women of the nation may have a voice right away in the legislation which shall regulate food. By this plan women, who are the buyers of food, will be able to help decide whether the packers are to hand them out a menu card or whether they can make their own.

The farmers are presenting the sort of a program which will

take out of the hands of special interests and middlemen the most vital element in life itself—food. Among the six planks of the farmers, these are two: "Passage of the Kenyon bill to regulate the packing industry"—"Ratification of the suffrage amendment."

The Pioneer Suffrage State

AMONG the valued readers of the WOMAN CITIZEN are the members of the Congress of the U. S. A. Frequently there comes to the editorial desk evidence of congressional interest, in the way of endorsement or challenge. Today it is challenge, and it comes from a Senator's office.

Wyoming, it may have been noticed, is invariably allowed the place of honor on the chronological roll call of suffrage states, its territorial Legislature having given women the suffrage in December, 1869.

Now for the challenge:

"Women were given the vote by the territorial Legislature of Utah January, 1870, and they voted at the regular election held in August, 1870, whereas women did not vote in Wyoming until September, 1870. At that time there were more than five times as many women voters in Utah as in Wyoming. Utah is really the pioneer suffrage state."

History is history. Utah women voted first. But the fact remains that Wyoming's Legislature acted first. Moreover, Utah's suffrage history is not so whole as Wyoming's, which also would seem to throw the balance to the latter state. Utah's women voted under territorial enactment from 1870 to 1887, but suffrage was then taken from them—not by Utah, by federal intervention—and they did not become repossessed of it until 1896.

Here are the details: The Legislature of Utah in 1870 granted full suffrage (but not full eligibility) to women. The Bill was signed by Governor S. A. Mann on February 12, 1870. From then to March, 1887, Utah women voted—17 years. The Edmunds-Tucker Bill was passed by the United States Congress in 1887. This disfranchised all the women of Utah, Gentile and Mormon. Full suffrage was reconferred on women when Utah's state constitution was adopted on November 5, 1895. President Cleveland signed the Utah constitution on January 4, 1896.

It was, undeniably neck-and-neck between Utah and Wyoming for first place on the list of the commonwealths that led in the greatest democratic reform of the age—or any age. But there is another count on which Utah without doubt has shot ahead of Wyoming. That is in the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Utah ratified on September 30. Wyoming is going to ratify but has not yet done so. Wyoming has had an infinite amount of advertising out of her priority of place but she must yield to Utah in the quicker kindling of that national spirit which informed the latter commonwealth with a realization that a state's responsibility on this great issue of justice does not end with the state's boundaries.

A Proclamation

"FIFTY years ago on the tenth day of December, the Honorable John A. Campbell, the first Governor of Wyoming, signed an Act granting the right of suffrage to the women of Wyoming Territory. Since that time other States have followed our example and last year the Congress of the United States by a joint Resolution submitted to Legislatures of the various States a Constitutional Amendment giving this same right to the women of the Nation.

"As the pioneer State in the Woman's Suffrage movement we should observe the anniversary of the enfranchisement of the women of Wyoming.

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, ROBERT D. CAREY, GOVERNOR of the State of Wyoming, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an Act of the Fifteenth State Legislature do hereby designate and set aside Wednesday the tenth day of December to be known as Wyoming Day, this day to be celebrated and observed by appropriate exercises commemorative of the history of the COMMONWEALTH of WYOMING and of the lives and work of its pioneers.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of Wyoming.

"Done in the city of Cheyenne, this 2nd day of December, 1919.

"By the Governor;

"W. E. CHAPLIN,

"Secretary of State."

"ROBERT D. CAREY,

"Governor.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Walker

IT is the sorrowful duty of the *Woman Citizen* to record the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Walker on Friday of last week, in New Jersey.

As manager of the great establishment at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington—"Suffrage House"—Mrs. Walker became widely known to suffrage workers the country over, and endeared herself to all. It proved, moreover, an inestimable advantage to the suffrage cause to have at the head of the house a woman of Mrs. Walker's marked ability and dignified and gracious personality.

In the death of a beloved young daughter a year ago Mrs. Walker sustained a grievous blow from which she could not rally wholly, in spite of her valiant spirit and gallant effort to submerge her own sorrow in service to others.

To her death may have come as release. To the great circle of co-workers who knew her and valued her as a priceless woman, it comes with a sense of irreparable loss.

The Source

THE children play with endless noise and clamor,
Now shouts of joy arise; now shrieks of anger
Inform the universe of their dissensions;
Near by, the mother sits, unmoved, well knowing
How swift their changing mood, how fleet their passions,
How short their little day, and how the evening
Will bring them all, forgetting, to her bosom.

If I were called to sit among the mighty,
With all this poor distracted world about me,
I'd pray, Oh very humbly, for a mother's comprehension.
Edith B. Allen.

The Just Rule

"THE Republican party offers women everything we offer the men," said National Chairman Hays in addressing Republican women of New York State on December 3. "The only just rule for a political party is that the rights of participation in the management of the party's affairs must be and remain equally sacred and sacredly equal."

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

(Nine)

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
Georgia—June 24, 1919.
Alabama—July 8, 1919. (Does not meet again till 1923.)

(Seven have ratified)

By Special Session

(Seventeen)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
Colorado*—Ratified Dec. 12.
Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
South Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 4.
Utah*—Ratified September 30.
Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
California*—Ratified Nov. 1.
Montana*—Ratified July 30.
Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
Maine*—Ratified Nov. 5.
North Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 1.
Oregon—Called for January 12.
New Mexico—Date not set

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920

That have not ratified.

(Five)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 14	60 days

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921

That have not ratified.

(Four)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

(Nine of the states that have not yet ratified will hold regular legislative sessions in 1920.)

Biennial

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921

Unless Special Session is Called

Have not yet ratified

(Fourteen)

	Next Legislature	Limit
Arizona	January 13	60 days
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Idaho	January 6	60 days
Indiana	January 9	
Nevada	January 20	60 days
North Carolina	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
West Virginia	January 8	45 days
Washington	January 13	60 days
Wyoming	January 14	10 days

Recapitulation

Ratified

1. Illinois (June 10)
2. Wisconsin (June 10)
3. Michigan (June 10)
4. Kansas (June 16)
5. Ohio (June 16)
6. New York (June 16)
7. Pennsylvania .. (June 24)
8. Massachusetts . (June 25)
9. Texas (June 28)
10. Iowa (July 2)
11. Missouri (July 3)
12. Arkansas (July 28)
13. Montana (July 30)
14. Nebraska (July 31)
15. Minnesota (Sept. 8)
16. New Hampshire (Sept. 10)
17. Utah (Sept. 30)
18. California (Nov. 1)
19. Maine (Nov. 5)
20. North Dakota .. (Dec. 1)
21. South Dakota ... (Dec. 4)
22. Colorado (Dec. 12)

Still to act before the Amend-
ment becomes effective, 14

Why We Work for the Special Session

IT will be seen from the above that the Legislatures of seven states that have not yet ratified have regular sessions scheduled for January, 1920; one for May, 1920 and one for June, 1920. And it will be further seen that there are fourteen states in which the Legislatures will not meet in regular session until 1921 and in which the only chance for ratification in 1920, in time to complete the ratification schedule before the spring primaries, lies in the calling of a special session.

Women Candidates

AN unusually large number of women candidates were successful at the recent municipal elections in England. The organ of the women's Freedom League, *The Vote*, says editorially:

"We warmly congratulate all those women who secured seats on the London and Provincial Borough Councils, and we no less cordially congratulate the unsuccessful women upon the gallant fight they made. Women have learned a great deal during these contests. In canvassing, both in London and the country, many have come across the most appalling housing conditions under which the so-called common people live. In these cases it was almost impossible to arouse any interest in the elections. 'You're all alike; no matter who gets in, we shan't be any better off!' was a frequent remark; and this was usually followed by a flat refusal on the part of these electors to turn out and vote. They could not be persuaded that a woman, any more than a man, would be able to improve their surroundings; nor even that she would try."

This feeling of despair undoubtedly was one cause of the small size of the vote cast in some places. It will be part of the duty of women in public life to convince these unfortunate people that conditions are not hopeless, but can be largely changed for the better, when taken hold of intelligently and judiciously by public officials who really mean business.

A. S. B.

The Cost of Food

AMERICAN women are just now keenly interested in any plan for bringing down the cost of food. A successful experiment, now in its fifth year, is reported from the State of Queensland, Australia.

According to a recent article in the British Columbia Federationist, the price of meat in Queensland in 1915 had risen almost out of sight "largely owing to the operations of the American meat trust in Australia." The government took the situation in hand. Discarding price-fixing, which is said to have always proved unsatisfactory, it began to establish government meat shops. The first was opened at Brisbane in November, 1915. It was a success from the start, the only difficulty being to cope with the rush of trade. As soon as it was known to be working well, and supplying cheap meat, urgent requests for the starting of similar meat shops came from all over the State.

The government proceeded by degrees, letting one shop become thoroughly well established and successful before opening another. But the plan has steadily spread. At last accounts Queensland had thirty-seven government meat shops, mostly in the cities and larger towns. They were serving more than 20,000 customers a day. Allowing an average of five persons to a family, this would mean that about 100,000 out of Queensland's total population of 670,000 are now getting their meat in this way. And the low cost at the government shops has brought down the exorbitant prices of meat at all the other stores.

It was not the government's aim to make money; it planned only to bring cheap food within the people's reach; but it has made money without intending to. During the year ending with June, 1918, the sales of meat totalled \$1,500,000, with a net profit of \$115,000. The profits are used to extend the scheme.

The government meat shops sell only for cash, thus cutting out bad debts and the overhead charges that go with the credit system. The saving thus made comes back to the people in cheaper meat.

The government is now building up a chain of cattle ranches through the State, and arranging to have large fattening grounds near the terminals of the main railroad lines, with abattoirs, refrigerating plants and cold storage warehouses at convenient points along the route. It hopes finally to raise all the meat it sells. It already owns eighteen cattle ranches covering a total area of nearly 15,000 square miles and carrying about 200,000 head of cattle. This part of the enterprise was started in May, 1916, and the net profit on it up to June, 1918, was nearly \$600,000.

The governments of the other Australian States, which began by ridiculing or blaming the government of Queensland for its wild undertaking, are now asking it to send them its surplus stocks, so that they too may give their people the benefit of cheap meat.

A. S. E.

Taking Advantage of the Hen

PSYCHOANALYZING the hen seems to be a favorite pursuit of the scientists. Not only are poultry breeders and egg merchants making a shameless use of daylight faking to fool the hen into thinking that the sun is risen in the middle of the night and that she ought to arise and lay; but there is also a conspiracy on foot to sneak up on her and find out just how much work she really does in a given number of hours. No longer may the gossiping hen cluck or cackle her way into household favor. She will be sleuthed by an automatic device into a show down. Either she has laid an egg, or she hasn't, and, if not, off with her head. It's hers for the soup pot.

One of the newest tricks for finding out about the hen's pretensions to being busy, and thus keep her on her job, has been invented by a New Hampshire woman, Mrs. Violet O'Rourke of Exeter. Mrs. O'Rourke has invented a trap-nest, which she advertises by saying: "Do you keep hens? If so, get a trap-nest and your hens will keep you." This device is a double compartment with a release and catch. Its doors are opened and closed automatically by Mrs. Biddy herself, who does not know that she is unconsciously writing her own record, and so imperilling her head. The trap-nest finds out everything about the hens.

Mrs. O'Rourke demonstrated her trap-nest at New Hampshire State College in Durham last August, incidentally putting a crimp into the idea that women never invent any improvements on their daily tasks. As a country rural woman knowing the poultry and egg business, she is improving the output of eggs.

A Woman's Vote in Nebraska

IN response to a query as to just what candidates the women of Nebraska can vote for under the partial suffrage act passed by the 1917 Legislature, Attorney General Davis has replied explicitly that the statute prohibits the voting of women for any of the offices provided for by the state constitution. The women can vote for president and vice-president.

The officers for whom the women cannot vote are: United States Senators; United States Representatives; Governor; Secretary of State; Auditor Public Accounts; Treasurer; Attorney General; Superintendent Public Instruction; Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings; Members of Railway Commission; Members of State Legislature; Judges of Supreme Court; Judges of district court; Judges of county court; Justices of the peace; Police magistrates; Delegates to constitutional convention. Nor can women vote on questions proposed by or submitted under initiative and referendum.

Legislative Standard No. VII

STATES WITH
SOME FORM
OF EQUAL
GUARDIANSHIP LAW

Best

California
Idaho
Missouri
Montana
Oregon
Utah
Virginia
Washington

Not So Good

("blanket laws")

Colorado
Connecticut
Illinois

Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Maine
Massachusetts
Minnesota
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New York
Wyoming

STATES WHERE
MOTHER HAS
SOME PROTECTION

Oklahoma
Georgia
New Jersey
Pennsylvania

Circle 1 Industrial Welfare Commission to regulate hours, wages and working conditions of women and children.

2 Child Labor—14 year limit. Guarded exemptions during vacations are allowed and poverty exemptions when these are neutralized by Mothers' Pensions laws.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN'S WHEEL OF
PROGRESS

(Mrs. J. C. Holman, of St. Paul, originated this wheel)
WHITE SPACES INDICATE GOOD LEGISLATION
BLACK SPACES POOR OR NO LEGISLATION

Full Suffrage States are listed in the chronological order in which they gained suffrage.

STATES WITH
MALE
GUARDIANSHIP
DURING
FATHER'S
LIFETIME

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
Indiana
Louisiana
Maryland
Michigan
Mississippi
New Mexico
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Texas
Vermont
West Virginia
Wisconsin

STATES WHERE
FATHER
MAY
CONTROL
EVEN AFTER
DEATH

Delaware
Florida
Tennessee

Circle 3 Compulsory education—State-wide.

4 Eight or nine hour day for women.

5 Minimum wage.

6 Mothers' pensions.

7 Equal guardianship.

8 Age of consent, 18 years—chaste or

unchaste.

9 Red light abatement.

10 Prohibition.

Own Your Own Child

THERE is no subject on the Wheel of Legislation that is of deeper and more intimate importance to women than equal guardianship. There is no subject, either, that is so much the special province of suffragists, for since 1848, with the Declaration of Sentiments at Seneca Falls, they have made the righting of the married women's wrongs their own special task.

In those early days of the middle of the century there was no such thing as equal guardianship. The relation of the mother to her child in all the states is thus expressed in Blackstone's Commentaries on the English Common Law: "A mother as such is entitled to no power but only to reverence and respect."

As for the father's rights: "The legal power of a father," says Blackstone, "the power of a father, I say, over the persons of his children ceases at the age of twenty-one. . . . Yet, till that age arrives, this empire of the father continues even after his death, for he may by his will appoint a guardian for his children." (Even "en ventre sa mere," or before birth.)

THE suffragists attacked the entrenched fathers in the Legislatures for forty-eight states. As Catherine Waugh McCulloch pointed out, in a study of guardianship some years ago, their first struggle was not for equal guardianship, but simply for a right to the child after the father's death. They have succeeded

so well in this that in only three states to-day does a father have the absolute right to appoint a guardian by deed or last will. These are Delaware, Florida and Tennessee, where the law on this subject¹ is a black spot on the statute books, and should be blotted out.

IT is often said that the judge's power of discretion for the best interests of the child makes such a law as this no danger to the mother to-day. But case after case proves that this is not so. In South Carolina, only a few years ago, in the celebrated Tillman case, an unfit father tried to deed away his children from their mother, a woman of strong and excellent character, and give them to his parents. The mother was rich; she carried the case from court to court and on the basis of the good of the children a decision was made in her favor. But the case brought the danger of such a law to the attention of the Legislature, which, on the ground that few mothers would have the backing or the money to fight the father's claim successfully from court to court, changed the South Carolina law, so as to deprive the father of his testamentary right.

¹ See Laws Every Woman should know, on page 641.

(Continued on page 633)

THE Odyssey of the women who have moved forward at the front edges of civilization is always being written, yet it is always unfinished. There is nothing more thrilling in fact or fiction, and nothing more ephemeral, since the fringes of civilization today are a substantial part of the garment of to-morrow.

The distinctive thing about America is this moving frontier, so soon engulfed, yet comprising such individual cases of courage and exhaustless resourcefulness during the period in which it remains an outpost of that civilization which is always closing up over the tracks of the adventurous. This generation is too comfortable to understand what it was like, for example, to go into Oklahoma with that first blind and thrilling rush over the border.

Here is the story of one woman who has now gained a reputation all over Oklahoma and in some Missouri districts as a newspaper writer. Alice Blackburn, known as "Sunshine Alice"—a name not given her by her sponsors in baptism, but just naturally grown fast to her because it expressed her powers of adaptation to the raw conditions she always met with a smile—reached Rogers-Mills County, Oklahoma, from Bethany, Missouri, after having lost everything she had in a fire. She was the mother of seven children, brought on with her from Missouri to join the husband and father who had gone into Oklahoma some months before. The family of nine had eight dollars in money and found themselves in a raw new region with a claim to 160 acres of sandy homestead. They had paid their entry on the homestead "unsight unseen," and were "too poor to get away."

A part of the grit that carried them through their first years on the sandy farm was demonstrated in their practice of singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" over their meals, mostly of beans. Doubtless this was a good way to qualify for the cognomen of "Sunshine Alice," but it meant noting only the very highest spots of comfort and ignoring the ruts in between.

"OUR nearest railroad point at that time," says Mrs. Blackburn, writing a bit of her own Odyssey, "was Granite, and so when we came there 'Uncle William'—her husband—arranged to kill two birds with one stone by hauling the lumber for our little one-room cottage and also his family. The postmaster at Grimes was also going to build a little store building, so he had a couple of loads of lumber. So with our two loads, and the ones for the postmaster, the family was able to be distributed along the various loads so that it was not too much for one wagon, as it might otherwise have been. We camped out on the way, and never having had such an experience before, it seemed strange indeed to me. I felt sure that the horses would be gone in the morning, for all that had been done to hold them was to tie a little rope around the front legs of the animals, which were turned loose. But I found that to hobble was the style then, and after seeing some of the 'hobble' skirts of the present time, I can understand why those horses could not leave. The

The Odyssey of Sunshine Alice

Story of a Pioneer Woman—One of Those Who Made the Country What it is—
Told by Herself



MRS. ALICE BLACKBURN

'grub' boxes were brought out and it looked odd to see the men folks cook the bacon, etc., on a little camp fire, for it seemed to me that when the wind blew the sand into the eatables, that they were relished the more. I thought if every-one had to eat their first pint

of dirt, we were getting our share then. The men folks would ask at the table to pass the axle grease, and some way the jelly that was put up in little wooden buckets like axle grease and which was so much used by campers has had an axle grease look to me ever since.

"One night we thought it was going to rain, so it was arranged for me and the children to stay in a log dug-out with some very hospitable people who formerly lived in Texas. I have found that in no place in the universe can you find a more hospitable people than those who are from Texas. Before coming to Oklahoma, someone had told me of the centipedes and tarantulas and I expected to have to walk all around them and be scared. So when in this home I could not help but bring up the subject. The lady of the house told me that there were lots of centipedes, and often they had seen them as well as snakes come down through the thatched roof. That night as I lay on my pallet

there was little sleep for me. The mice were bad but I did not know it then. I thought sure that the noise was made by centipedes. My hair almost stood on end.

"In the early days we had our literary meetings at the homes, and a Sunday School was started. Before a year was over I arranged for a W. C. T. U. speaker and organizer to come to our county, and had dates for her at seven different places in the county. This was the first lecturer who had ever come to the county to speak at more than one place.

"I became interested in the farmers' institute work by hearing one of the neighbors tell about it and I sent to headquarters at Stillwater to get credentials so that a county farmers' institute could be organized. The women, as a rule, did not attend such meetings. I went to one of the stores in Berlin, and begged a young lady to go with me to the meeting. The institute meetings soon began to be great gatherings, and the ladies were as interested as the men. The institute held an all day picnic and products of the county were brought; these surprised the old-timers, and it was the starting of a county fair. Uncle William was elected secretary of the fair, and at that time he was a member of the Sand Hill band, which was composed of the farmer boys of the neighborhood. So when he played in the band, I assisted him in the work of the secretary's office.

"A little over a year ago a ladies' aid society was organized, of which I served as president until we moved."

MRS. BLACKBURN is now joint-editor with her husband of the Elk City *News-Democrat*. She began her newspaper career in the good old way, the way of half the middle western male literary successes in the United States, by learning the printers' trade. But it was not without sex hostility that she achieved skill. "When I first began sticking type, back in Bethany, Missouri," she explained, "my brother cried because

(Continued on page 641.)

Flying High at Ninety

"WELL, I know I have been nearer heaven than most of you fellows," was the greeting Ellen Harn of Kene-saw gave to the people she met when, at the age of 91, she descended from her first airplane voyage and came back to earth and the cornfields of Nebraska. Miss Harn is a pioneer suffragist. She has been a teacher for many years of her long life, and is in such good health as to be a practical gardener as she nears the century mark.

Her acquaintance with the ship of the skies is recent. It appears that Miss Harn had never even seen an airplane until the day she was invited to go up in one. Afraid? Not she. "Fear has been a meaningless term to me for 90 years and 9 months," she tells the WOMAN CITIZEN, but she is something of a Quaker, she owns, and likes to do things when the spirit moves her. It did not move her to ascend that first day which was "raw, chilly, some cloudy and some windy."

But why not let Miss Harn give her own sensations—the sensations of the oldest person thus far recorded as having made an ascension in an airplane.

"One day I was out in my cornfield trying to find nubbins for my Jersey," writes Miss Harn. "Nubbins are scarce in my cornfield—I wish you could see the big, long ears with 12 to 20 rows of fine, well matured grains on the cob. I had been fearful that at my age I might drop off and never see an airplane, when to my surprise a plane came floating over my head. I hastily filled my apron with corn, and returned to the house to find my two grand-nieces with a car to take me to the ascension grounds, where I was invited to make a flight with Aviator Creeth in the machine that had just flown over my head. On the day we went up I was lacking just three months of being 91 years old.

"WITH wraps on we were all ready for the start to the ascension grounds when a phone call was received from the office of the Independent Lumber Company saying that Mr. Schick and several other of my friends were in the office and wished me to take with me a small flag and when over the town flag-pole which carries the Stars and Stripes, to wave it so that they might know I was in the plane above. In the search for the flag the only one to be found had a suffrage pennant attached to it. Some one said, 'Clip them apart with the scissors.' I said, 'No. The two are one. I will take both and wave them.' Upon asking leave to do the bidding of my friends the owner of the plane, Mr. Snyder, promptly filed an injunction. I saw that his objections were sound, so, law-abiding as I am, I as promptly furled the flag and yielded to the inevitable. But gallantry as well as brains came to the rescue. 'I'll drop the flag for you, Miss Harn. I'll see to it that no danger comes of it,' over my shoulder came the cheery voice of Mr. Creeth.

"We mounted the airplane and started. On the broad-tread of the plane we went bumping over an uncircumscribed alfalfa field until we reached what I supposed was the remains of Baldwin's lagoon. This was once a nice hunting ground for ducks but a great eye-sore for farmers. So holes were bored in its bottom, bombs inserted and subways made for drainage. Some pools of water were left over from the late rains and as the plane swerved to avoid the pools the bumping ceased. I leaned out to see what was up; found the nose of the plane describing an upward angle and clear of all earthly entanglements. 'Now we are in for it,' my brain fluttered.

MISS
ELLEN
HARN
OF
NEBRASKA
VERY
MUCH
UP TO
DATE
AT 90



"WHAT if there is an accident? Was I growing fearful? Not I. Fear has been a meaningless term to me for 90 years and 9 months. Why should I be afraid? I was secure in the hidden arms of omnipotent strength and, also, of a trusty aviator behind me, with clear, alert, brains. Now, that the useless, senseless war of guns has ceased there are no more dangers in ether than there are on terra firma. So I gave myself up to the newness of the lower landscape, its child-like markings into fields and city squares. The higher we went up the more like the playground of the kids it became.

"We made note of the whitening stubble of the many wheat-fields and I cannot describe the feeling that took possession of me as we were so quietly and peacefully tobogganing up the ethereal heights. Every nerve of the body seemed to be peacefully asleep and we dropped back into an attitude of delicious quietness and a rich, pleasing calm. It seemed as if I were in a state of bewildering ecstasy. I gave myself up, fully, to the occasion. Disturbing elements were present only in a gentle swaying up and down, now and then, of the broad wings of this strange, wonderful, metallic fowl in whose downless bosom we, the aviator and I, were the lone passengers. He, the aviator, with brawny muscles guiding and directing this species of bird-craft as if it were a fragment of his own brain.

"WE drifted south. Then, westward. Grey Eagle pointed her straight beak and we seemed to float. I don't know how far. I only knew that we were floating, that the air was sugary sweet, and the great round world, whispering no sound to us, lay far below. The white, comfortable, homelike farm-houses, that stood prominently on the scene at the early ascension, now became mere flecks of white, and seemed to increase in whiteness as the recession became more apparent. The corn-stalks dwindled both in circumference and height, stood at massed attention with uplifted tassled pennants bidding us be of good cheer and not afraid; that the promise of seed time and harvest never fails, but still holds. Though the profiteer may close up the coal subways, down here there is oil enough in our corn grains,



To wake-up the beauty of your Skin

IT is never too late to wake-up the sleeping beauty of your skin. And the best tonic to awaken skins to their rightful loveliness is—the right kind of soap.

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A soap for the care of the skin must give an abundant lather which quickly and thoroughly rinses off. It must not stick in the pores or "dry" the tender outer cuticle.

If you use Fairy Soap you notice its abundant lather. You notice how quickly it rinses off. That is most important. For a velvety cleansing lather should not only reach *into* pores and cleanse them, but should thoroughly *rinse out* and off.

If you have not already made friends with Fairy Soap, we are sure there is a pleasant surprise in store for you. Use it consistently—in your bath, too—thus giving the constant care to your skin which is so necessary if your complexion is to wake-up to its rightful beauty.

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lignite enough in our stalks and cobs to keep aglow the furnace flame. There were farmhouses, commodious and comfortable, old barns, big sleek Percherons, high-stepping trotters, graceful, pretty little mustangs arrayed in the colors of Joseph's coat, grazing on the alfalfa stretches, Jerseys, Holsteins, shorthorns on the thousand, grassy interstices of the gray old sand dunes. There were Polands, Durocks, spotted beauties wallowing in the belated rain pools or munching corn kernels.

"JUST here a change was made in our course and our musings ceased. Striking the southwestern suburbs of Kenesaw we circled round west, then north until we struck Smith avenue, over and down which we lazily floated. It cost us no effort to detect the graceful curving of the railroads or the stiff, straight stubborn outlines of the streets. By its glaring red and its aloofness we located the high school and by its snowy whiteness and the railways we made sure of the Primrose flour mills. For all else, height and the swiftness of the bird were too much for us. The focus of our search was the Stars and Stripes, at high mast on the avenue over which Aviator Creeth had promised to drop the pennant.

"When the opportune time came, down it went, through the blue ether and the golden sun-light, U. S. flag and suffrage pennant. Dual as they were at the starting point, before they had reached the earth they had become so interwoven, so entwined that no political microscope could discover their individuality. They two were one and the same. Somewhere on our course Mr. Creeth called to me to know how I was standing the trip, how I liked it. I thought I could detect a shade of anxiety in his voice. He may have feared that my nerves at an altitude of 12,000 feet could not stand it. But I was quietly enjoying to my full capacity this new bit of life, and when I assured him I was all right, and that it was nice, with a satisfied chuckle he settled back to his task.

"In the northeast suburbs, after describing our last circle over town, the plane, momentarily hovered over the gray gables of my prairie home, then struck a bee line, for the point of decension, a mile or more away. We seemed to be moving smoothly on a horizontal plane and the idea seized me that it would be a delight if Mr. Creeth would keep on eastward and land me at the eastern foot of the Appalachians,—my childhood home in the "Heart of the Original Thirteen." But when I thought of the long stretches of land between, the rock-ribbed mountains and the dark I grew content and was ready for the plunge.

"IN a trice it came. My nerves sensed the downward trend; my eyes caught the sight of growing trees; my ears heard a light swish and swirl caused by wings through a dense atmosphere. Finally, we came with a swoop over fences, over the many automobiles and heads of hundreds—so near, I feared the iron talons might trip on an unregarded tuft and carry us along with it. I braced myself for a bump and bang, but the bird slipped into a slow horizontal slide movement and, while Mr. Snyder caught its wings of mystery and was steadying it, it threw out iron claws and caught hold of a tuft of alfalfa as softly and smoothly as if a bevy of twilight sparrows were stopping for a night's rest on the twisted twig of a woodbine and a wild rose that once grew together over the north window of my prairie 'Den.' Every night those birds sit there in the lamp light of my den showing no fear, until they have grown into my life just as has the late scene of the upper world, all of which to me is like 'a swift wing of visions.'"

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania

SUFPRAGISTS the world over stand behind woman's work, and that the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania has a peculiar claim upon their encouragement and support, they will undoubtedly acknowledge, for these reasons:

FIRST: It is the first medical school in the world, and now the only medical school in the United States, exclusively for women. It is not young, unproved, verging as it does on its seventieth birthday—seventy years young. Of late it has renewed its youth strong through difficulties accepted and overcome—it has lived through three wars and it now leads the march in women's medical education, adjusting itself to the great and new tasks involved in Reconstruction.

SECOND: There is no longer a question as to superiority or inferiority between the sexes in regard to their contribution to the work of the world. It was made absolutely evident by the Great War that each had his or her individual contribution to make, and that one was of as great importance as the other. The development of this idea has penetrated to the realms of medicine. It is realized that the training of women in medicine and matters of public health should not be a servile duplication of the training given to men, for the men and women in medicine should not duplicate, but supplement each other.

The great use made by the government of women physicians in their campaign of public health education made it overwhelmingly clear that one of the greatest fields of service for medical women was in the province of preventive medicine.

The relation of health to economic efficiency and national vigor is most obvious. That these great assets of the nation may be assured and safeguarded, the women of the nation, upon whom falls the responsibility in largest measure for the rearing of healthy children, must be trained for their great task by instruction in and application of the laws of health.

With this idea in mind the Woman's Medical College is developing, in its Department of Preventive Medicine, courses which shall train women for this great field of service in health and education.

IN the field of Social Medicine the woman physician of the future will undoubtedly be enabled to give fullest expression to her creative faculty. It has been charged against women that they could not point to the constructive work which they had done as being comparable to that done by men. No great monument of architecture, sanitary engineering or the like bears the name of a woman, for, as Dr. Kristine Mann has said, "Women are not interested to do constructive work with inanimate material; their constructive material is humanity."

Is the constructive work of Florence Nightingale, Josephine Butler, Frances Willard, Anna Howard Shaw, less real because its expression is to be found and seen and felt in the lives of human beings and not in steel and marble?

THIRD: It is in a woman's medical college that the training which women need, in order that they may fit themselves for the great work they have to do, can best be given, for in the co-educational schools of medicine, the courses must be plotted to meet the requirements of the majority of the student body—and that majority is composed of men.

Dean Tracy of the Woman's Medical College indicates that without the financial support which women can give to a woman's institution, the college will be unable to hold its ground in the face of the great economic pressure which these post-war days

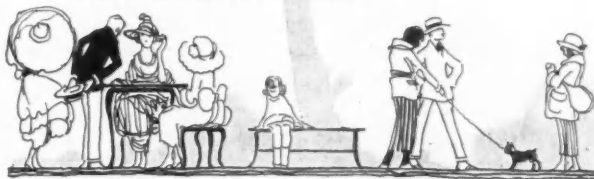


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(Continued from page 637.)

have so increased. The college is making its appeal to all women and to all agencies concerned with public health and human welfare, to rally to its support.

An organized effort on the part of alumnae, faculty and friends of the institution is now under way to secure the funds which mean life or death to the institution and between the dates of October 13th to the 23rd the future of the college will be decided.

Is it not reasonable to expect that all suffragists will sustain by their moral and financial support this oldest institution in the world for women in medicine, which although located in Philadelphia has through its graduates a world-wide significance?

ELLEN C. POTTER.

Women Lawyers Just Like Lawyers

ENGLAND is struggling, as usual, with its excess baggage of precedents and traditions. British women want the privilege of practising law both as solicitors and barristers. The British Bar, which is "master in its own house," has become rather friendly to the idea, and while it has the privilege of admitting members so long as they are male, it is quite helpless to admit any women members. It would be a breach of the common law for a woman to appear before the Inns of Courts, according to the opinion of certain British barristers. That is, no provision is made for such an appearance in that mass of custom and precedent, which makes the impregnable unwritten constitution of the British Isles. For this reason an act of parliament will be necessary to give women the right to appear as barristers or solicitors. And such an act is included in the bill which has been for months before the British Parliament—the Women's Emancipation Bill. This will remove many of the sex disqualifications of women. On October 27, 1919, it was amended in the House of Commons in order to permit women to sit and vote among the law-makers in the House of Lords.

A TANGLE similar to that of British women applicants to the Bar was adjusted with amazing promptness in Canada twenty-five years ago. In an interesting article in the *Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law*, Vol. xviii, part 2, Justice of the Supreme Court William Renwick Riddell, L.L.D., F.R.S., Canada, has explained the status of "women as practitioners of law." The Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada, were almost startled off their benches, a little more than twenty-five years ago. In an interesting article in the *Journal of Miss Clara Brett Martin* to be admitted on the books of the Law Society. This was absolutely without precedent, and marks Miss Brett Martin as one of that glorious pioneer company of initiating women whose value to the world can never be estimated. This Society has had since 1797 the power of decision as to who should practise at the Bar, and who are fit and capable of becoming solicitors and attorneys. A "Certificate of Fitness" from this Society is necessary in order to give the Court the right to admit any solicitor, just as without a "call to the Bar by the Law Society," the Court cannot hear any council. There was nothing about Miss Brett Martin to debar her from being acceptable either as solicitor or barrister, except her sex. She was well-born, well-bred, well-educated, but the Convocation of Benchers decided that they had no power to admit a woman on their books.

This was in 1891. At the instance of Sir Oliver Mowat, the Prime Minister, an Act was passed in 1892 by the Legislature of Ontario giving the Law Society the right "in its discretion to make rules providing for the admission of women to practise as solicitors," a right amplified in 1895 to permit the Society to call

(Continued on page 639.)

Women Voters of the U. S. A.

FIFTEEN FULL SUFFRAGE STATES

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Electoral vote
1. Arizona	1912	48,419	3
2. California	1911	872,802	13
3. Colorado	1893	264,647	6
4. Idaho	1896	105,146	4
5. Kansas	1912	471,854	10
6. Michigan	1918	848,916	15
7. Montana	1914	103,975	4
8. Nevada	1914	26,611	3
9. New York	1917	3,125,999	45
10. Oklahoma	1918	470,176	10
11. Oregon	1912	221,008	5
12. South Dakota	1918	161,024	5
13. Utah	1896	100,646	4
14. Washington	1910	444,919	7
15. Wyoming	1869	37,146	3
		7,303,288	137

TWELVE PRESIDENTIAL, OR PRESIDENTIAL PLUS MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE STATES

(Those starred have both. Women do not vote for Congressmen in any of these twelve states.)

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Electoral vote
16. *Illinois	1913	1,699,160	29
17. Indiana	1919	800,484	15
18. Iowa	1919	603,644	13
19. Maine	1919	234,765	6
20. Minnesota	1919	558,528	12
21. Missouri	1919	931,998	18
22. *Nebraska	1917	318,903	8
23. *North Dakota	1917	157,903	5
24. Rhode Island	1917	183,030	5
25. *Tennessee	1919	564,104	12
26. Wisconsin	1919	653,936	13
27. Ohio	1919	1,496,225	24
		8,212,680	160

TWO PRIMARY SUFFRAGE STATES

(The chance to help choose the Democratic candidates at the Primary is the only choice any voter can effectively exercise in these one party states.)

28. Arkansas	1917	355,514	9
29. Texas	1918	999,166	20
		1,354,680	29

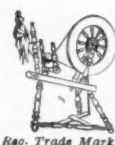
MAKING A GRAND TOTAL FOR THE 29 STATES

Women 21 years and over	Electoral vote
16,880,648	326

Vermont was granted Presidential Suffrage by 1919 Legislature, vetoed by Governor. Governor's veto under challenge as unconstitutional.

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women to the Bar. Seven women, after Miss Brett Martin before 1917 had been admitted as solicitors and called to the Bar of Ontario. In the last two years of the war the number has increased more rapidly. Out of the nine provinces of Canada, Alberta admits women under general legislation. New Brunswick in 1906, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan in 1912 and Nova Scotia in 1917 have passed special statutes admitting women. Quebec has twice refused to women the right to practise law. In Prince Edward's Island and in the Yukon, the question of admitting women to the Bar has not arisen. The profession of the law makes no appeal to them as does medicine, declares Chief Justice Riddell, and adds: "The women who practise law are not 'wild women'; they are earnest well-educated women who ask no favors but are quite willing to do their share of the world's work on the same conditions as men. . . . In my own experience as in that of judicial brethren whom I have consulted, when a woman appears in Court or Chambers, she conducts her case with dignity and propriety, exhibiting as much legal acumen, knowledge of the law and sound sense as her masculine confrere, and she does not trade upon her sex. . . . So far as I can find out, there has never been a charge of dishonesty or unprofessional conduct made against a woman practitioner of law in Ontario (or indeed elsewhere), it is certain that no such charge has ever been brought before the Courts. . . . On inquiry I find that the Bench can discover no difference in the ability and acumen in man and woman; it is the individual talent and industry which tell, not sex."

The whole number of women practising at the Canadian Bar is very small. In Ontario where there are more than in any other province, "scarcely half of one per cent of the practitioners are women."

Own Your Own Child

(Continued from page 633)

THAT such a clause is a very real danger is illustrated by the circumstances of the removal of this clause from the Georgia law in 1913. A conscientious Georgia judge (Judge Hammond) with a case similar to that in South Carolina, did not throw over the letter of the law. He felt bound to decide this particular case in accordance with the existing law, but he followed this by pushing through the Legislature an amendment which should prevent him from ever being forced to make a like decision again.

THE Florida and Tennessee laws state not only that the father can will away the child, but the converse also. That is, a mother can not appoint a testamentary guardian for her children, even if the father is dead or she has divorced him. In the former event the court must appoint a guardian; in the latter the father still has that power. In Florida (*Hernandez vs. Thomas*) a woman divorced her husband and was given custody of her children. She died, leaving a will appointing a guardian. The father contested it and, unfit father, as the court had named him in the divorce case, he was given the children on the ground that a mother could not name a testamentary guardian for her children. That some lawyers in these states have an uneasy consciousness that this law is not a harmless dead letter is illustrated by the fact that at this very 1919 session of its Legislature, Delaware put into the form of a written law the traditional right of the judge to decide, not by the letter of the law, but by the good of the child. But the insufficiency of the judge's discretion as a means of protecting the mother is illustrated by the Florida case just quoted. For the father to whom the court gave these

Own Your Own

(Continued from page 639)

children was irresponsible and a pauper, and immediately put the children in a charitable institution.

In nineteen states² the father is still sole guardian during his lifetime. This means that in twenty-two states the mother is still to-day "entitled only to reverence and respect."

As for the other twenty-six states in which the women have carried the battle farther and gained something approaching equality for the mother, in few is the law so framed as to ensure the mother equal rights in every respect over the child. In the rest, either a vague blanket statement of equality allows the father still certain definite rights denied the mother or, in the case of four states, the law simply make a slight concession to the mother. These latter states are: Pennsylvania, which grants that a mother may have a right equal to the father's, *if she supports the child*; Georgia, whose law says that the father has no "prima facie" right. But in order to establish her equal claim, Georgia puts the mother under the double burden of proving that she is a proper person to have custody and of proving that the father is an improper person. If she can not prove both these things, the mere fact that he is the father gives the father the prior claim.

IN New Jersey the common law is in general in force, but a statute limits the father's power to will away the child by requiring the mother's consent, and another states that "In making an order or decree relative to the custody of the children pending a controversy between their parents, or in regard to their final possession, the rights of both parents, in the absence of mis-

² In one of these, Maryland, on account of a conflict of laws, some cases have been decided in favor of the father's right to will away his child, though other decisions have favored the mother.

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conduct, shall be held to be equal, and the happiness and welfare of the children shall determine the custody or possession." Neither this, nor the Oklahoma law, which says "Either the father or the mother . . . shall be entitled to the guardianship of a minor" are bona fide equal guardianship laws.

We have said that only a few—eight, to be exact—laws give absolute security to the mother. They do this by being absolutely concrete as to the mother's rights and also as to the special rights of which the father is to be no longer in possession. Such a law is that of Utah, which provides that "The husband and wife living together are the joint guardians of their minor children, with equal powers, rights and duties in respect of the control and custody and of the services of their minor children; and neither the husband or the wife has any right paramount to that of the other in respect of the custody, control and earnings of the children." On death the model equal guardianship law would give the surviving parent the sole guardianship. On separation or divorce, the welfare of the child should be the only consideration. On death parents should have equal inheritance, but this would be better provided for by a separate statute which would include children past their majority.

HOW far from giving the mother the security offered by such a law as this is, what we have called the "blanket" equal guardianship laws of the other fourteen states, can be seen by a study of some laws. There is no better example than the equal guardianship law of New York.

The New York law which was passed in 1893, reads:

"A married woman is joint guardian of her child with her husband with equal rights and duties with respect to them."

This sounds impregnable enough. Let us test it in relation to some of the New York laws and case decisions and see if it works as well to protect the mother as the more specific law of Utah. By law in New York the father has still sole right to the children's earnings; by law he also has sole right to inherit from a deceased child.

In New York, again, a court has suggested that the equal guardianship law itself does not apply during the life of the father, but only to the mother's right to testamentary guardianship, a suggestion which, if it was sustained by other courts, would take New York, pioneer in equal guardianship as it is—its first law goes back to the 60's—out of the equal guardianship group altogether. In New York, even granting that no other court would sustain this interpretation, in more than one case it has been decided that the mother's equal right does not involve equal control.

THE Matter of Jacquet illustrates this point. Here the father's wish to have his children committed to a Roman Catholic institution prevailed over the mother's to have them educated by Protestants. Incidentally this case throws still further light on the unreliability of the discretionary power of the judge to decide for the best interests of the child. For this father, whose judgment had greater weight in matters of education and religious training than the mother's, had passed part of his life in a reformatory, part in the penitentiary. So also does the case of "Lamb's Estate" (1912), in which the court said of an unworthy and intemperate father who sought to dictate his child's religious instruction: "The father even yet in contemplation of our common law is priest and king in his own household. Even if he is an unworthy father, he is not *ipso facto* dethroned and he retains the right to regulate the religious welfare of his own infant."

Not only is the unequal control by the father interesting in this case, but so also is the reference to the common law. This persistence of the common law where it is not specifically wiped out by such a provision as that in the Utah equal guardianship law abolishing the father's paramount right, is illustrated by still another New York decision. This is the case of *Sinclair vs. Sinclair* (1905) where the decision reads as follows: "Where parents who have separated are equally fit as custodians of a son five years old his custody will be awarded to the father by reason of his paramount right, and the common law rule that the husband is the head of the household, and entitled to the care and custody of his children, still obtains."

Just as long as an equal guardianship law is not as exact and specific as our model the mother will be dependent on the discretionary power of the judge and this discretionary power, as we have seen will not invariably be used for the advantage of either the mother or the children. The adage "To err is human" is true of judges as of ordinary mortals, especially where the responsibility for error can be shifted to the shoulders of those legislators long dead who framed a statute based upon the common law.

M. S. B.

Laws Every Woman Should Know

Delaware:

"A father may by deed or last will name a guardian for his child."—REV. CODE DEL., 1915, Ch. 118, Sub-div. 3916, Sec. 8.

Florida:

"Fathers may appoint guardians for their children during any part of infancy by deed in writing . . . or by last will and testament . . . A will by the mother of minor children undertaking to give the custody and care of such children to another is a nullity." 1914 CODE, Sec. 2603.

Tennessee:

"The father may by will or deed dispose of the custody of any legitimate child under the age of 21 and unmarried during the minority of such child. A mother has no power to appoint a testamentary guardian for her children."—CODE OF 1898, Sec. 4258.

Story of a Pioneer

(Continued from page 634.)

I wanted to learn; for then no girl in the county had done such a thing. He has changed since then, for he is in partnership with one of his sisters in newspaper work, and says she is worth a half dozen men."

Mrs. Blackburn lived to see men get over more than one of their prejudices against co-operating with women. Some of these prejudices "riled" her she owned, even before she was convinced herself that it was not going to be a great burden for women to cast their ballots at the polls. "A friend of mine who had voted in Kansas said she discovered it was not such a burden to vote. She explained that when she went to the shop to buy a spool of thread, a man clerk waited on her, treating her with every respect and courtesy. When she went to the voting place, a man clerk also waited on her and, also with courtesy, gave her a ballot—just a strip of paper. She insisted that the spool of thread weighed even more than the strip of paper—the ballot."

"Living on a farm," said Mrs. Blackburn, "I have cooked for a large number of men at threshing time, and they did not act as if they thought the work too hard for me, but I know I was more tired when that meal was over than if I had gone to the polls to vote."

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Organization News



MRS. HENRY RIDGELY, of Dover, Delaware,
Newly elected President of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association.

The Southern Viewpoint

In Florida

IN Tarpon Springs, Florida, women have just voted in the municipal elections. This is the fourth town in Pinellas County to grant women the charter right of suffrage in municipal elections. The other three are Clearwater (right granted in 1917), Dunedin and St. Petersburg. All but Clearwater have given women the vote this year.

According to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, ten other Florida towns in seven other counties have used their opportunity to include women in the charter rights of the town. This makes a total of fourteen

towns in eight counties in Florida where women are voting citizens. The towns are: *Fellsmere*, in St. Lucie County; *Aurantia* and *Cocoa*, in Brevard County; *Orange City* and *Deland* in Volusia County; *West Palm Beach* and *Delray*, in Palm Beach County; *Florence Villa*, in Polk County, where Dr. Anna Howard Shaw had a winter home for many years; *Moore Haven*, in De Soto County; *Orlando*, *Clearwater*, *Dunedin*, *St. Petersburg* and *Tarpon Springs* in Pinellas Co., in Orange County. These are charter towns. Precedent was set when the Legislature granted a charter including woman suffrage to *Fellsmere* in 1915. Since

then similar charters have been granted to the remaining towns.

No state in the Union, except one, has advanced municipal suffrage so rapidly as has Florida. In Vermont, municipal suffrage—or the right to vote in town meetings—was granted women by a single act of the Legislature on March 21, 1917. But in Florida the towns have gained the right one by one.

Ohio also is granting women electoral rights in home rule cities by referendum to the people. Three cities—Columbus, Lakewood and East Cleveland, have already voted to give women municipal suffrage.

Maryland Men for Ratification

THAT there is a large contingent of Maryland men who do not want to see their state among the twelve which will go down to history as too unprogressive or too slow to help make the Federal Suffrage Amendment immediately effective was proved recently, when a meeting of men interested in the ratification of the amendment by the Maryland Legislature this winter was held in Baltimore in the office of Charles Gantz, Munsey Building. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that sixteen (now twenty-two) states have ratified the amendment, and that the national leaders of both parties favor its ratification as do the national committees of both parties. These resolutions called upon the coming state conventions of both parties to promulgate ratification pledges.

Among the men interested in the ratification campaign are: John T. Stone, George Dobbin Penniman, Osborne I. Yellott, Edwin Warfield, Jr., Alexander Payson Knapp, J. Kemp Bartlett, S. Johnson Poe, Charles Gantz, Frank F. Ramey, Robert H. Walker, Dr. Donald R. Hooker, Jacob M. Moses, Townsend Scott, Jr., Barry Mahool, Charles J. Weber, Edwin L. Weber, Harry A. Mahool, William J. Ogden, Harvey C. Bickel, Charles J. Ogle, Charles W. Lewis, Frank M. Fox, Arthur B. Connelly, Dr. Calvin N. Gabriel, William J. Brown, John R. Robinson, Theodore W. Forbes, Herbert Corey, Paul Johannsen, C. E. Norris, Charles H. Dankmeyer, A. E. Barton, Lloyd Griesmer, Louis Oliver Cooper, Charles H. Fowler, B. John Black, the Rev. Peter Ainslie, George J. Coy, Arthur K. Taylor, Isaac Walker, George C. Sweeten, Dr. Charles J. Keller, George M. Bartlett, Thomas M. Bartlett, Francis G. Wrightson, Dr. Lewis Weed, Dr. Robert Cunningham, A. Roszel Cathcart, George R. Gaither, George M. Henderson, Lewis M. Bacon, Jr., and Lewis Clipper.

In South Carolina

AMONG the South Carolina men who have publicly expressed themselves as favoring a prompt ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is Dr. Josiah Morse of the Department of Psychology and Philosophy of the University of South Carolina, Columbus. Dr. Morse's reasons as given in a recent letter to Mrs. W. L. Dunovant of Edgefield, press chairman of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League, follow:

"I am one of the born equal suffragists, and not a recent convert to it. Even before my teens I perceived the injustice of the double standard in morals, economics, and politics. I would be in favor of equal suffrage though I were persuaded that the women's votes would not improve the affairs of our nation. In a democracy the government should be representative or expressive of, and by the will of all the people, regardless of race, sex, or property. The right to govern should rest solely upon the capacity and fitness to govern, and it is tyranny to deny the privilege to any human being, male or female, who has the capacity and fitness and is a citizen."

Another open letter, dated Sept. 24, 1919, is on the subject of ratification. It is from an editor in Beaufort, Mr. Niels Christensen, who thinks it inexpedient politically for South Carolina Democrats to "lose the support of women voters" by setting themselves against a progressive measure which is inevitable:

"I AM very strongly of the opinion that the Democratic Party is making a serious mistake in holding out against woman suffrage at this time," writes Mr. Christensen. "All of its leaders, so far as I know, take the position that they favor woman's suffrage as a general proposition, but for reasons of political expediency, some do not think it should be granted by a Federal Amendment. No one who knows anything of the situation can doubt for a moment that the passage of the Federal Amendment is only a question of a few months. That means that the South has got to meet all the problems involved, and it seems to me that the thing for us to do is to prepare to meet them and quit trying to postpone the inevitable. By our present tactics we are losing the support of our women voters in the suffrage states, which is surely a very inexpedient thing to do."

In Louisiana

AT the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana, held recently in New Orleans, a strong resolution denounced the present leaders of the Democratic Party in Louisiana as "political autocrats and lacking in loyalty to the Democratic party."

In another resolution they called upon Governor Pleasant to convene the Legislature in

special session for the purpose of considering legislation which will put the state of Louisiana in the list of those that have ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Mrs. Lydia Wickliffe Holmes, president of the Woman Suffrage Party of the state, explained the local political situation and placed the blame for Louisiana's failure to make that state white on the suffrage map on those persons with whom, the women are sure, the trouble lies.

Mr. Hays Predicts

"**I**T is our very earnest hope and well-founded judgment that the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be adopted and that the women of the country will have the full right to vote for President in every state in the 1920 elections." This statement was made by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee in a letter written recently to Miss Katharine Ludington, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association.

In commenting upon the letter Miss Ludington said: "Knowing that Connecticut people have not seemed to realize how imminent ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is and how strongly the National Republican Party desires to have women made voters in every state by the 1920 election, I wired Mr.

Hays at the National Republican Committee meeting last week and asked him to restate the stand of the committee on this question. The following letter came in reply to my telegram:

"My dear Miss Ludington:

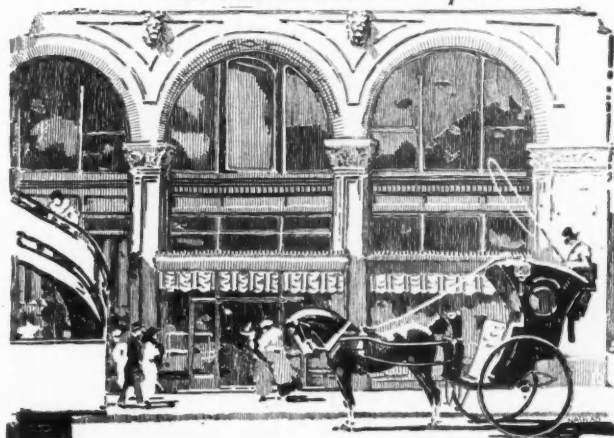
"Your telegram of the 10th is before me. In the stress of the meeting, just concluded, of the Republican National Committee, I have been unable to give it attention until just now.

"You ask that I restate the Committee's attitude toward ratification and special sessions. This was done by the Committee itself at a meeting yesterday, at which was passed a resolution *unanimously* urging all Republican governors who have not already acted to call special sessions for ratification of the federal suffrage amendment before Feb. 1, 1920. It is our very earnest hope and well-founded judgment that the amendment will be adopted and that the women of the country will have the full right to vote for President in every state in the 1920 elections."

Mrs. Miller Honored

MRS. JOHN O. MILLER, of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Pennsylvania League of Women Citizens, has been appointed a member of the committee which is now considering the revision of the constitution of Pennsylvania. Governor Sproul appointed two women on this very important committee, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, of Philadelphia.

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Library Commissions

THE history of public libraries in this country, though a later development, closely parallels the history of the public schools. In the early part of the last century each school was left largely to its own initiative, and the "little red schoolhouse," while it might be good, was usually very poor. It was not until Horace Mann succeeded in his efforts for the centralization of schools that real improvement began.

It is customary to date the modern library movement from 1876, the great centennial year that saw the beginning of so many forms of social activity. True, there had been many libraries before that date, some of them large and important; but they were nearly all of the proprietary or subscription type, and good public libraries were rare. In 1876 the American Library Association was formed and the *Library Journal* was founded; both of these gave a strong impetus to the movement for free libraries, which in itself was but one aspect of the newly awakened interest in educational matters throughout the country.

Before the days of the library commissions each library was a unit in itself and was left to struggle along as best it could. Its only source of help was some older and larger library, and Justin Winsor, librarian of the Boston Public and afterward of the Harvard College Library, complained that he was obliged to give so much time to answering inquiries from inexperienced librarians that his legitimate work suffered. Many small libraries were founded in a burst of enthusiasm and after a few years languished or died because of mismanagement. Meanwhile the first library school had been founded and was sending out each year a small but enthusiastic band of trained workers who were eager to help improve library service. It was clear that libraries needed the aid that had been given to schools by state boards of education, and it was in response to this need that library commissions were formed.

THE first library commission was established in Massachusetts in 1890 and was empowered by the state to grant to any newly formed public library one hundred dollars' worth of books. Largely through the efforts of the commission, Massachusetts may now proudly claim the distinction of being the only

You and Your Library Commission

By M. L. Sutcliffe of the New York Library

THERE are states of the Union where for a long time woman's only chance to exercise her citizenship function was in voting for library trustees. This signified at least one thing, that she had become too much a factor in the growth of libraries to be counted out. Therefore a reluctant male concession permitted her something to say about selecting its management. Frequently a woman was the librarian, as the library and teaching professions are each about 80 per cent staffed by women.

The library is one of the usual interests of the woman's club, frequently its offspring, since women know how much the public depends for its mental nourishment on the selection and distribution of books. The children's librarian is a sort of extra mother—a partner with the real mother in the development of the child.

At the present moment of woman's arousement to the study of civil government and political history, every woman is dependent on the library of her town. It is therefore of importance that the woman citizen should know what can be done to improve the value and usefulness of the library system, which is the great public carrier of mental nourishment.

Ask yourself, you who read this article—Where is your library commission? Who is at the head of it? What has it done for your community? What can it do? If not, will you not get in touch today?—Ed.

state in the country that has a public library in every town. Other eastern states quickly followed the example of Massachusetts, and in 1892 New York entered the field, doing the work of a commission through the State Library, which was then under the energetic management of Melvil Dewey.

New York was the first state to send out traveling libraries as part of its extension work. The commission movement spread to the West, and in 1895 the Wisconsin Library Commission was formed. Starting with a small appropriation from the state, this commission soon gathered to itself a remarkable body of workers who showed great discrimination in adapting their methods to the pioneer conditions then prevailing in the state. Much use was made of traveling libraries, but special emphasis was put upon

personal field work throughout the state. The early reports of this commission form an interesting chapter in American library history. In the three years 1899-1901, fourteen library commissions were established. In 1901 Washington began the work on the Pacific coast and in 1903 and 1905 California and Oregon followed. In 1918 thirty-eight states were doing commission work.

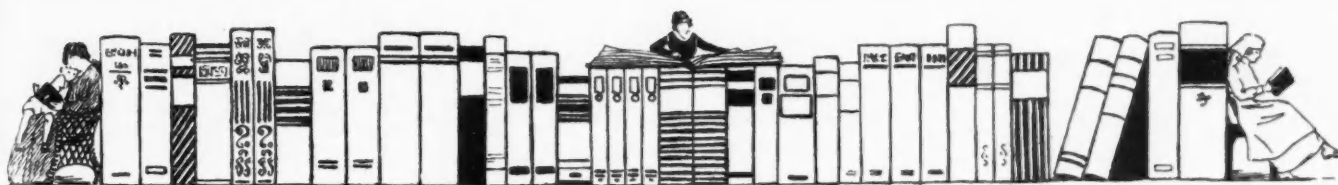
THE League of Library Commissions was formed in 1904 for the discussion of the special problems of commission workers. The meetings of the League are usually held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Library Association.

In the majority of the states the library commission is a separate body, usually with five or more unpaid members and an executive staff of one or more paid workers, the number depending upon the amount of the appropriation and other conditions. In a few of the states the commission work is done under the charge of the state library, and in still others, as in New York at the present time, under the state board of education.

A few of the library commissions are advisory bodies only, but most of them carry on varied activities. One of the most obvious of their duties is the establishment of new libraries. Frequently, however, before a library can be properly established and efficiently carried on it is necessary for the commission to secure proper library legislation, and the very great improvement in library laws during the last few years is largely due to the efforts of the commissions.

TRAVELING libraries have been from the beginning one of the favorite means of reaching those communities that have no library service. The work that was begun by New York and taken up a little later with so much success by Wisconsin now forms part of the commission work in many states. In addition to books, pictures are sometimes sent to schools and libraries. Any person who in childhood has sat in a dreary country school with dingy walls can appreciate the mental refreshment afforded by a few well chosen pictures that can be exchanged occasionally for others.

In the old days when each library was left to



The Book Stall

its own devices, there was often great waste of funds through the buying of unsuitable books, and library commissions have given no greater service to their communities than their aid in book selection.

Library statistics are usually gathered by the commissions, and in some states legislative reference work is under their control. The woman's clubs and the commissions in nearly every case work shoulder to shoulder, the commission frequently helping with the programs and sending books for club use. In addition to the activities already mentioned, commissions may distribute state documents; provide reading matter for the blind; supervise library service in the state institutions—prisons, hospitals, etc.; send material for the use of debaters, and serve as clearing houses for the exchange of duplicate books and periodicals. One of the problems now pressing for solution is that of getting books to isolated rural readers. Parcel post is a great help, but it can never take the place of direct personal service.

SO far no mention has been made of what is one of the most important of the commission's activities, that of giving instruction in library methods. Horace Mann's efforts would not have proved so fruitful if he had not included normal schools in his plans; and the work of the library commissions would be largely in vain if the libraries of the state were to be left in charge of inexperienced and untrained librarians. Instruction is given in various ways; in a few cases through library schools, but more frequently by means of summer sessions, held for the benefit of those actually engaged in library work. Those commissions that send out library organizers give much direct personal instruction to the librarians of small libraries, and the publications of the commission are a source of constant help. Nearly all the commissions issue regular reports and some publish bulletins that are valuable and interesting to librarians everywhere.

And what has all this to do with the woman citizen? This, that in her zeal to be informed concerning the public activities of her state she should not overlook the work of the library commission. Often with inadequate funds and an insufficient number of workers, with no spectacular methods, and without political

"pull," there are few organizations that have accomplished more good during the last quarter of a century, and few that better deserve the active sympathy and support of every intelligent citizen.

Adults Are Children

"SOME MEN," says Dr. Royal Meeker, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, "have been so bold and so foolish as to say that man is the only rational animal. I have never had evidence submitted to me sufficient to make me subscribe to that theory."

"If man would only behave in a rational manner, Miss Lathrop and the children's bureau would be absolutely supernumeraries. We would not have any use for them, because children would be reared as they should be, so as to give them the fullest opportunity for development. Enlightened self-interest would take care of that. They would be reared in order to make them, if you please, the most efficient producers and attain the fullest possible development. There would not be any conflict between those two statements. It would be simply two different ways of stating the same thing. But man is anything but a rational animal. He is only momentarily and only fractionally rational. It is an axiom that adults are simply children of a larger growth."

Infant Mortality

THE fourth of the Children's Bureau studies of infant mortality in urban communities covers Saginaw (Mich.). This city, the first not in the congested eastern states to be studied, has an infant mortality rate of 137.9, the second lowest of the cities studied,¹ and slightly lower than that for the birth registration area of the United States. A small foreign-born element in the population and a widely diversified industrial life in the midst of a rich agricultural region, accounts in part at least for the rather favorable showing of Saginaw. But the report calls attention to the fact that this showing might have been better still if the local health authorities had been more adequately equipped to provide pure water, make better sanitary provisions, housing regulations and provisions for garbage disposal and inspection and control.

¹Of these Brockton, Mass., has 99, Johnstown, Pa., 165, and Manchester 193.

Cost of Living

WAR food problems are past, but high cost of living is an after war problem which should stimulate the study of food values. To this end the Department of Agriculture has prepared a series of six very simple charts on food selection. The first chart shows in 100-calorie portions the amount of food needed daily by the average family (father, mother and three children), and also the proportions of the whole-some diet; that is, the desirable relative amounts of the following five classes of foods: I. Vegetables and Fruits; II, Milk, Meat, Eggs and Similar Foods; III, Cereal Foods; IV, Sweets; and V, Fats. The other five charts, one for each of the five groups of foods, show how food materials that have somewhat the same uses in the diet can be quickly compared in price, so that of foods of equal nutritive value that best suited to the family income can be selected. The charts can be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Labor Review

A succinct review of the status of women in the British labor and co-operative movements is given in the booklet, "English Women in the Labor and Co-operative Movements," containing speeches given at the biennial of the National Women's Trade Union League by Margaret Bondfield, Mary McArthur, and, for co-operation, Eleanor Barton. They can be obtained from the League at 64 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

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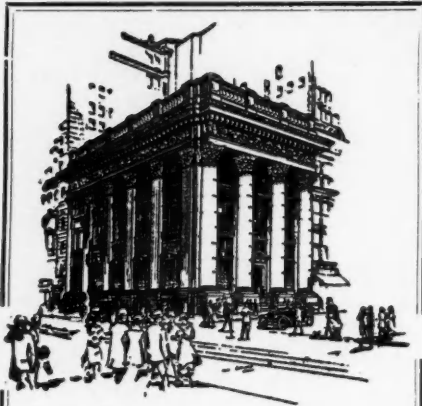
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Correspondence

Women's Dress

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

NOT being a "constant reader" of your paper I am wondering whether you are doing all that should be done to prepare members of your sex for all the duties and functions which the right of suffrage will impose on them.

First of all, they need to become more interested and more intelligent in political affairs. How many women in even the suffrage states, do you suppose have read the President's recent address to Congress and the various speeches in the Senate for and against the League of Nations?

I have been an advocate of woman suffrage for more than fifty years, because I hold it to be a proposition not to be gainsaid that women are not more than half as democratic as men. Nor do I believe that they will become as democratic as men until they are educated in the theory and practice of political equality.

But the particular thing which I would fain urge upon your consideration, as an evil that cries to Heaven for remedy is the prevailing style of women's dress, which I have never known to be condemned by any women of prominence and large influence. Hence I conclude that the WOMAN CITIZEN has maintained strict "neutrality" on the question, if you have given it any particular thought at all.

I AM well aware that no hard and fast or absolute line can be drawn between modesty and immodesty or between modesty and prudery on the other hand, but since civilization as well as climate plainly requires clothes for the human body, and if there be such a fundamental principle as physical modesty, I can consider it a faithful saying and one worthy of all acceptance—and promulgation as well—that women should expose no more of their physiques to the public eye than men do. In other words, the standard of physical modesty—whatever it may be—should be common to both sexes, as well as the standard of chastity.

If this point be well taken, am I not justified in claiming that the WOMAN CITIZEN should make itself a voice crying in the wilderness and preaching this everlasting gospel in the ears of its female readers? For you know as well as I know that with precious few exceptions women agitators, women reformers, women educators, and even women preachers do not recog-

nize any evil or possibilities of evil in this hideous fashion, and seem to consider their only relation to it to be that of greater or less conformity. And the same is the case with women in the more common situations of life.

I often wonder what elderly women think when they see young girls just maturing and just matured parading city streets in semi-nude attire not for comfort, not for work of any kind, not even for beauty or good taste mind you, but simply and purely as a matter of sex. Of course I could not prove that this fashion of semi-nudity greatly increases the ravages of the social evil, but I can not help thinking it does, especially in our larger cities. It certainly facilitates the devil's work. I know that thinking men see the evil of this fashion; but if any considerable number of women do they are strangely silent about it—much more silent than they are on any other question that may be in their minds.

DO not consider me an advocate of prudery, however. I consider the short skirt per se more modest and preferable in all other respects than the street sweepers and floor sweepers which women used to wear; but when it comes to gauzed lower legs, gauzed arms and shoulders and open bosoms what do you think we ought to think? Ought we to feel assured that girls thus dressed are thereby educating themselves for the highest order of citizenship? Mind you I am only contending for the principle of physical modesty and the common standard.

And even if the more serious possibilities of evil should be left out of our minds, how fearfully the female sex discount their charms of face and voice and quick intuition and "gracious manners and fine sense" by the zest and satisfaction which they derive from their conformity to this fashion of semi-nudity as a matter of sex. I believe that the mutual attraction of the sexes is Mother Nature's own law and order; but such a stimulation of sex consciousness as is involved in this fashion seems to me very like the devil's own handwork. Hence, to say the least, I doubt very much whether young girls and not a few women of matured years who accentuate the prevailing fashion so fearfully can possibly cultivate and maintain as high a degree of self-respect as they ought. And I don't suppose that anybody under the sun will maintain that men's and boys' respect for

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the opposite sex is in any wise increased by the female nudity and semi-nudity presented to their eyes from day to day without ceasing. Small need is there for the Police News and the Police Gazette nowadays; for the first class magazines are sufficient for the wants of the most salacious-minded.

I am almost seventy-eight years of age and do not consider myself immune to the charm of the beauty and expression of women's faces—when they are free from daub and powder; but while I will not permit the sight of their nudity to lessen my respect for their sex, it is sorely hurt, for which I can hope for no remedy as long as women of all classes remain such ardent devotees of fashion and find such exceeding zest and satisfaction in being exploited by the fashion kings of New York, and as long as they view the prevailing fashion with such complacency and seeming approval.

Newark, Ohio.

MILTON R. SCOTT.

Brains Are Needed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

SOME time ago, I read with much interest an article in your magazine, "Now that woman is about to get the ballot what will she do with it?"

Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, National Committee woman, and well known club woman, is quoted as saying, at the Democratic Convention, in Chicago, that if the party wants to catch the woman's vote in the next election, it must put a great moral issue in its platform.

Now, this SOUNDS all right, but I should think that the suffragettes would know by this time that this is not enough. Haven't we been fed on moral issues in the platform, all these past hundred years? We need something more forcible than that.

We need the best brains in our land now, to devise a safe means to circumvent the old order of politics, and let the people themselves vote directly on vital issues.

This sending men to the Legislature to do as

they please, or as some big pocketbook pleases, for them, should not be tolerated by the thinking men and women of the United States any longer.

It seems we are in a mighty upheaval now, and why not start out with a clean slate, and try and make a place where our forefather's great-great grand children can bring to pass their dreams of a happy, peaceful prosperous people in a land full to overflowing with all the natural resources any people could ask for.

I do hope the women will show the onlookers that the hand which rocked the cradle can also row the boat straight upstream. Let us not be coddled to sleep by any more false promises, let us know what we are about, and then do with our might our part. A. A. LIEDERBACH.

Fertile Valley Stock Farm, Kildeer, N. D.

Women on Juries

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

THERE have been a number of articles in recent numbers of the WOMAN CITIZEN in regard to women who have served on jury.

In this matter Kalamazoo, Michigan, is not very far behind the first. On May 5th, 1919, two women, Mrs. Maude Keller and Mrs. Allie B. Scott, were members of a jury in Juvenile Court, Judge Samuel H. Van Horn, presiding. The verdict was fairly and quickly rendered.

In the October term of Circuit Court, Judge Weimer presiding, there were five women serving: Mrs. Mabel Balch, Mrs. Fred Bohnet, Mrs. Lucy Finley, Mrs. Laura Sherwood and Phoebe Walker. These women represent womankind as housewife, club worker and business women, they are in every way well chosen. They have served a week, and the attorneys have only words of commendation for them as jurors.

There was no opposition when a committee from the Equal Suffrage Association of the county met the board and asked that there be a number of women chosen to serve on jury for the September term of court.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

MARY E. DEANE.

Get the Profiteers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

MAY I ask a momentous question through your valuable magazine? The people seem to realize that the heads of Government are "doing politics" and if that is the situation of the country, would it not be advisable for some of our representative men, and women, to form a committee, and search out who the profiteers are? If the majority are Democrats, we don't want another Democratic president, or, of the profiteers are mostly Republicans, neither will a Republican President serve the public well. Then the people will stand a better chance to find a "Staunch American" for our next President, letting the office seek the man, not the man seeking the office.

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Educational

Vocational Education

A RECENT issue of *The Vocational Summary*, published by the Federal Board of Vocational Education, contains a brief résumé of the practical effort to provide vocational education for girls, which has been carried on for twenty-five years by a group of women educators who aimed to "find a way to improve the prospective young worker physically, mentally, morally and financially; to better the conditions of labor and the workroom; to raise the character of the industries and the conditions of the homes; and to show that such education could be undertaken at public expense."

Since they began, in many places vocational training for girls has become a part of the public education system.

The Manhattan Trade School is one of the most important of the schools of vocational education. It was founded with private funds in 1902, in a building equipped like a factory and able to accommodate 100 girls. It rapidly grew in size and in 1910 became a part of the New York public school system. In 1918 it was installed in a building of its own, with accommodations for 1,200 girls.

The equipment is described as follows: The first floor contains a spacious salesroom with attractive show windows on Twenty-second street and Lexington avenue, a restaurant capable of accommodating about 75, and a well-equipped kitchen. The principal's office, the various other offices, and a lecture hall, are on the second floor. The third and fourth floors are divided into three large light sewing rooms,

a large stock room, and plenty of wardrobe space. On the fifth floor are four academic rooms and two other rooms, one of which will probably be given over to millinery classes. The sixth floor contains rooms devoted to novelty work, manicuring and hairdressing. The dressmaking and fitting rooms are on the seventh floor, and a spacious power-machine operating room and a cutting room occupy the eighth floor. On the ninth floor is a large lunch room for the girls and a kitchen where they will learn to cook. The tenth floor contains the gymnasium, lockers and shower baths. The roof, also, is unusually attractive and is to be equipped for outdoor athletics.

The requirements for certification from the trade school are:

1. A minimum attendance of 200 days at the school, comprising 1,400 hours of instruction.
2. Completion of the required course in any given trade;
3. Employment for three months in the trade, with a satisfactory report from the employer.

The equipment of the building tells the story of the courses offered. Courses are of different length, depending on the amount of skill required in the particular trade.

A Patriotic Duty

PROFESSOR ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, Dean of the University of Chicago, expressing his good wishes to the committee in charge of the Bryn Mawr Endowment Campaign for Two Million Dollars to increase faculty salaries, says that the support of higher education for women is an immediate patriotic duty. "It is clear," says Professor Lovett, "that in the past few years the number of men of first rate quality seeking such positions has diminished absolutely and relatively, and it is obvious that a responsibility as well as an opportunity is opening in larger measure before women.

"Moreover, the situation of the world demands an intelligencia of women in every country, to organize public opinion along political, economic and social lines to meet the present crisis in human affairs. The debacle of the man's world, in one phase, may be said to be due to the fact that control of the resources of nature has enormously outrun the control of human forces—that natural science has outdistanced political science.

"TO restore the equilibrium, the organizing ability of women is needed in the sphere in which men have shown themselves conspicuously lacking in intelligence, honesty, and courage. Bryn Mawr has had a noble share in the education of women in the past. With the opportunities and responsibilities of women rapidly multiplying, these resources should at once be more than doubled to maintain a leadership which is both fruitful and inspiring."

Political Chairman

MRS. JAMES McKNIGHT of King City, Missouri, has been made chairman of the state committee of Democratic women.

Mrs. McKnight, an ardent suffragist, is the wife of Senator McKnight, who played a big part in the success of suffrage in Missouri, both in the granting of presidential suffrage and in the ratification of the Federal Amendment.

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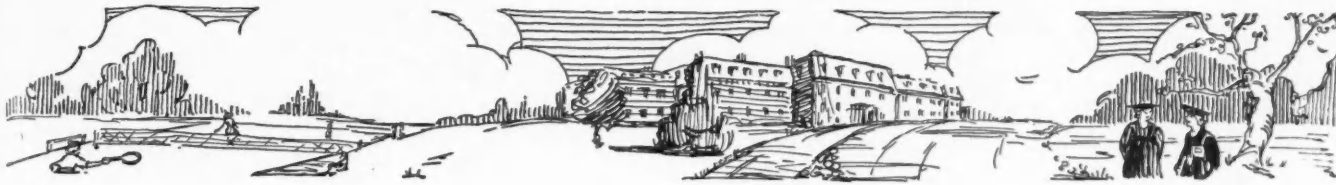
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Citizenship

New Jersey Campaign

THE New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association feels so certain that the New Jersey Legislature will ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment that they are opening a campaign of education to fit the woman voter for her new privilege. The campaign will open January 15 with a state conference which will be held at the Washington Hotel, Newark. The speakers will be Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston, former congressional chairman of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Raymond Brown, a vice-president of the National Association, and Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, who will conduct classes in citizenship.

The Idea

"THE Citizenship School idea is growing daily," says the Official Bulletin of the Indiana Women's Franchise League. "The great good to be derived by educating the women to be intelligent voters, has been realized alike by the men and women of the state, who are aiding the formation and conduct of such schools." J. L. Sowers, Vocational Director of Vincennes, is arranging to start a citizenship class in the vocational schools of that city, which will be open to men and women. He has requested the Bar Association to furnish instructors and speakers for the classes. The demand for the books, "An Aid to the Citizen in Indiana," published by the Franchise League, is increasing constantly and inquiries for prices on the books in thousand and five thousand lots have been received at League Headquarters.

1000 Students

AN enrollment of one thousand is the goal the Pennsylvania suffragists have set for their citizenship school, which will be held in Philadelphia from January 9 to 15. Women from all over the state will attend. Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker will give the lectures on citizenship, and there will be speakers on other phases of this subject.

Correspondence School

A CORRESPONDENCE school of citizenship has been started by the Education for Citizenship Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in order to

reach every woman voter in the state and acquaint her with the business of voting. The committee has agreed to furnish lessons by mail on practical government and political management; starting with registration, primaries and elections the lessons will continue through the structure of local, state and federal government.

The citizenship committee will continue the legislative bulletin, which proved such an aid to the women voters. It will be issued as soon as the General Court begins its regular session.

Successful School

THE citizenship school held at Minneapolis under the general auspices of the extension department of the University of Minnesota and the League of Women Voters proved such a tremendous success that the course will be practically repeated in St. Paul during the month of January. The actual enrollment of the school was about 600, with an attendance of several hundred visitors in addition.

"The wide range of subjects of current and practical interest to women voters were so presented and filled with such vital interest that the result will be felt throughout the state," said Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota League of Women Voters.

The Minneapolis course was carried out intensively for five days, but the January plan calls for a less intensive course, the lectures spreading over a period of four or six weeks.

Shortage of Teachers

THAT there is a dearth of applicants to fill vacancies in the teaching profession is one of the facts noted in the investigation recently completed by the committee of the Smith College Endowment Fund.

This condition is judged to be due to the low scale of pay for teachers, and the higher pay offered to college women in other occupations. An analysis of the situation convinced the committee that of all occupations open to college women teaching at present makes the least appeal. The investigating committee finds that many college girls, who formerly would have been expected to seek positions in the teaching field, are entering industrial and commercial establishments. Many have taken up writing, and others have gone into business for themselves.

Women Health Doctors

THE Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania is planning the establishment of a new department, to be known as the department of preventive medicine. Its aim is to train young women as health doctors and health educators. A plan to prevent disease rather than to cure is the idea. Dr. Martha Tracy, dean of the college, in a recent interview said: "The genius and ability and interests of women differ from those of men, and it is appropriate that they have a college where these can be administered to and emphasized directly."

New League

THE Nevada League of Women Voters is one of the recent branches of the National League. Mrs. Frank G. Patrick, of Reno, is the president, Mrs. F. H. Blackwell of Carson City, vice-president, Mrs. D. D. Gassaway of Reno, secretary, and Mrs. E. E. Hull of Yerington, treasurer.

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"The Cloven Hoof"

"THE cloven hoof within the slipper. . . Bolshevism in a mother Hubbard." For these two astounding descriptions of woman suffrage, the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is indebted to the *Southern Christian Advocate* and to the opinion of a clerical gentleman from Louisiana—the Pelican state.

The writer is one of those people who see politics, which is nothing less than the method men have evolved by which human beings function in groups, as "filthy," and something women must be scared away from. This Pelican gentleman finds this world a wicked old place, in which he doubts—although he says he is sorry to doubt—whether anything as ideal as the League of Nations could find a home. Well, there you are! This is the kind of loop-the-loop argument that was once used extensively by a lot of men. Now the number has dwindled to so few that one cherishes as a kind

WE shall be glad to have readers of the *Woman Citizen* who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.

The Woman Citizen Corporation.

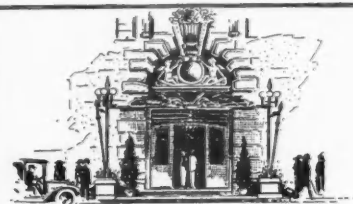
of literary curiosity this ardent hate of woman's freedom, which has drifted into sight from some isolated hamlet back in the pine woods of Louisiana.

Just because this type of traditionalism and mock sentimentality once constituted a real barrier to every phase of woman's freedom, even to her freedom to conduct a missionary meeting, consider for a second what a merry-go-round of ideas it really is. Home, say the Pelicans of all grades, is a beautiful and noble thing; politics is a filthy and degraded one. Woman has created the home—Man has created politics. That is, her product is a good—his is a bad one, so bad that, although this clergyman must have been preaching "peace upon earth" for many years, he has no faith that the nations could ever get together and devise a plan by which they might cease shooting each other up like a wild west photo-play.

PRESUMABLY the Pelican gentleman has heard the rumor that "good will unto men" was advocated as a workable policy some 2,000 years ago, but the world hasn't got around to trying it out yet. Who is to blame if it hasn't? The mother in the home, or the father in the market-place?

Now comes the woman and looks out into the market-place. She finds it isn't run on the lines she has tried in the home, and she says to the man who has muddled up the front steps with his political boots, according to the Pelican state picture: "You've made such a lot of labor-saving inventions to help me get my housework done more quickly and easily than I used, so now I've got a little time off today. Just you scrape that political mud off your best boots, and I'll come out with the mop and together we'll clean around the doorstep and the front yard and the street in front of the house."

Now she believed that because he had always told her she was a good manager, and had talked such a lot about what a hard time he was having all alone to keep the other fellows from tramping in the mire, and messing up the place, that he'd be glad of a helping hand. But instead of taking up her offer, he began to call her names. Doubtless no self-respecting Methodist clergyman really means to call his wife, or his wife's friends, devils. But, of course, that's what "cloven hoof" implies.



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Sometimes it just about seems as if those men, whether clergy or laity, who call women the conservers of righteousness, as long as the street door shuts them in, and devils when they get out as far as the front fence, do not really want the mire cleaned up at all. One almost thinks they like politics a little filthy. But the minute they see a chance that women may put the same order and beauty into politics that they have put into home-making, whether they were gown and bands or overalls, this special type of man shouts her down with insults in the hope that she will go back and shut the door and leave him comfortable in the dirt he has accumulated. It looks that way.

And if that is so, then the cloven-hoof is fitted to the wrong foot.

MISS ELIZABETH McCracken, Cambridge, Massachusetts, well known as a writer and editor, has been appointed literary editor for the children's bureau at Washington.



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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

10 Cents a Copy

January 3, 1920



ASPIRATION

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Suffrage Convention

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American Women
As seen by an
Assyrian Man

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Opening Doors of
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Medical Women Protest
Sex Favoritism in
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The New Ratification Map



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AT 171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

JANUARY 3, 1920

No. 24

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JANUARY 3, 1920

NUMBER 24

SUFFRAGISTS, hear this last call to a suffrage convention!

The officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association hereby call the state auxiliaries, through their elected delegates, to meet in Annual Convention at Chicago, Congress Hotel, February 12th to 18th, inclusive.

In other days our members and friends have been summoned to annual conventions to disseminate the propaganda for their common cause, to cheer and encourage each other, to strengthen their organized influence, to council as to ways and means of insuring further progress.

This time they are called to rejoice that the struggle is over, the aim achieved, and the women of the nation about to enter into the enjoyment of their hard-earned political liberty.

Of all the conventions held within the past fifty-one years, this will prove the most momentous. Few people live to see the actual and final realization of hopes to which they have devoted their lives. That privilege is ours.

Turning to the past, let us review the incidents of our long struggle together before they are laid away with other buried memories. Let us honor our pioneers. Let us tell the world of the ever buoyant hope, born of the assurance of the justice and inevitability of our cause, which has given our army of workers the unswerving courage and determination which has at last overcome every obstacle and attained its aim.

CALL

To the Fifty-First Annual Convention
of the National American Woman
Suffrage Association
1869-1920

COME, and let us together express the joy which only those can feel who have suffered for a cause.

Turning to the future, let us inquire together how best we can now serve our beloved nation.

Let us ask what political

parties want of us, and we of them.

Come one and all, and unitedly make this last suffrage convention a glad memory to you, a heritage for your children and your children's children and a benefaction to our nation.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, First Vice-President,
Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Second Vice-President,
Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Third Vice-President,
Mrs. Raymond Brown, Fourth Vice-President,
Mrs. Helen Gardener, Fifth Vice-President,
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Miss Esther G. Ogden, Director,
Mrs. George A. Piersol, Director,
Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Chairman Congressional Committee
Miss Rose Young, Director of Publicity.

THIS, the last of all the suffrage conventions, will likewise be the most significant. It is expected that it will be the occasion of the announcement of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the required 36 states. Twenty-two states have ratified. The governors of three more, Oregon, New Mexico and Idaho, have announced the calling of a special session. Of the other eleven ratifications needed seven can be drawn from the full or presidential suffrage list. That leaves four, with Kentucky, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina holding regular sessions in January and the Republican National Committee calling on the Republican governors of Connecticut, Delaware, Vermont, and all the other Republican states whose Legislatures do not meet until 1921, to convene a special session for ratification purposes.

Shall we meet as women voters?

We are sure of it.

The Chicago convention will be the glorification of joy.

Every suffragist in the land should be there.

Give You One Guess!

A FAR from solemn group gathered in the reception room of the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison Avenue, New York, on Christmas Eve, to celebrate the last Christmas that the country will ever know before the Federal Suffrage Amendment is ratified. Most of the official board was present, as well as the members of the staffs on the two floors occupied by the National and its Publicity Bureau.

The Williams Printing Company, which handles the printing of the magazine, was also represented.

An essential feature of the occasion was a vocal offering from some strolling Christmas singers. The tune was "Suwanee River." The words were:

*Way down the Senate's Red Red River,
Far, far away,
There's where my thoughts are turning ever
There's where I'm going to stay.*

CHORUS

*All the world am sad and dreary,
Everywhere I roam,
O Brothers, how my heart is weary
Now that I've got to go home.*

*All up and down the State I wander,
Wander alone,
Still looking for the votes to save me,
Save me from being sent home.*

*Why did I listen to the antis!
Listening has spoiled my life;
Why did I lose my good old backbone!
Why did I mind my wife!*

The Woman Citizen offers a prize of three cheers for the person who can correctly name the New York Senator to whom the song is dedicated.

P. S. Just by way of being helpful—it was not Senator Calder.

P. S. We know that the Wadsworthians will say that Miss Hay wrote the words of the song, but honest to goodness, she didn't. There are a few people in this office who work besides Miss Hay.

British Women Magistrates

THE Sex Disqualification Removal Act, making women eligible to serve as magistrates, having been passed by the British parliament, the Lord Chancellor has announced the appointment of a number of women to act as magistrates when required. Those already appointed are: The Marchioness of Crewe, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Mrs. David Lloyd George, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Mrs. Sidney Webb, Miss Elizabeth Haldane, and Miss Gertrude Tuckwell.

This group will also constitute a woman's advisory committee to advise with the Chancellor as to the fitness of women candidates for the office of magistrate when vacancies occur.

It is the opinion of the Lord Chancellor that women are specially qualified to serve in children's courts.

Women Voters of the U. S. A.

FIFTEEN FULL SUFFRAGE STATES

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
1. Arizona	1912	48,419	3
2. California	1911	872,802	13
3. Colorado	1893	264,647	6
4. Idaho	1896	105,146	4
5. Kansas	1912	471,854	10
6. Michigan	1918	848,916	15
7. Montana	1914	103,975	4
8. Nevada	1914	26,611	3
9. New York	1917	3,125,999	45
10. Oklahoma	1918	470,176	10
11. Oregon	1912	221,008	5
12. South Dakota	1918	161,024	5
13. Utah	1896	100,646	4
14. Washington	1910	444,919	7
15. Wyoming	1899	37,146	3
		7,303,288	137

TWELVE PRESIDENTIAL, OR PRESIDENTIAL PLUS MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE STATES

(Those starred have both. Women do not vote for Congressmen in any of these twelve states.)

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
16. *Illinois	1913	1,699,160	29
17. Indiana	1919	800,484	15
18. Iowa	1919	603,644	13
19. Maine	1919	234,765	6
20. Minnesota	1919	558,528	12
21. Missouri	1919	931,998	18
22. *Nebraska	1917	318,903	8
23. *North Dakota	1917	157,903	5
24. Rhode Island	1917	183,030	5
25. *Tennessee	1919	564,104	12
26. Wisconsin	1919	653,936	13
27. Ohio	1919	1,496,225	24
		8,212,680	160

TWO PRIMARY SUFFRAGE STATES

(The chance to help choose the Democratic candidates at the Primary is the only choice any voter can effectively exercise in these one party states.)

28. Arkansas	1917	355,514	9
29. Texas	1918	999,166	20
		1,354,680	29

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL FOR THE 29 STATES

Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
16,880,648	326

Vermont was granted Presidential Suffrage by 1919 Legislature, vetoed by Governor. Governor's veto under challenge as unconstitutional.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

(Nine)

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
 Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
 Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
 Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
 Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
 Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
 Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
 Georgia—June 24, 1919.
 Alabama—July 8, 1919. (Does not meet again till 1923.)

(Seven ratified)

By Special Session

(Eighteen)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
 Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
 Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
 Colorado*—Ratified Dec. 12.
 Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
 South Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 4.
 Utah*—Ratified September 30.
 Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
 Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
 California*—Ratified Nov. 1.
 Montana*—Ratified July 30.
 Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
 New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
 Maine*—Ratified Nov. 5.
 North Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 1.
 Oregon—Called for January 12.
 Idaho—Called for February.
 New Mexico—Date not set

(Fifteen have ratified)

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920

That have not ratified.

(Five)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 14	60 days

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921

That have not ratified.

(Four)

	Next Legis- lature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

(Nine of the states that have not yet ratified will hold regular legislative sessions in 1920.)

Biennial

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921

Unless Special Session is Called

Have not yet ratified

(Thirteen)

	Next Legislature	Limit
Arizona	January 13	60 days
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Indiana	January 9	
Nevada	January 20	60 days
North Carolina	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
West Virginia	January 8	45 days
Washington	January 13	60 days
Wyoming	January 14	10 days

Recapitulation

Ratified

1. Illinois (June 10)
2. Wisconsin (June 10)
3. Michigan (June 10)
4. Kansas (June 16)
5. Ohio (June 16)
6. New York (June 16)
7. Pennsylvania .. (June 24)
8. Massachusetts . (June 25)
9. Texas (June 28)
10. Iowa (July 2)
11. Missouri (July 3)
12. Arkansas (July 28)
13. Montana (July 30)
14. Nebraska (July 31)
15. Minnesota (Sept. 8)
16. New Hampshire (Sept. 10)
17. Utah (Sept. 30)
18. California (Nov. 1)
19. Maine (Nov. 5)
20. North Dakota .. (Dec. 1)
21. South Dakota ... (Dec. 4)
22. Colorado (Dec. 12)

Still to act before the Amend-
ment becomes effective, 14

Work for the Special Session!

IT will be seen from the above that the Legislatures of seven states that have not yet ratified have regular sessions scheduled for January, 1920; one for May, 1920 and one for June, 1920. And it will be further seen that there are thirteen states in which the Legislatures will not meet in regular session until 1921 and in which the only chance for ratification in 1920, in time to complete the ratification schedule before the spring primaries, lies in the calling of a special session.

Why Not Ladies of the Jury?

Virginia Women Sat on Juries 230 Years Ago

WHILE British women have just been granted the right to sit on juries, New York is debating whether to permit its newly enfranchised women the final right of freemen—the right to be tried before a jury of their peers. The British women's victory is related in a letter just received by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the National American Woman Suffrage Association from Miss Chrystal MacMillan, first recording secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. This clarifies some of the confusion on this side of the water as to just how much British women have won by the passage on November 26, 1919, of their Sex Disqualification Removal Bill.

"Though this bill does not give women equal suffrage," says Miss MacMillan (that is, it leaves women under 30 still debarred from the parliamentary suffrage, which it grants to boys of 21), "or equal opportunities in the Civil Service, it opens to women all professions, including the right to be lawyers, magistrates and judges. It admits them to the jury service with certain objectionable limitations and removes the excuse that it is not possible to allow women to do certain things. They will now even be eligible as police, privy councillors,* cabinet ministers. It is doubtful whether it applies to the church—probably not."

The bill went twice through the House of Commons with more generosity than it met with in the House of Lords. The original bill included reducing the women's voting age to the level of men's, and it granted peeresses a right to sit in the House of Lords. By an amendment to the second bill, the Commons again tried to do justice to peeresses, but the Upper House would have none of it, although making vague promises for "reconstitution of the House of Lords . . . as we hope . . . in the immediate future." The Lords also qualified the jury clause by two amendments, one of which exempts "from attendance as jurors any women who for medical reasons were unfit to attend."

THE New York state contest over women as jurors, centers in an application by Miss Julia V. Grilli, a New York City lawyer, for an order requiring Jacob Brenner, Commissioner of Juries in Kings County, to show cause why he should not permit women to serve on juries. The case was argued before Justice Lazansky in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, who has said unofficially that he "does not see that the suffrage constitutional amendment includes the question of woman jury service." Commissioner Brenner and Corporation Counsel Reilly are contending that a specific legislative statute will be required before women may be impanelled as jurors.

They align the jury service with militia and volunteer fire service and claim that because women do not run with the fire horses they cannot sit in a jury box.

Miss Grilli says that among the states where enfranchised women are sitting as jurors, two have recently granted the right upon such an application as hers. She does not consider that there is any question as to the right of the women of New York to be jurors, for she holds that the greater must always include the less, and a constitutional amendment granting women the right to become voting citizens carries with it a right to all the prerogatives of a citizen. She believes the case which is now pending, awaiting some more conclusive evidence against it than the corporation counsel has yet produced, will undoubtedly be carried to a higher court if it is lost in the city court. It will, she is sure,

go to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, since the question involved is of national importance.

IN the meanwhile a bill is being framed to come before the New York Legislature in January, asking that the word "male" be stricken out of the statute law concerning jurors. This will be done as a matter of expediency, and to clarify the situation for the immediate future. It does not, however, settle the principle of the constitutional right of women to have the duties and privileges of citizenship when they become voters.

In the meanwhile, the press asks the pertinent question, "Why not women on juries?" "It would be difficult for any man who voted 'Yes' on the suffrage amendment to the state constitution," says the *Evening Mail*, "to take the ground now that citizens who can vote do not, as a class, possess the mental and temperamental qualifications for jury duty."

"Pending a judicial pronouncement on the subject, we doubt whether the law as it stands excludes women from the jury panel, and if the jury law does so exclude one-half of our population, then it ought to be changed, and changed without much delay. To say that a woman before the bar is entitled to judgment by her 'peers' and then to exclude women from the jury room, is to misinterpret the spirit that underlies our institutions."

Michigan, which even more recently enfranchised women than New York, has accepted women's right to sit on juries, and the first all-woman jury sat in Detroit on March 19, 1919. The case was a damage suit brought against an automobile driver charged with colliding against the plaintiff's wagon.

WYOMING women sat on juries fifty years ago, but the oldest of all recorded juries of American women was convened two hundred and thirty years ago—and in Virginia. The story of it is told in a letter to the *Woman Citizen* from Miss Bessie P. Taylor of Richmond, who writes:

(Continued on page 662)

MISS JULIA
V.
GRILLI,
NEW YORK
CITY LAWYER,
WHO UPHOLDS
RIGHT
of
WOMEN
to
SERVE
on
JURIES



* See *Woman Citizen* of September 13, 1919, for only woman Privy Councillor.

The American Woman and Her Household Gods

IF women needed any further justification of their fitness, physical and mental, to stand beside men in the big movements of the world, that justification came with the war. That old-fashioned male who cried, "If woman must vote, let her fight," in the face of women's war achievements, dare not raise his voice for shame.

But the American woman—the housewife—has she demonstrated her fitness and is she taking her great war experience into her home? During the war she knitted, and made surgical dressings and stood long cold hours in the railway station canteen, making endless sandwiches and passing out endless cups of coffee to the weary, hungry boys that the troop trains carried through. And when the boys came back, American housewives were waiting for them at Hoboken, with a hot meal of frankfurters, sauer kraut, pie, ice cream and coffee, cooked in the great Port Kitchen on Pier 4 and distributed by the Red Cross canteeners. Here housekeeping arrangements were set up on a mammoth scale. Eighty-four bushels of potatoes could be boiled at once in the sixteen zinc potato steamers. Electric bread, butter and meat cutters, and a potato peeler which peeled six bushels of potatoes an hour were some of the labor saving devices used. There were one hundred and twenty basting spoons and other kitchen utensils in proportion.

During the seven months of its operation, the Port Kitchen served 1,079,707 returning soldiers, and every soldier received his "eats" from a woman's hand.

After wholesale catering like this, it is not surprising that Madame Housewife learned to look upon her own domestic duties as a very small enterprise and to regard it as absurd that the perfunctory routine of housework should consume all her time. She began to apply efficiency methods to her own home, with the result that the occupation of being a housekeeper is losing more and more of its drudgery and becoming a highly specialized business, engaging the trained faculties of the most intelligent women.

THE health of her family, scientifically considered, is the prime concern of the expert housewife today. Women are waking up to the startling fact that malnutrition is responsible for more of the so-called stupidity of school children than any other one cause. Mothers of well-to-do families are ceasing to imagine that all diseases arising from malnutrition are the heritage of the poor only. Housewives are asking: "Is my family well nourished? Am I serving a well-balanced diet? Is there too much of starch or too little of proteins?"

Whole milk, eggs and the leafy vegetables, containing the growth-producing vitamins called fat-soluble A, are called the "protective foods," and women are using them more generally in their homes than formerly.

"In our town," said a doctor, "we have had no less than seven institutions for the care of homeless children. One of these last February had not had a death in seven years. Still another had had no death in the year 1917. At the other extreme stood one institution in which twenty-three per cent. of the inmates had died in the past year. Upon investigation of the children's diet there, I found the purchase of the three protective foods almost nil."

Malnutrition is a precursor of scurvy and rickets. Tuberculosis gains its first foothold in the bodies of the poorly nourished, and each year 150,000 to 200,000 young men and women die of this disease.

The constant demand for the Red Cross course in dietetics is offered by the American Red Cross as affirmation to the question, "Is the American housewife taking her home job seriously?"

THIS marked advance in the applied science of the home is not confined to urban localities. The Red Cross Public Health nurse in the rural district finds the mothers of her clientele ready and anxious to co-operate for the best health interests of their kiddies.

"When the village school opened, at nine o'clock," writes a Public Health nurse, "there were two mothers sitting on the platform near the teacher's desk.

"We just wanted to hear what you'd say about Tommy's throat," they whispered apologetically, as I lined the primer class up for inspection. One of these women followed me out after the inspection was over, when I was marshaling my three 'finds' for Dr. Anderson's orthopedic clinic.

"Nurse," she began, "I had to leave Hester May at home—her back's always ailin' and she can't walk to school. I sorta wish you could stop by and take her along with the others."

"We drove to the forlorn little home and when I saw Hester May I was mighty glad I'd come. At the clinic, Dr. Anderson smiled as he looked up from examining Hester May's crooked little back.

"Braces'll fix her up—but I'm telling you, you're not bringing her here any too soon," he said.

"I explained to the mother what he meant and she nodded thoughtfully when I broached the question of price.

"Well, I guess my egg-an'-butter money'll stretch," she said. "Of course, I'll buy them if you'll tell me how."

And where is the mother who would not? The mother heart is the Red Cross's greatest ally in the peace time work for improved health. The job of the public health nurse, invariably, is merely to inform the mother mind.

THE Red Cross Public Health nurse is teaching the mothers of families how to combat preventable disease—the most costly disaster that ever faced America. During the eighteen months that the United States was in the war the total number of men who died as a result of actual combat or wounds received in battle was 70,000. During the same period, 450,000 children under five years of age died in this country, the majority of them from diseases regarded as preventable.

Examinations in the United States have shown that the 70.41 per cent. of men rejected in the draft as unfit suffered from physical defects which, in the great majority of cases, dated back to their school days. No provision at the time had been made for their correction. Inspection of school children will save another generation the shameful commentary on American health conditions that the selective draft evoked two years ago.

Preventable disease claims many American women. Sixteen thousand mothers die every year in giving birth to babies. Perhaps no group of citizens is more valuable or more necessary to the nation than these women. Every death means a home broken up, and perhaps one or more children who will never know a mother's love. This is a fundamental loss to the nation as well as to individual and community life.

(Continued on page 669)

A Self-Made Woman



MISS
MARY
O'TOOLE
of
WASH-
INGTON
D. C.
an
AMER-
ICAN
CITIZEN

ONE hears and reads a lot about the self-made man and the facility and verve with which he does the job in America, the alleged land of the free. But what about the self-made woman? Is America likewise the land of golden opportunity for the woman who has herself to make? The immigrant boy can come to this country with a dollar in his pocket and by and by own the bank. Can the immigrant girl do as well?

Just read this story of one Molly O'Toole for the answer. But better not read it if you are a Bolshevik, parlor or otherwise, for Molly O'Toole says frankly she has no patience with Bolshevism of any brand. She has come over to America from Erin and made good, so why not others. Give the country a chance for its life, says she.

If she were to apply now for admission to this country with no more in her pocket than she had then, she couldn't get in. "It was far less than the required amount today," she admits. However, her relatives were poor but honest and she was seventeen, so that her background was exactly right as one from which to project success.

AND do you know what she did, this Irish girl fresh from Erin? She got naturalized. The minute she could. She was the first woman to be naturalized in Steuben County, New York. That was back in 1900. She was the first woman to be appointed official stenographer in that county. In 1908 she was graduated from the Washington College of Law. Then she spent four-and-one-half years in the forestry service in California. In 1913 she returned to Washington and opened an office for the general practice of law. In 1917 she was made a director of the Washington Chamber of Commerce. In 1919 she was elected a director of the Citizens Savings Bank of Washington.

Miss O'Toole's recommendation to the Board of the bank was that she represented a conservative radical element, whatever that may be. Moreover, her work on the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce had indicated that she could work harmoniously with men.

Miss O'Toole is well known to suffragists for her ardent support of the suffrage cause. During the suffrage campaign in

Maryland, she was one of those who traveled about the state in the yellow van, a prairie schooner which a group of suffragists used as a portable pulpit of political freedom for women. She has been for some time at the head of the suffrage association of the District of Columbia. Within the last few months she has organized the Women's City Club, of Washington.

Freedom of the Press

VARIOUS proposals for restrictions upon freedom of the press are still pending in Congress. One particularly dangerous and sweeping bill, which would practically have empowered the Postmaster General to suppress any paper that he considered objectionable, came very near being rushed through the Senate. According to press reports, it was blocked almost wholly by the opposition of a single Senator, who ranks as a conservative on many questions, but who has some wholesome regard for the old American traditions as to a free press.

In these hectic times, we should beware of panic legislation. Not long ago, a shockingly bad measure, which would almost have ended freedom of speech and the press, was railroaded through the lower house in Massachusetts almost unanimously, and seemed about to go through the Senate in like manner. It was held up by a few cool-headed persons, not easily stampeded. Then a group of prominent men, headed by ex-President Eliot of Harvard, pointed out its unprecedented character and its dangerous implications, with the result that it was pruned down and reduced to a reasonable shape.

There are and must be penalties for periodicals that advocate law-breaking; but, beyond this, there should be as little restriction as possible upon the serious discussion of serious questions. In the long run, free discussion always brings out the truth.

Some persons would like to make it criminal to debate in the United States questions which are being freely debated everywhere else in the civilized world. Yet it is only by such free discussion that the true can be sifted from the false, the wheat from the chaff. These would-be muzzlers of the press should ponder a letter sent by the School Board of Lancaster, Ohio, in 1828, to someone who had asked for leave to use the school house for a debate:

"You are welcome to the use of the school-house to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that his intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour by steam, He would have clearly foretold it through His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

Women on Juries

(Continued from page 660)

"As so much is being said about women and juries, it may be interesting to some of your readers to know that 'at a court held for Rappa county, the 2nd day of April, ano 1690,' one Jane Jones of that county, a 'bright young woman,' was brought before the court charged with the making away of her new-born child, and when the 'jury of able matrons who being impannelled and sworn,' pronounced the defendant guilty, the record relates that 'the Court upon a full consideration of the matter have thought fitt and do accordingly order that the High Sheriff of this county or his Deputie do forthwith take into Custody the body of the said Jane Jones and her to detain without bail or main prize and safely convey her unto James City to answer the said fact before the Honorable President and Councill on the 4th day of the next Genrill Court.'"

Representative Government

By George H. Hallett, Jr.

THE special industrial conference to consider the high cost of living and the struggle between capital and labor was a telling indictment of our system of representation. Congress is supposed to represent all the people—laborers, farmers, and the consuming public as well as capitalists. If it really did so, no special conference would be needed.

At a time when our own system of representation has so evidently broken down, the system just adopted by Switzerland for the election of its National Council should be of special interest.

On October 25th and 26th each canton or half canton elected its members in the Council by proportional representation. Every party or other group that nominated candidates elected as nearly as possible the same part of a canton's representatives as it cast of the canton's votes.

In Berne, the most populous canton, any group which cast only one thirty-second of the canton's votes was sure of electing one of the canton's thirty-two members. If a group polled half the canton's votes, it elected sixteen. If a group polled nineteen thirty-seconds of the votes, it elected nineteen. In the result the Berne delegation should be very thoroughly representative of all the elements of the canton's population.

Uri and four other small districts, on the other hand, were entitled on the same basis of population to only one member each. In these districts proportional representation is impossible because all the different groups of people in a district cannot be adequately represented by a single individual. But fifteen of the twenty-five districts elect more than five members each, enough to give everyone a fairly satisfactory representative. One may venture the opinion that Switzerland will not have to call a special conference of capital, labor, and consumer. Its regular National Council should serve the purpose admirably.

SWITZERLAND'S adoption of proportional representation—or "P. R."—was based on long experience at first hand with its exceptional advantages. The system was first introduced in 1890 as an emergency measure. In the canton of Ticino civil war had broken out. The Conservatives, with an almost negligible majority, had captured more than two-thirds of the seats in the cantonal council and had refused to remedy the situation. After one member of the cantonal government had been killed and others imprisoned, the federal government induced both parties to agree on proportional representation for cantonal elections, with the result that the canton was completely pacified.

Other cantons quickly followed the lead of Ticino and by 1911 P. R. was used for some elections in eleven and a half of the twenty-two cantons.

The canton of Geneva, which contains the capital of the League of Nations, was one of the earliest to benefit by the system. The proportional elections of 1892 in that canton were orderly, though religious antagonisms were very keen. But the Federal elections of the next year, conducted under the old system, were riotous.

The development of sentiment in favor of P. R. is well known by the three popular referenda on the constitutional amendment to apply it to national elections. In 1900 P. R. was defeated by about 169,000 to 247,000. In 1910 it obtained a majority in more than half of the cantons, but was again defeated by the narrow margin of 239,000 to 262,000. Last fall the amendment was again initiated and on October 13, 1918, was carried by a vote of 299,550 to 149,036. Only two and a half of the twenty-two cantons failed to give it a majority.

The law to carry out the amendment was passed by the Federal Assembly on February 14, 1919, and was ratified by popular vote on August 10th. The law shortens the terms of the present National Council, which would naturally expire in December, 1920, in order to secure at once the advantages of the proportional system. The new Council will hold office from December 1, 1919, until December 3, 1922.

The proportional system used in Switzerland is a party list system similar to that now used in many European countries—notably Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Germany, and Poland, and that recently adopted for French Assembly districts—in which no party gets a majority.

The party list system is to be distinguished from the Hare system of proportional representation which is giving such general satisfaction in three American cities and various parts of the British empire. So far as the numerical representation of organized groups is concerned, the two systems give similar results. But the Hare system has the added—and very important—advantages of giving just representation even to unorganized groups, such as the labor Democrats and Republicans and the independent liberals in America, and of representing every group by the leaders most satisfactory to all its members.

Housing in the Little City

IN memory of Nina McCulloch Mattern, a civic and suffrage leader in that city, the Woman's City Club of Poughkeepsie in the spring of 1919 undertook a survey of tenement houses. The work was done by Helen D. Thompson, of the New York City Tenement House Department, who visited between five and six hundred houses and found in Poughkeepsie all the problems of a larger city and others that some larger cities have outgrown. Among these were interior rooms, lot overcrowding, bad light and ventilation, extra fire hazards and lack of privacy.

Miss Thompson sums up her conclusion in these words: "I have asked myself repeatedly, in this housing survey, the question: What has the community done to these people, or failed to do for them, that they should spend their lives in squalor and filth? They have been, and, according to their own statements, are still working people, in the Separator works or other local industries, some of them for many years. A part of them are American-born, speaking the tongue of up-state New York, bearing in their faces not marks of dissolute living, but of hard work and physical ill-being. They are growing old in conditions not fit for respectable age, or even old age, making shift to put up with its surroundings. And this is the other question: What is the community doing to prevent the children from growing up in these squalid old houses?"

"There are means of answering these questions. The answer involves, beyond a housing survey, a study of wages paid, of rentals, of available housing accommodations for working people. Their answer involves a reasonable rental, but a wage to meet it, and a return for the increase in decent living conditions. It involves a facing of facts which this report has attempted to point out, a future program for better housing—for new buildings, better built, for the improving and better maintenance of the old, for the tearing down of some of them, and an immediate program for refuse removal and cleaning measures. It involves a better control of the incipient cases of tuberculosis, and their living conditions, and of the initial stages of other contagious diseases. It involves disease-preventive work of every kind, educational measures to raise the standard of living, and not-to-be-despised measures for removing ugliness, and utilizing some of the beauty-promising tracts in the city."

For Honest Elections

THE 1919 report of the Honest Ballot Association is a summary of the work accomplished since it was founded in 1912. The Association, which describes itself as "a union of citizens without regard to party, to insure clean elections in New York and to prevent honest votes from being offset by trickery and fraud," has James Byrne as president, Miss Mary Garrett Hay as vice-president. On its executive committee three out of eight are women, all of them women active in the suffrage campaigns of 1915 and 1917, and other women active in suffrage are to be found on the Board of Directors.

The report deals with local conditions, but the experience of elections frauds and the effort to control them in the greatest city in the United States should be helpful to all municipalities, and most rural communities.

The bi-partisan election boards have been found to be in practice a defensive alliance of the two major parties, who connive with each other against the minor parties which they regarded as "the common enemy." The first work of the Association was, therefore, to set non-partisan watchers at the polls to prevent individual instances of fraud. In the presidential campaign of 1912 almost 1200 volunteers or paid watchers or detectives were stationed at the polls and as a result corrupt election officials were removed or disciplined, literally by hundreds. In this first year the Association tried to bring these cases before the courts but found that prosecuting officers and grand juries were so much in fear of political injury to themselves as a result of pushing the cases that little headway was made. Later it adopted the policy of bringing these cases before Boards of Election in administrative proceedings and found that this method worked well. Aside from crime actually detected, it is estimated that the presence of these watchers prevented in that year about 45,000 illegal votes.

The practice of having watchers at the polls was continued in succeeding years, and many election officials were actually jailed on evidence furnished by the Association. The effect of these watchers is shown, for example, in the recount proceedings following the general elections of 1916 and 1917. In these, upon opening the ballot boxes, it was discovered that the number of votes very generally corresponded with the inspectors' returns in the election districts where the Association's watchers were on guard, but in other election districts in the same assembly districts there were large discrepancies between the returns and the ballots in the boxes. Inspectors apparently had taken votes from one candidate and given them to his opponent, leaving the total vote the same.

But as the years went on legislation and reorganization of the election boards took a more prominent place in the association's work. Charges of incompetence and maladministration against the State Superintendent of Elections did not, it is true, result in his removal, but they did result in the entire reorganization of that office by law in 1915, and charges against the New York City Board of Elections resulted in investigation and improvement.

In that year a committee on legislation was formed and both before and since the actual legislation drafted and pushed by the Association has almost made over the New York Election law. Among the less technical measures passed were the using of hundreds of school houses for polling places, measures to prevent fraud in the obtaining of signatures to nominating petitions, the combining of the duties of two or three election officials in one, which, in one year alone, saved about \$200,000; increasing the number of voters to a precinct, which also means a great saving to the city; the providing of policemen at the polls; the thorough

investigation of registration lists, which is not to exhaust the list.

The report notes the fact that the attitude of election and other public officials has changed from a spirit of opposition which used physical violence to drive the Association watchers from the polls to a spirit of hearty co-operation. It takes note of the fact that the presence of women watchers at the regular election of 1915 made their own watchers unnecessary. It further pays this tribute to the effect of woman suffrage: "The new women voters have shown great interest in the work of the Honest Ballot Association. With their support the Association hopes to hasten the passage of remedial election legislation. Men have grown up under the influence of objectionable election practices and by a gradual introduction to them have, too often, come to take them as a matter of course. The women do not enter politics calloused by contact with objectionable election practices and undoubtedly will revolt against them and lend their voices and power to a demand for improvement. The experience of other suffrage states has been that women are often better election officers than men. The incompetent, careless or dishonest men on election boards should be replaced at once with competent, careful and honest women."

Opposes Wadsworth

AT the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, Rev. David James Burrell, D.D., LL.D., president, in the chair, a resolution referring to the candidacy of Senator Wadsworth and the effort of the Republican machine politicians to discredit the women's opposition to him, was unanimously adopted.

The resolution, in full, is as follows:

The Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, officially representing the majority of the churches of the state, respectfully calls to the attention of the managers of the majority political party in New York state the following:

- (1) Most women are opposed to the liquor traffic.
- (2) The reason why most women wanted to vote was to get a chance to end certain evils, particularly the liquor traffic.
- (3) Prohibition would not have been possible without the help of the women.
- (4) Women make up a large proportion of the constituency of the churches of this state.
- (5) The action of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth in voting to pass a Prohibition Enforcement Law over the veto of the President of an opposing party, when the prohibition victory was certain at the time his name was reached, not only has not cured his record of standing with the liquor traffic from the beginning of his political career, but has aggravated the offensiveness of that record by the reflection upon the intelligence of the prohibition forces involved in the implication that they could be deceived by any such thing.
- (6) Any attempt to disregard the opposition of the women of this state to a candidate with a pro-liquor record will inevitably be regarded as an attempt to deprive the moral forces generally of the influence to which they are entitled in the shaping of the policies and the selection of the candidates they are expected to support in the election.

THE Board of City Commissioners of Paducah, Kentucky, made a unique Christmas present to the citizens of that city this year. When the citizens awoke on Christmas morning, they found the city had a corps of police-women, the first to be appointed in that state. Previous to their appointment, the police-women were nurses employed by the McCracken Public Health League.

Assyrian Women

BY GEO. M. LAMSA

THE purpose of this article is to tell something of the condition of the women in my country. I am a student at the Virginia Theological Seminary. I came from Assyria (near East) a country in which women have absolutely no rights. They are merely slaves and badly persecuted. I was one of those who stood against the freedom of women in my country in which even my own mother and sister were not respected.

Before reaching this land of civilization, I travelled in Europe and South America. During that time I did not agree that women of the latter country should be on the same equality with men. One reason was that I did not see those women well enough educated to understand the dignity of womanhood. But after I landed in this country and after I studied the condition, I corrected my old idea about women. I do admire the American woman: for her high ideals, for her education, and morality, and her attitude toward humanity and civilization. I now understand that no country can be civilized if women is not restored to her proper place, because a free woman can raise children of freedom to live in a land of freedom. Where woman is equal there is a happy family life and society life, which always develops human civilization.

I WANT to describe some of the conditions of women in the near East and Turkey. There women are considered only as live-stock and are bought for from eight to three hundred dollars. They are always persecuted because Eve ate the apple of Eden. They do the hard work; they eat alone after the men finish—if there is anything left; they have no voice in the education of the children; the father educates them by teaching them all sorts of bad things. A man can do anything he wants, but his wife cannot divorce him. However, if a woman but talks to another man, if she is not murdered she will be cruelly put out of the house and not given anything to eat. Neither is she allowed to sing in church. She cannot inherit from her father or her husband. If a man takes a journey his wife has to carry the baggage. Many other crimes against the women would not be fit to print.

It is very hard to describe the condition of the Mohamedan women. Most of them are in harems and are slaves. In some harems there are as many as three hundred women. The Sultan has five hundred and fifty. The ordinary moslem has anywhere from six up.

MANY of these women are forced while very young to enter these harems. Many live only a short time on account of the beating and severe treatment which they receive. Often they kill one another. Their husband can divorce them at any time he pleases simply by throwing five stones. If a government official or a "Holy Man" (head of religion) is travelling, the people of the town through which he passes give him presents of as many girls as possible. Today there are many people of this kind who do not respect women, but in English the very significant name of "barbarians" is given to them. The world can learn nothing from these people. They become more degraded every year and all because the woman is not in her proper place.

I am appealing to the generosity of the American women in the name of Christianity, which has raised womanhood, to help our women secure equality, and to save the lives of many million women of the East. If the Oriental peoples can by some means

be brought to a realization of the necessity of putting woman in her proper sphere the foundations of a world-wide Christianity will be partially laid and the ideal of the true brotherhood of man will bid fair to become a reality.

Home Problems

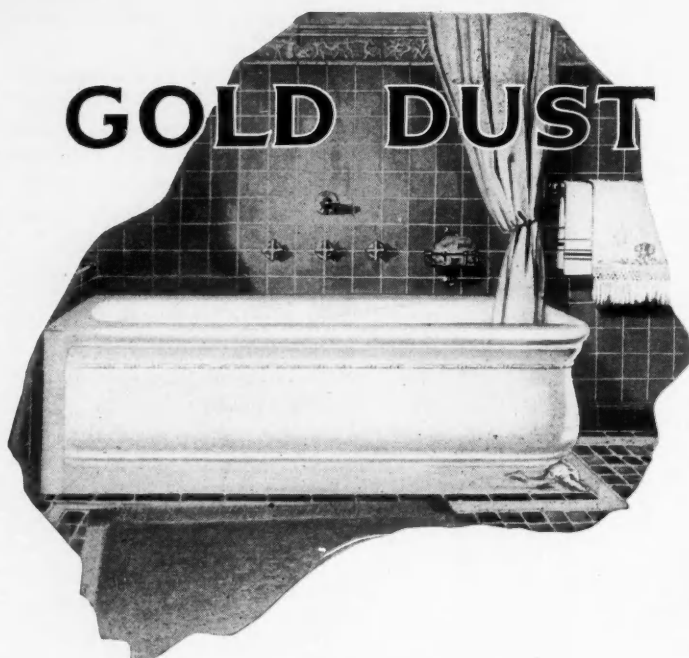
SAVE the Youngest (Children's Bur. Pub. 61) is the very descriptive title of seven charts on Maternal and Infant Mortality which show that the United States stands fourteenth among countries in its maternal mortality at childbirth; it stands eleventh in respect to death of children in the first year of life; it loses five times as many of its children in the first as in the second month of life; of its babies under one year more die from causes due to the health and care of the mother than from bad care, bad breeding or infectious diseases; preventable digestive disorders carry off one-fifth of its children under two years old; between 1910 and 1916 the number of deaths in the first months of life has actually increased and the death rate rises as the father's earnings fall.

THE domestic service problem is the subject of an article in the *Monthly Labor Review*, which analyzes recent attempts to meet the problem in the United States. The New York Committee on Household Assistants organized in January, 1919, by the United States Employment Service, was one of these. Former domestic servants who had been employed as munition workers, refused to go back to their old work. This committee offered a household occupations course in Washington Irving High School. Standards of employment included an eight-hour day and a six-day week, a wage as favorable as factory earnings, the right to live at home. Applications came from married women, among them former domestic servants who had married, but could go out to day's work; high school graduates and students willing to do part time at this work and teachers and others who desired to do this work only through the summer months.

THE report of the committee, which had to discontinue its work on account of shortage of funds, concludes: "The five weeks' effort has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt the reliability and responsibility of the home assistant. The task which lies before us is that of training her and making her efficient. The experiment has accomplished its fourfold purpose. An enormous demand on the part of employers has been established; a new source of applicants has been tapped; public interest has been demonstrated, and most important of all it has been clearly proved that the eight-hour day home assistant is a solution of the domestic problem and capable of adjustment to many different homes, while a definite method of establishing this system has now been satisfactorily worked out."

Among other experiments at adjusting the domestic service difficulty is the Progressive Household Club of Los Angeles, which was, in reality, a club for servants, which endeavored to humanize domestic service and endorsed a ten-hour day for domestic servants.

A BILL which seeks to grant the right of suffrage to the women of Brazil has been introduced into the Senate of that country. Under the provisions of the measure suffrage would be granted to women twenty-one years of age or over.



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Women in Medicine

SARAH J. McNUTT, M.D., in her response to the toast, "Pioneers of Yesterday in Medicine," at the banquet of the Women's State Medical Society (New York) thus summed up the progress of the woman physician: "The wonderful efficiency of these great pioneers of yesterday made possible the present-day victory of women in medicine. Today we have in the United States over forty co-educational medical colleges admitting women on the same terms as men, including Columbia, Harvard and Yale. There are women internes at Bellevue and many other large hospitals all over the United States. There are women on the staff of the New York, St. Luke's, General Memorial, Nursery and Child's, and Woman's Hospitals. Also women on the faculty of many co-educational schools, including the New York Post Graduate, Cornell, Columbia, and Harvard; and many women are on the New York Board of Health.

"One-third of the 6,000 women physicians of the United States registered for war relief work. Both French and Serbian governments sent requests for hospitals to be staffed exclusively by American women physicians for this work, which requests were granted. The United States Government has conferred military commissions on a number of women physicians doing work in France, where they have been decorated by French, English, Serbian, and Greek Governments."

Sex Privilege

THE Woman's Medical Association of New York City has submitted the following resolutions on Senate Bill 2507 on Public Health and National Quarantine:

Whereas, Senate bill 2507 creating a National Department of Health provides for a secretary who shall be a member of the President's cabinet, who shall be a *man* and shall receive a salary of \$12,000.00 per annum, and

Whereas, this bill also provides that there shall be a First Assistant Secretary of Public Health, who shall be a *man*, trained in medical science and who shall receive a salary of \$10,000.00 annually, and

Whereas, this bill further provides that there shall be a Second Assistant Secretary of Public Health, who shall be a *man*, expert in the science of vital statistics and public health, and who shall have a salary of \$7,500.00 annually, and

Whereas, this bill further provides that there shall be a Third Assistant Secretary of Public Health, who shall be a *woman* trained in the science of Medicine and Nursing, and who shall receive a salary of \$6,000.00 annually, and

Whereas, in addition, this bill provides that the Secretary of Public Health be authorized to appoint a commission consisting of three men as advisors to the Secretary of Public Health, each advisor to receive a yearly salary of \$6,000.00, and

Whereas, the Secretary of Public Health is further empowered to appoint a second advisory board of seven members, who shall be men and shall hold office for seven years, and shall serve without salary, and

Whereas, the Woman's Medical Association of New York City believes that the provisions of this bill, in regard to the sex of the incumbents of the offices which it creates, constitute it a sex privilege bill, and therefore, a distinct backward step in legislation, and

Whereas, women are demonstrating their ability to administer the office of Chief of Departments of Health in a highly creditable manner, and

Whereas, the director of the Federal Bureau of Child Hygiene in Washington is a woman, and the Department of Child Hygiene of New York City, the finest in the world, was organized and has been developed, and is still directed by a woman, and

Whereas, in the recent war, both professional and lay-women gave ample proof of their ability to carry their full share of any work, or hold any office to which they were assigned, and

(Continued on next page)

Women and the Law

AMONG the Oregon laws passed in 1919 of interest is one prohibiting school directors from making any distinction on account of sex in fixing compensation for teachers. (Laws 1919, page 55).

The Mothers' Pension law is extended to "mothers who, by reason of destitution, insufficient property or income, or lack of earning capacity, are unable to support their children under the age of fifteen years." (Laws 1919, page 254). Formerly it did not apply to divorced women.

The statute relating to carnal abuse of minors is amended to include "females having intercourse with any male child under 18" (1919, p. 368). A "Women's Industrial Home and Clinic," a state institution for the care of delinquent or diseased women is established and \$150,000 appropriated for it. (1919, pp. 570-579).

At pp. 277-281, Laws of 1919, there is a chapter concerning the control and treatment of venereal diseases, declaring them infectious and making it unlawful for any one infected to expose another person to infection.

Labor unions are legalized at page 568, Laws 1919.

The law of descent of property is changed at page 680, so that when a person dies leaving a surviving spouse and issue by a former spouse, and all or substantially all of the property has been willed or given during life to the surviving spouse, if later the surviving spouse die without will and without heirs, so that the property would escheat to the state, then the children will inherit. This gives inheritance from step-parents in certain cases.

(Information furnished by Reba J. Hurn, Lawyer, of Spokane.)

NEW YORK, historically the first of the states to pass important legislation of married women's property rights, has this year taken a very important step in equalizing the property rights of husband and wife. She has abolished curtesy or the right of the husband to inherit a life use of all the wife's real property and substituted a claim of only one-third, or the same amount as the wife's dower. While New York has gone forward, South Carolina has gone backward. This is the only state which forbids divorce, even on the ground of adultery or inhuman treatment, and this year it has supplemented its traditional stand on this subject by providing that the wife who goes to any other state to get a divorce "shall be forever barred of her action to demand her dower."

Sex Privilege

(Continued from page 666)

Whereas, in meeting the tremendous demand for improving the physical and social living conditions of the United States, women are no less needed to assist and no less qualified to work than are men. Therefore, be it

Resolved, the Woman's Medical Association of New York City recognizes the urgent need of a National Department of Public Health, and be it

Resolved, that the members of this association as professional and enfranchised women, emphatically protest against the sex discrimination shown in this bill, and ask that all positions under or in connection with Senate Bill 2507 shall be open equally to men and to women.

EMILY DUNNING BARRINGER, M. D., President.

Executive Committee:

MAUDE GLASGOW, M.D., Chairman.

ALICE E. WAKEFIELD, M.D.

ALMA VEDIN, M.D.



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Women in Industry

FIGURES given out by the United States Railroad Administration show not only a large increase during the six months in war time, but a surprisingly large number of women still employed since the men returned to peace time employments. In the number of women employed as elevator operators, station agents or assistants and watchwomen, there has been an actual increase since peace was declared; in the case of station agents an increase of 218.6 per cent. Of twenty-one large classifications in which women replaced men the only one in which they have been entirely displaced by men is track work. It is an interesting fact that of all these railroad employments formerly open to men only, only 10 per cent were heavy work, i.e., track work, trucking, warehouse and dock work, roundhouse and shop work. This means that 90 per cent of the occupations formerly closed to them were light work perfectly suitable to women.

IN the *Monthly Labor Review* Professor William F. Ogburn publishes a study of food costs in various centers. Three studies made upon different bases in urban communities give surprisingly like results. In each case the expense for a family of five, with a limited income, is found to be greatest in the great cities of the East and smallest in the Middle West. The study based on the largest number of cases puts the money cost for an average family (two adults and three children) at a little over \$500. The more intensive study of a smaller group puts this average at about \$577 for a yearly food budget "yielding approximately 3500 calories per man per day for families of about 3.35 equivalent males."

TAKING 3.35 as the average family and 3500 calories as a test of adequate diet, Professor Ogburn further shows that only one city, New Orleans, La., supplies adequate diet. In all the cities families of small income with more than 3.35 equivalent adult males supply a smaller number of calories per individual. This means chronic underfeeding in all but the smaller families.

A RECORD of weekly earnings of factory workers made by the New York State Industrial Commission shows that in August, 1919, the weekly amount paid to employes averaged \$23.85, an increase of 67 per cent over the average of last December. On a base of 100 taken in June of the year 1914, wages have now increased to 188. They have not, however, caught up to food prices, which have during the same period increased to 194.

"LEGAL RECOGNITION OF INDUSTRIAL WOMEN," by E. L. Lattimore and R. S. Trent, issued by the Industrial Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, is a brief survey of women's position in industry and the progress of the efforts to protect the woman worker by legislation and organization. It is part of the Industrial Notebook Series of the Young Women's Christian Association.

ACCORDING to the Belgian delegates to the International Congress of Working Women at Washington women have equal representation with men on the governing boards of Belgian trade unions. About one-fourth of the female population of Belgium are in industry. Of these more than 17,000 are in the trade unions.

Opening Doors

IN a letter from London just received by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, it was announced that Mrs. Milicent Garrett Fawcett, long president of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies of Great Britain, now the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, was chosen by the League of Nations Union to be one of eight British delegates at an International Conference of the League, which was held at Brussels early in December.

This is the second honor recently bestowed on Mrs. Fawcett. A few months ago she received an honorary degree from Lord Robert Cecil, Chancellor of Birmingham University.

SIGNAL recognition of women's ability in governmental affairs was given when F. H. La Guardia, the newly elected president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, selected a woman to fill the important position of secretary to the president. Miss Charlotte Delafield has been appointed to that position. She is the second woman to serve as secretary to the president of the New York Board of Alderman. During Governor Smith's term as president of the Board of Aldermen, he appointed Miss Rose Pedrick as his secretary and she was retained by R. L. Moran, the Governor's successor.

IN making the appointment Mr. La Guardia said: "Miss Delafield is an expert on municipal matters. She is a hard worker and has devoted much time to the study of conditions in New York. During the war she was attached to the French army and drove a motor. I have asked her to look up some pressing school matters and conditions in the Department of Correction that were brought to my attention."

Miss Delafield is an ardent suffragist and took a very active part in the suffrage campaigns.

RECOGNIZING the necessity for women's leadership in the New World Movement, which the denomination is launching, the Northern Baptists have decided that one-third of the members of State Boards of Promotion must be women. These Boards are a major executive force in denominational affairs.

Household Gods

(Continued from page 661)

CONCERTED effort will do much to lower this staggering figure. In New York City the mortality of maternity cases was reduced from 20.3 to 14.1 per thousand deliveries. At present, pregnancy and childbirth on this continent cause more deaths among women between fifteen and forty-four than any other disease except tuberculosis.

American womanhood will not let this state of things go on. The eight million women who in two years turned out \$100,000,000 worth of surgical articles and garments are still alive to the paramount need of their country. The same proportion of activity and material support extended in the Red Cross Home Service work, in thirty days *would make it possible for our nation to acclaim to the world that there was not a single neglected man, woman, or child in the entire United States.*

The Red Cross at no time seeks to compete. Its object is to co-operate with existing welfare and health organizations where they are already in the field. Rural districts, for the most part, have been sadly neglected in this respect, and in ninety per cent of the towns where the Red Cross is operating, it is the only social agency on the ground.



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Victory in Court

THE suffragists of Texas won a clear cut victory on December 13 when the Third Court of Civil Appeals handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the primary woman suffrage law passed at a special session of the 35th General Assembly of Texas. The opinion of the Court was unanimous and was written by Associate Justice C. H. Jenkins. The decision was given on the case of Tom H. Hamilton versus See R. Davis, Tax Collector of McLennan County. The opinion of the Appellate Court confirmed the decision of the Lower Court. The case will now go to the Supreme Court, where it is predicted the opinion of the Lower Courts will be upheld.

Hamilton sought an injunction to restrain the Tax Collector of McLennan County from issuing poll-tax receipts to women. The District Court sustained a general demurrer and the injunction was not granted.

The Appellate Court not only sustained the constitutionality of the woman suffrage act, but it also held that Hamilton was not entitled to bring a suit by injunction to restrain the tax collector from issuing poll-tax receipts to the women, since injunction is an equitable relief granted by a court of chancery or equity to prevent irreparable injury as the consequence of a wrongful act. It was held that Hamilton had a remedy provided by statute by contesting the proposed election in the courts should he be dissatisfied with the result.

Mr. Hamilton, who is a candidate for Representative in the Legislature from McLennan County and is also Chairman of the Anti-suffrage Association of that county, contended that he had reason to believe that if women were permitted to vote next

July they would vote against him on account of his activities against suffrage and so sought to restrain the women from voting as under the Texas law it is necessary to have a poll-tax receipt in order to vote. By the decision of the court it was held that Hamilton could not anticipate an injury. Hamilton held that an election, as that term is defined in the state constitution, covered primary elections. The Court held that the term as defined by the constitution had only to do with elections, general and special, and does not relate to the control of the character of voters in primary elections.

A DECISION handed down by the Supreme Court of Texas in a previous case was followed by the Appellate Court. The opinion of the Supreme Court as handed down by Chief Justice Phillips held that a primary election is not an election within the terms of the constitution, but simply an election held by the members of a political party for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted at the election. The Appellate Court also held that the Legislature and political parties may add additional qualifications to those fixed by the constitution for those participating in the primary elections.

The decision as handed down by Associate Justice Jenkins reads in part: "A primary election has been held by the Supreme Court of this state to be an 'election' within the meaning of Sec. 8, Art. 5, of the Constitution of this State. On the other hand, the necessary effect of the decision in the case of *Waples versus Marrast* is that a primary election is not an election as applied to the issue in the instant case. When these decisions are examined in the light of their facts, it will be seen that there is no conflict between them. They involved the construction of

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different phases of the Constitution, and neither of them involved the construction of Sec. 2, Art. 6, of the Constitution, which is the article involved in the instant case. Articles in the constitutions of other states similar to this have been passed upon many times in numerous jurisdictions and no court, so far as we are aware, except the Supreme Court of California, has held that such a provision in a constitution applies to a primary election."

Justice Jenkins further wrote that the right of the Legislature to prescribe the qualifications of voters at primary elections has never been denied. "A primary differs from a party convention, not as to the end sought, but only as to the means used. If the Legislature can prescribe the qualifications of voters in an election for officers created by it, but not by the Constitution, it can assuredly do so in primary elections, which are solely the creatures of the statute, held, not for the purpose of choosing officers, but to nominate the candidates of political parties to be voted for at an election to choose the officers provided for by Constitution or by statute."

Governor Hobby, commenting on the decision of the Third Court of Civil Appeals upholding the constitutionality of the woman suffrage act, said: "This decision is a source of deep satisfaction to me. I now hope that, all doubt having been removed, it will prove a stimulus to the payment of poll taxes by the women."

Admitting It in Virginia

ADMITTING that the Federal Suffrage Amendment was bound to come up for decision before the next General Assembly of Virginia, a morning paper of that state adds: "It (the General Assembly) cannot afford to waste its days wrangling over the vote of women which a majority of the women of Virginia do not want, and would not exercise if they had it." The *Richmond Journal* calls attention to this statement of its "esteemed contemporary," and cites that in the next editorial paragraph appeared this comment: "Richmond . . . out of, approximately, thirty thousand potential voters . . . was able to muster only two thousand ballots in the recent election." The *Journal* concludes: "Virginia equal suffragists have the fair laugh on the paper" carrying these opposing statements.

The following observation on male suffrage, based on the morning paper's editorial, is made by a Winchester suffragist:

"Figures prove, then, that men don't desire to exercise it, but this illogical argument for refusing them the ballot is not applied to them. A prejudiced mind, however, cannot be fair. In my opinion, prejudice and tradition in the refined classes retard mental and moral progress almost as much as the greater ignorance of the less educated. Past good achievements are not minimized, but new ideas should receive attention unbiased and unhampered by conventions often mistaken for convictions."

*The Dates of the Suffrage Convention Are
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at the Congress Hotel*

Representation In State Delegations

By Theodora W. Youmans

THE question whether Wisconsin women will have representation in the state delegations to the national political conventions, which will meet next summer to nominate candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, is one of absorbing interest and importance. It concerns almost equally the women of the state, the political parties and society at large.

Although by action of the recent Legislature, the women of Wisconsin may vote for presidential electors, who in turn elect the president and vice-president, women may not, according to a ruling of the Attorney General, vote for delegates to the national conventions at the election held early in April. This ruling does not, however, in the minds of many people, prevent women sitting as delegates in the conventions. In this state the right to hold office does not depend upon the right to vote. Wisconsin women have in some counties served as registers of deeds, county clerks, and other offices, although they had no vote for these offices.

According to the Chicago press, women of Illinois are barred from voting for national convention delegates precisely as women of Wisconsin are barred, and yet both Republican and Democratic political authorities of Illinois are agreed that women shall be represented in the state delegations. The chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois has issued a statement that a woman will be chosen as one of the "big eight" delegates at large to which the state is entitled, and from the opposing party statement is made that Mrs. George Bass, head of the national organization of Democratic women, has been selected as one of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

National political authorities are very sympathetic toward the idea of having a large representation of women in the coming conventions and there is excellent reason for believing that any woman elected as a delegate will be seated.

Wisconsin is not alone in facing this question of the representation in the conventions of partially enfranchised women. Six other states, Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Vermont, are in practically the same situation. Women from these presidential suffrage states, with several million votes in their pockets, will not be satisfied to cast these votes for candidates in whose choice they had no part.

In Wisconsin both the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Mr. George A. West, and the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Mr. Otto A. La Budde, are considering the problem of giving place to women in the delegations. The problem is new, difficult. Neither chairman is prepared to say how it may be solved. One proposition made is that since the State Central Committee of each political party is directed by law to appoint alternates to fill the places of delegates in case these are unable to attend, that women be given places as alternates.

It is probable indeed that the women of this state, as of all the states in the Union, will be fully enfranchised and so able to vote on equality with men at the April elections. The Federal Suffrage Amendment has been ratified by twenty-two states. Other states will hold special sessions for the purpose of ratification, within the next two months, and a number of states will hold their regular sessions early in the new year. However, since we cannot be sure of the ratification of thirty-six until the thirty-six have actually ratified, we urge consideration of the problems herewith presented as if conditions now existing were expected to continue.

Women Watchers for Ohio

THE Women Watchers' bill has passed the Ohio State Legislature. The passage of the bill has been devoutly desired by the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association. For years suffragists have felt they could not be sure of a square deal at elections when a suffrage measure was up, unless permitted to have women watchers at the polls. The bill as passed was drawn up by Frank Davis, Jr., previous to his accepting a position as assistant to the Attorney General at Washington. It was submitted to the House in March, Mr. Rupert B. Beetham introducing the measure. It passed without a hitch in April. Senator Hopley, chairman of the Privileges and Elections Committee of the Senate, was asked to take charge of the measure in the Senate, but was unable to get it on the calendar until the Legislature reconvened. It passed the Senate on December 10 with only three dissenting votes.

Confident that the women of the country will be voting for President in November, and that, therefore, it is illogical not to permit them to participate in the Presidential primaries, Representative James A. Reynolds, the staunch friend of Ohio suffragists, introduced a bill in the present Legislature which would permit women to participate in the primaries. The bill passed the House, and its sponsor predicts a favorable decision in the Senate.

The Ohio Presidential Preferential Primary is held the fourth Tuesday in April in each Presidential election year, and the electors vote for candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and for the four delegates-at-large, to which each state is entitled at each of the national nominating conventions.



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Needed in France

DR. MARIE LE FORT, who was in France with the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., for a year and a half, has returned to duty as director of the temporary quarters of the American Memorial Hospital at Rheims. The Women's Oversea Hospitals completed their work in September, and all that is left of its personnel has been gathered under the wing of the American Fund for French Wounded, with whom Dr. Le Fort will serve in Rheims.

This organization purposes a new and permanent building as soon as possible.

The story of Dr. Le Fort's services in the gas unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals was told from week to week in the *Woman Citizen*. How the unit worked for gassed men in the region just back of the military zone; how it cared for thousands of influenza patients; how it moved on to Nancy after the armistice to care for refugees, and how it gradually dissolved in the break up of the war into other agencies.

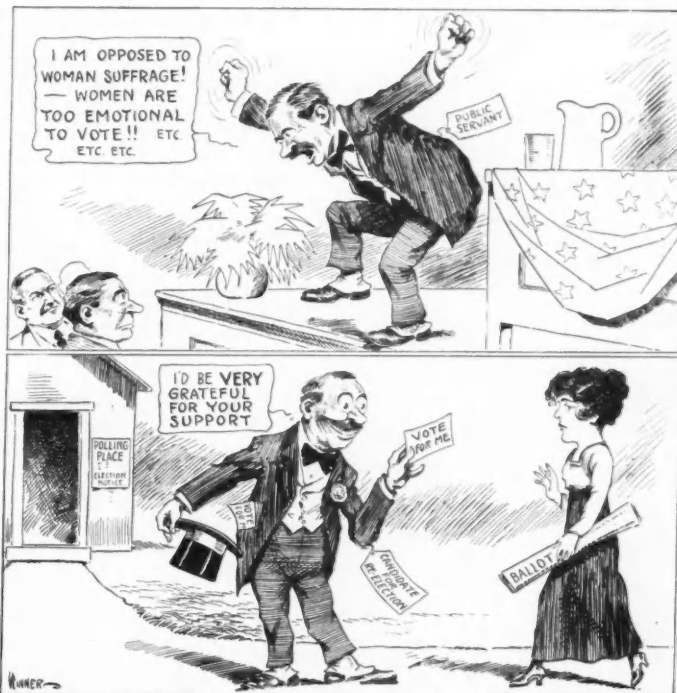
"Some say the French no longer want the Americans," said Dr. Le Fort. "But we would never have a suspicion of this in France. Five or ten years from now, if the Huns ever pay their war debt, France will carry her own burdens but not now.

"When we who worked in France asked the question: 'Would you rather have our money, and let us go?', we have been answered: 'How could that be when America has saved us and our need is so great?'

"Only those who cannot understand French, or are very far away, could get the idea that we are not needed in France. Children must be nourished first of all. Eggs and milk are sky-high; materials and labor are utterly inadequate.

"Among innovations now started in France to relieve the situation of the mothers re-peopling France under intolerable conditions is an international woman's exchange, work from which will be sent to America for sale."

TEMPUS FUGIT AND MORES FUGITS TOO



AND THIS IS THE SAME MAN

When writing to, or dealing with, advertisers please mention the *WOMAN CITIZEN*

KEEPING UP WITH SUFFRAGE

This table has changed since you saw it last!

Where Women Vote ABROAD

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Africa	1919
Australia	1902
Austria	1918
*Belgium	1919
British East Africa	1919
Canada	1918
Czecho-Slovakia	1918
Denmark	1915
England	1918
Finland	1906
Germany	1918
Holland	1919
Hungary	1918
Iceland	1913
Ireland	1918
Isle of Man	1881
Luxembourg	1919
New Zealand	1893
Norway	1907
Poland	1918
Rhodesia	1919
Roumania	1919
Russia	1917
Scotland	1918
Servia	1919
Sweden	1919
Uruguay	1919
Wales	1918

(Twenty-eight countries in all.)

* Electoral Reform Bill as passed granted suffrage to widows who have not re-married and mothers of soldiers killed in battle, or civilians shot by Germans.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
New York	1917
Oklahoma	1918
Michigan	1918
South Dakota	1918

(15 states.)

Women Were Granted Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

in	in
Illinois	1913
North Dakota	1917
Nebraska	1917
Vermont	1917
Municipal	1917
** Presidential	1919
Tennessee	1919

** Governor vetoed presidential bill. His veto under challenge.

Presidential Suffrage

in	in
Rhode Island	1917
Indiana	1919
Iowa	1919
Maine	1919
Minnesota	1919
Missouri	1919
Wisconsin	1919
Ohio	1919

(8 states.)

Primary Suffrage

in	in
Arkansas	1917
Texas	1918

Women Voters of the World!

There are approximately one hundred million women voters in the world today. Seventeen million of them in 29 states have the right to vote for the next president of the United States. This includes Texas and Arkansas, where women have the primary suffrage.

Organization News

New Jersey

TO the query: "Will New Jersey ratify," comes an answer which is stamped with no small amount of authority. Speaker-elect W. Irving Glover, and Republican majority Leader-elect Harry Herschfield, staunch supporters of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, have announced their readiness to do battle at the coming January session of the Legislature on behalf of the Federal Amendment.

Speaker-elect Glover in a recent statement said: "If there were a referendum on the woman suffrage proposition in New Jersey tomorrow I believe the result would be a majority of 51,000 in favor of woman suffrage instead of a majority against woman suffrage as was the case in 1915 when the last referendum on this subject took place. The views of the people have changed on this great question. We want ratification and we want it quickly."

The backbone of the opposition to woman suffrage in the Legislature has been broken, according to Mr. Herschfield, and ratification by the next Legislature seems certain.

Governor Edwards says that he was elected on a ratification platform and that he intends to do everything in his power to promote early ratification.

The *Jersey Journal* of Jersey City makes the prediction that the Republican Legislature in Trenton this month may be safely counted upon to act speedily in conformity with the suggestions of the National Republican Committee.

Maryland

WHEN Senator William P. Jackson, Republican National Committeeman for Maryland went on record at the recent session of that committee at Washington in favor of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, he gave a delightful surprise to the suffragists of the state, and a shock to the anti-suffragists.

The suffragists predict that the Democrats at their national committee session will likewise go on record as in favor of the amendment.

"Former Senator Jackson's support of woman suffrage," said Mrs. Charles Ellicott, president of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland, "means, I presume, his support of ratification in the next Maryland Legislature."

Mrs. William Milnes Maloy, vice-president of the state suffrage league, said that Senator Jackson has demonstrated his fitness for leadership, and his stand proves that the Republican party in Maryland is able to formulate new policies and adopt new principles as new prob-

lems arise on which his party must define its position.

"It's a great thing to be able to learn," was the way Miss Julia Rogers, a pioneer suffragist of Maryland, summed up the situation.

Georgia

MRS. MARY L. McLENDON, who is closing her quarter century service as President of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, was unanimously re-elected its president again at the annual session held December 5th at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta. A beautiful basket of flowers betokened in a measure the love and esteem which are accorded this pioneer suffragist for her work in Georgia.

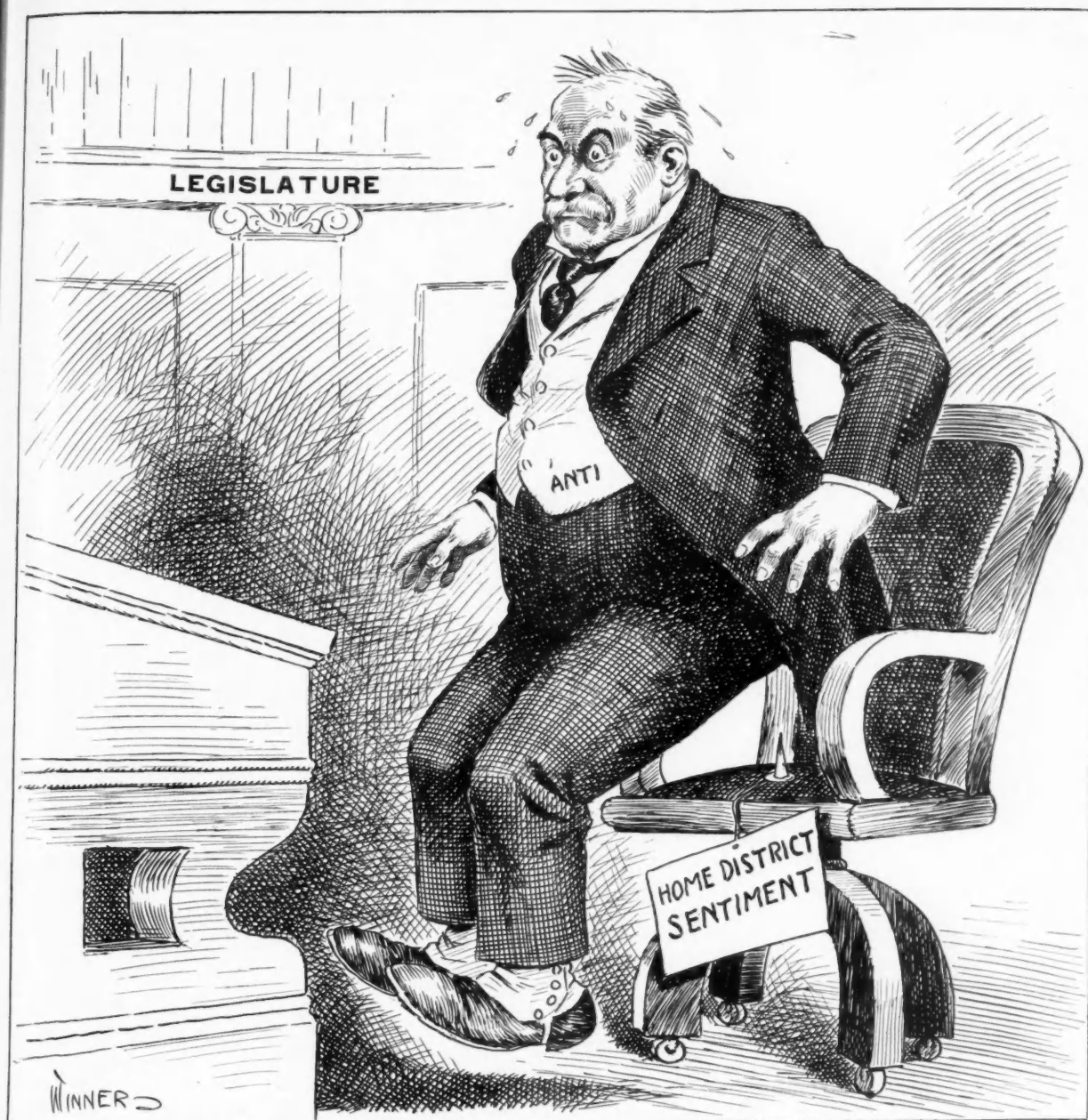
Mrs. McLendon's staff, which was entirely re-elected, includes: Miss Madeline J. S. Wilk, of Rome, honorary first vice-president; Mrs. E. T. Martin, of Macon, first vice-president; Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, of Newman, second vice-president; Mrs. Amelia R. Woodall, of Atlanta, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. E. Cresse, of Atlanta, treasurer; Miss Katherine Koch, of Atlanta, recording secretary; Mrs. William H. Felton, of Cartersville, auditor; Leonard T. Crossman, of Atlanta, general counsel; Mrs. Rose M. Ashby, of Atlanta, organizer. Mrs. M. A. Hale was chairman of the nominating committee.

In giving her annual address as president of the organization, Mrs. McLendon severely censured the members of the Georgia Legislature. She called attention to the fact that they voted themselves a salary of \$7 a day and then neglected to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Two important resolutions adopted by the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association were one which endorsed the movement to increase the salaries of teachers throughout that state, and one which was a strong plea for equal pay for equal service in the business and professional world. The resolutions were introduced by Mrs. Amelia Woodall, President of the Atlanta Suffrage Association.

In conformance with the plan of the National League of Women Voters, the Association formed the following committees with their respective chairmen: Americanization, Mrs. E. T. Martin; child welfare, Mrs. G. A. Hall; organization, Mrs. Rose Ashby; moral protection of women and girls, Mrs. J. R. M. Dillon; unification of laws concerning civil status of women and children, Mrs. M. A. Hale; election laws and methods, Mrs. R. E. White; research, Mrs. Arthur C. Shepherd; social hygiene, Dr. Grace Kirkland; American citizenship, Mrs. James B. Rogers; protection of women in industry, Miss Mildred Hicks.

The Georgia Woman Suffrage Association was organized in 1890. Miss H. Augusta



ALL IN FAVOR OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE STAND UP!

Organization News

Howard, of Columbus, was responsible for the organization which formed the nucleus of the present state association. It is believed that this annual session marks the close of such gatherings and that the next year will see the Georgia women in session as full enfranchised citizens through ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Saint Louis

ST. LOUIS suffragists have become known for the number of unique things they have tried out in promoting the new organization of the League of Women Voters. The latest is a

calendar which is to be one means of financing the league. At a musical given recently at the Hotel Statler to celebrate the addition of thousands of new members to the League's list since the membership drive inaugurated in October, the calendars were distributed. There is a Carrie Chapman Catt calendar, a Dr. Anna Howard Shaw calendar, a Theodore Roosevelt calendar, and a Woodrow Wilson calendar. The calendars are a good size with covers of deep yellow, and on the cover is the seal of the Missouri League of Women Voters. There are quotations from the writings of the famous persons for whom the calendars are named. The idea of the calendar is this—there are 12

sheets, one for each month; each month has the days numbered in a double column with a space for a name to be written. Each calendar is under the directorship of a suffragist, which means that the director has to find twelve women who will take a captaincy for each of the months. In turn each of the twelve captains has to secure thirty or thirty-one persons willing to subscribe to a day, i. e.,—if you are on the thirty-first day, you pay 31 cents. The calendars will thus raise a good sized sum to furnish the education and Americanization work so well started by the Missouri women under the leadership of their state chairman, Mrs. George Gellhorn.



The Book Stall

Cupid Sans Façon

THE charming, but unwashed, heroine is the latest fictional fancy. Doubtless this conceit was begotten of William J. Locke, whose Beloved Vagabond made an asset of his long, untidy, finger-nails. In real life one wouldn't—one couldn't and one shouldn't stay in love with a man, or a woman, who left his comb lying on his cheese sandwiches. Yet something like that is always being done by Locke's vagrants.

To a reader sensitive to visualizations, or other sensory reactions, a general sense of messiness in the *mise-en-scene* is unpleasant. There is more dirt than would cover a smock frock from yoke to hem in Rita Wellman's *Wings of Desire* (Moffat Yard & Company). The dirt is of several sorts, physical and spiritual. Zeta Wheeler "being a Bohemian all over the place," as Ma Pettingill would say, is an entirely unconvincing person from any point of view. That men fall in love with her and she with them at the slightest contact, is an assertion made by the author which the reader hears with mild surprise and much distaste. Her daubs of pictures, rags of garments, her dust-covered furniture, and her sex-stained little soul make a picture ugly and persistent. One never thinks of her without seeing candlesticks covered with gobs of wax which no one ever cleaned up, couches hung with layers of ragged silk stuffs concealing previous detritus, dirt on all the furniture and dirt on all the souls in this Bohemian abode; provocative of anything but love's young dream. The kind of love talked about by Rita Wellman is a disease, a blotchy sort of disease fit only for a hospital and not for a drawing room.

STORIES like these make one wish to turn the hose on the little naked god of love. There isn't a page of the *Wings of Desire* that would not be the better for soap and water. Giving the author credit for a real desire to show how a soul rots when it lives to itself alone—a highly moral purpose—there is still something to be said against her method. It is the method of a pathological treatise, not of a work of art. The subject of the story is a youth brought up daintily like a Pekinese in a boudoir by a fastidious mother. He has talents but no motives. His art does not soar because it has no wings.

To furnish him with enough propulsive force to set him going, this pet of the fireside is shipped to New York and the purlieus of cheap art. He has nothing either physically or morally to resist with, not even a sportsman's tastes. He is no sport; he is a rather refined type of lounge lizard. Miss Wellman's theme is really a good one. It is much the same thing that Joseph Hergesheimer tried to do with "Linda Condon," but the *Wings of Desire* lacks soaring qualities. Its plan is never clean cut and a stale sensuality clings to every page.

China—An Interpretation

THE potential, and, in part, the actual, liberation of the women in China is one of the great events in the social history of mankind," says Dr. Arthur H. Smith, an authority on Chinese questions. This is quoted by Bishop Bashford in his comprehensive book, *China an Interpretation* (The Abingdon Press, New York) one of his most interesting chapters being "Woman's Life in China."

Confucian religion seems to have given women of the Celestial Empire one of their hardest handicaps, although it sounds more or less like the same line of talk which has sometimes been used in the United States Senate. Confucius says: "Women are indeed human beings, but they are of a lower state than men. They never can attain a full equality with men. It is a law of nature that women should be kept under the control of men and not allowed any will of their own." So now it appears that Messrs. Lodge, Wadsworth, et al are at the Confucian stage of thought.

Bishop Bashford makes a strong plea in his book that woman as well as man should become "an end in herself, not a mere means of perpetuating the race." Dr. Bashford is a Bishop of the Methodist Church, and shows a genuine and intelligent interest in the present state of woman's progress. His book contains also much information on educational advance.

MANIFESTLY the Marquis de La Fayette has gained a new importance in the eyes of the young men of this generation. No doubt before Pershing's immortal "La Fayette, we are here," said on Picpus where the veteran of the French and American revolutions lies buried, he was but a name to many American soldiers,

and not even that to some of that band made of men of all classes, nations and grades of intelligence. Therefore it is logical that there should be a renewal of interest in every phase of the life of America's chivalrous ally of 1776.

It is George Morgan, author of "The True Patrick Henry" who has most recently endeavored to present with accuracy the facts about the Frenchman who came so gallantly to the rescue of the United States. *The True La Fayette* (J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila.) makes the thirteenth of the "true" Biographies and Histories issued by these publishers. The book is full of vital interest to American youth especially in the chapters on "human rights" and "campaigning in America."

Not High Brow, But Amusing

YEARS ago one read novels by the Duchess, sneaking them off for bedtime recreation while Mrs. Humphrey Ward was evidenced on the library table. Just why one should have hesitated to acclaim the Duchess while displaying Mrs. Ward is not clear, except that Robert Elsmere and Marcella were high-brow and serious, and Molly Bawn was flippant, flippancy being Molly's stock in trade. Looking back one realizes that the real difference was that the Duchess's characters talked like people you knew, and about the things you liked, while Robert and Marcella proved that nobody wrote the fourth gospel and that the housing conditions of London's East End weren't as good as those in Mayfair—a point that it didn't need two volumes to maintain.

Making her characters talk like people and not like lecturers is one of Berta Ruck's assets. Her utterly inconsequential tale, *The Disturbing Charm* (Dood, Mead & Co., New York) will hold the attention of those who might be in better business—studying civics for example—just because the chatter of little Cockney Lieutenant Brown is really funny and because the discomfiture of a cock-sure Canadian staff captain is well managed. There are differentials, so to speak, in Miss Ruck's characterization. Each one talks like himself, and that's something. In fact, it's quite a lot. It's as rare as anything in literature.

Enter the prohibition motif into fiction—*Flames of the Blue Ridge* (The Macaulay Co., New York), by Ethel and James Dorrance, is



The Book Stall

a wild-eyed tale of moonshiners and amethysts. The latter are appropriate because they are an antidote to the thirst created by the illicit stills in the mountain passes. The story has an amusing situation with a kick in it, since the too-gay young artist, relegated by his loving friends to a zone of Sahara dryness in order to break his habit of *tippling*, is suspected of being a revenue officer. He finds himself between a thirst and the pistols of the moonshiners who distrust him the more for every effort to trade with them. The dialect of the "mountain whites" is a part of the charm of the beautiful heroine, who, beginning by astonishment at the thirsty artist, as "an out-Norther who swiggles just from mule orneriness," ends by converting him. The tale is one not held by the shackles of probability, therefore by the time the besotted artist has been forced into unwilling habits of dryness, the mountain girl emerges an educated person with most of her dialect and some of her charm lost in the process.

Heritage

IT is natural that the lean literary years of the war should have given rise to a fulness in fiction output now. This naturally produces a crop of "first novels." One writer, new to fiction, but not to poetry, is V. Sackville West (Mrs. Harold Nicolson) whose *Heritage* (George H. Doran Co., N. Y.) is loudly acclaimed as a novel of great promise by Hugh Walpole and Arnold Bennett. It is another romance of the unwashed. It is patterned on the old, old theme, the love of a man of position for a milkmaid.

It stamps upon the reader's mind a picture of Ruth in a sweat-stained blue cotton gown carrying buckets on a yoke. The sweat stains are not casual, they are carefully painted in by the creator of Ruth, who is also shown in the act of "kicking the sheep-dog in the belly with sudden and unbridled vehemence" and also of boisterous enjoyment of pig-killing. "She liked to see animals baited," said the narrator.

After this, it is useless for Mrs. Nicolson to try to get her readers into emotional *rapproch* with her characters. One can imagine a gentleman dilettante farmer mooning all his life over a beautiful sleepy-eyed rustic who wields a pitch-fork with the coquettish grace that her Spanish grandmother used in dancing a fan-

dango. But the sweat-stains? They are bad art. The "odor of untaken baths" persists in the mind of the reader. No matter how much the enamored narrator heaps up praise of Ruth's beauty, one continues to see her unkempt and kicking a dog. Just or unjust, so great is the effect of one vivid picture upon the imagination, that no novel writer can afford to stamp ugly sensory effects upon her readers' minds.

Mrs. Nicolson has chosen a difficult technical treatment. She lugs her story from stage to stage by interrupted narratives in the first person. It is a treatment that Joseph Conrad has made subservient to his special talents, but even Conrad has succeeded in spite of this technique not because of it. It is a good method to leave alone. The effect in the case of *Heritage* is incongruous. The facts of the tale seem to have been procured by listening at the key-hole.

That there is promise of good writing from Mrs. Nicolson there is no doubt. Some people will find it satisfactorily developed in *Heritage*, and some will see merely a confused sketch suggestive of arrested talents.

Little Houses

ANOTHER first novel is by George Woden, *Little Houses* (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York). This is a piece of realism akin to the work of Patrick McGill or Frank Swinnerton. It lacks the intensity and directness of the latter, and the charm of the former. Its close sympathy with the lives of inconspicuous village people saves it from being dull, but it only just saves it. Close and patient observation should make of this a delightful book, except that its aimless motivation keeps it stagnant. "We're all nobodies in little houses," says one of the characters. Contrary to Mr. Woden's intentions one sees that they are "nobodies" because their aimless days drift and let them sink. In spite, therefore, of good writing, simple and effective presentation, Mr. Woden's first novel remains unimpressive.

Woman's Chief End

ACCEPTING as a foregone conclusion that woman's chief end is to please mankind, Louise Bennett Weaver and Helen Cowles Le Cron offer *A Thousand Ways to Please a Husband with Bettina's Best Recipes* (Britton

Publishing Company, N. Y.). One guesses that this book is planned for the newly-weds, since only an amateur housewife could be bothered to read the chapters which introduce the recipes. Still these have their uses, as they suggest to the inexpert when and how to serve and what. "The Dixons come to dinner" is one chapter in which the table conversation gives smart little Bettina a chance to air her housewifely methods. When "Ruth comes to luncheon," two young housewives talk about the best way to light the gas stove. Other chapters suggest how to be unflurried when unbidden guests arrive and how to set a dinner going and go off and leave it to its own devices. Although these discursive chapters seem singularly disregardful of efficiency, they are more suggestive than they first appear. As to the recipes themselves they have several merits. They are accurate; easy to understand and, above all, they usually call for such simple ingredients as may now be bought in the market without first visiting the pawn shop.

The American's Creed

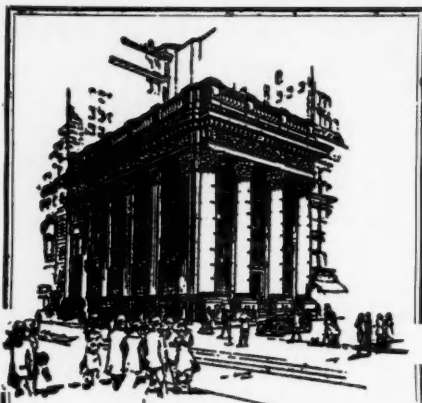
PROBABLY very few people could tell off-hand how the following American Creed came into existence:

"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the People, by the People, for the People; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes."

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

In *The American's Creed and its Meaning* (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York) Mr. Matthew Page Andrews gives the whole story of the creed which was adopted in 1918, and read into the *Congressional Record* of April 3. Mr. Andrews has introduced several chapters of interpretation into his little monograph, and has added the Declaration of Independence.

Chicago, February 12-18



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Organization News

WOMEN all over Massachusetts are vigorously and rapidly preparing themselves for citizenship, is the report of Mrs. Gilson.

"A great awakening is taking place; suffragists and old time antis and women hitherto indifferent to the whole question are to-day earnest students of government and practical politics in their determination to be ready for the new responsibility of voting. Clubs, church organizations, and independent groups are having courses of lectures and many speakers are arousing interest at forums and other popular meetings. American women will soon rival English women in their political knowledge and interest.

Downright Honesty

THE Men's Patriotic Association of Indiana, which has for its "patriotic" motive opposing the extension of the political franchise to women, has issued a joy-giving bulletin, which has just been received by the Indiana legislators and the press of that state.

"The dying gasp of the antis" is the way the Indiana Women's Franchise League refers to these remarkable documents. "Probably," says the League, "No one has ever had as low an opinion of the entire male sex as is expressed in these leaflets.

Instead of taking the usual tack of expressing great concern regarding the future condition of women after they have descended to the low plane of citizenship, which the ballot will give them, the "Men's Patriotic Association" is entirely concerned with the pitiable state in which men will find themselves when they are deprived of the artificial advantage at present given them by the vote, and find themselves forced to contest with women on equal terms. It is a really pathetic document and makes the heart bleed for the future downtrodden state of mere men. Here are a few gems from the statement:

"The noblest democracy should see to it, that woman suffrage is defeated, because non-woman suffrage conditions give man the best oppor-

tunity and encouragement to maintain his present superior standing politically, commercially and professionally and thereby to assume the ennobling position of being head of the family, and being a more important support than women in the family, and by this and other means enabling him to maintain a certain amount of pride in himself, a characteristic of the male, the gratification of which is essential to his mental and physical well being.

"Let the present conditions prevail and save him the humiliation of many unfavorable comparisons with women. Men like to lead and direct. It is more naturally his place and quality.

"In justice to all men, woman suffrage should be killed, so that man may be enabled to support the women instead of being her dependent, as would be the case eventually through the great competition of women under woman suffrage.

"Let men not take it for granted that women will favor men for public office. It seems to the writer that there is an inherent preponderance of interest on the part of women in the performance of those of their own sex, and that lionizing of men by them, although indulged in, is not as heavy as some egotistic men would think. What minor attention women now give men is partly occasioned by the custom of generations and their dependence on men, not an inherent inclination. Suffrage conditions will eclipse him still further.

"If every woman has an equal vote with man, there is no assurance that man will be in the ascendancy.

"In past years when their sphere was limited, women lived happily.

"Picture the depressing position of the ordinary husband of a woman prominent politically and commercially.

"When a man is encouraged to and DOES support the woman and IS the head of the house, he is ennobled, inspired, and his spirit and self-respect are maintained. It is the proper fundamental condition and without it the country may go to ruin."

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In View of the H. C. of L.

Fairly Educational

THE following statement in reference to the recent agreement between the Department of Justice and the Packers has been issued by the National Consumers' League:

"The National Consumers' League is not unduly impressed with the agreement recently made between the Department of Justice and the Packers. While we have been concerned over the growing domination of the meat packers as it has begun to embrace all lines of food products our chief concern has been that of the actual existence of a meat trust including other animal products such as butter, milk, eggs, and cheese. One reason we have undertaken a campaign on this subject is that we find that the most enlightened minimum wage rulings fixing wages for women and minors are failing to keep pace with the prices of the necessities of life, particularly food, and the recent reports from the Children's Bureau showing that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the American school children are under-nourished are matters of deep concern to us. Therefore, we must reiterate our belief that the American meat trust, even though brought under court injunction, is still left free of legislative control and that the efforts to pass legislation looking toward license under government supervision should be continued.

"The Kenyon Bill assures the public access to continuous, consecutive facts such as have been provided by Minimum Wage Commissions. The Court does not provide these continuous facts and the consumer is helpless in demanding remedies without the facts. The packers' contention that they have done nothing illegal confirms our judgment that further legislation is needed to correct evils which have grown up.

"We do not see why corporations which have been shown to be in combination against existing laws should not meet the full penalties of the law. We discountenance the packers' claim of patriotism when we remember that one of the 'Big Five' alone (Swift Co.) made 33c on every dollar invested in 1917, a year when people were going without the actual necessities of life to help win the war.

"The National Consumers' League shall, therefore, continue with renewed vigor its campaign of education and publicity on this subject. In annual convention in November, the following resolution was adopted:

"That we reaffirm our approval of the work of the Federal Trade Commission and the Kendrick-Kenyon legislation, as means of stimulating increased supplies of animal food, and ask the Food Committee to give especial attention to this aspect of the American Food problem."

Of Interest

THE following is a statement by Mr. Edward Morris, President of Morris & Co., in reference to a report issued by Attorney General Palmer concerning a court decree to be entered.

"It is true that the Government and the Packers have come to an adjustment of all differences between them as to certain activities of the Packers, but several misstatements have appeared in reference thereto which should be corrected.

"This settlement was made with the express and distinct understanding that it does not involve the violations of any law of the United States by the Packers and the decree of court will so provide.

"We would never have made any settlement whatever that involved, implied or adjudicated any guilt on our part, because we have not violated any law.

"We still insist that it was in the interest of the Live Stock Producers that the Stock Yards should be owned and managed by the people who have an interest in the industry and in the building up of the markets at the Great Live Stock Centers.

"ALSO that our handling of staple groceries was sound economically and in the interest of the public generally, because our operations in these lines utilized our present facilities during the slack season, furnished the Retailer excellent service and reduced our overhead operating expense, and if this business is taken away, either the Live Stock Producer must get less for the live meat animals, or the Consumer must pay more for meat. But we live in a democracy, and rightly or wrongly, a strong feeling has been created in the public mind against these activities on the part of the Packers, and in order to meet and satisfy that opinion, we have met this issue with our Government with true Americanism and along big, broad and constructive lines, and have therefore agreed to dispose of all our interests in Stock Yards, Stock Yards Terminals and Market Papers and to discontinue handling staple groceries and to refrain from engaging in the retail meat business, or that of public cold storage warehouses.

"Time alone will tell whether our activities in these lines were in the interest of the public or not, but it is in the interest of the public that in these times of reconstruction and unrest all of these debatable factors should be settled as quickly and as effectually as possible and this was the controlling motive with Morris & Company in making this settlement."

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DETROIT, the Dynamic, has a new claim to distinction beside being the home of Henry Ford and Whistler's Peacock Room. It is about to witness the establishment of one of the first schools in the world for training girls for motherhood.

In a sense all of a girl's education presumably does this, but it remained for Mary Merrill Palmer, wife of a former United States Senator from Michigan, Senator Thomas W. Palmer, to leave millions for a school whose sole expressed purpose was thus declared. The educational world is watching this experiment with the deepest interest. Its plan and scope were recently announced by the new dean, Miss Edna Noble White, formerly of the Ohio State University.

The *Free Press* says: Miss White made plain in the course of her talk that the attention of educational heads the country over has of late been drawn to the fact that possibly there has been a wrong notion of what should constitute a woman's education. Miss White said:

"The vital thing we must determine in our

new enterprise is what, after all, constitutes a complete, adequate education for women.

"The search for the practical has really left us far afield. We are beginning to realize that in increasing skill we really have been leaving out ethics, and that there is a vast distinction between being housekeepers and being homemakers. In teaching the mechanics of the former we have omitted the ideals of the latter.

"WHAT women need today is a proper understanding of the meaning of co-operation. I heard it defined recently as the ability to so conduct yourself that other people can work with you, and I think this really sums up the situation.

"A mother is responsible for the mental, moral and spiritual welfare of her children. But these qualities are not inherent. They must be cultivated.

"Women are now citizens, but they have always trained citizens. It remains for them to prove if they have a properly keen sense of their civic responsibilities.

"Here again, we have gone far afield and have forgotten that the background includes art, science, sociology, as well as ethics."

Miss Georgia Emery is chairman of the committee of women chosen some months ago by the circuit judges to carry out the provisions of the will of Mrs. Mary Palmer. Others on the board are Mrs. Frederick G. Ray, Mrs. Homer E. Safford, Mrs. Willard Pope, Dr. Mary Haskins and Mrs. A. W. Diack.

The men trustees are Tracy W. McGregor, Henry G. Stevens, George L. Canfield, Lawrence K. Butler and M. E. Brady.

The League and Political Parties

THIS is the way Minnesota women answer some of the questions being asked over the country as to the proposed program of the League of Women Voters, about which there seems to have arisen some confusion as to the method by which that organization can preserve its principle of non-party affiliation and still not oppose the entrance of women into the political parties:

(1) Is the League of Women Voters a political party?

A simple negative should suffice to answer that question.

(2) Is the League opposed to the principle of government by political parties?

NO. Women as well as men recognize the fact political parties constitute the machinery of government in the United States; they have done so since any coherent system of government has obtained in our country and will probably continue so to do indefinitely. But the League of Women Voters believes, and will act upon the belief, that the real spirit of America is not bounded by the horizon of any one political party nor any one political creed. In other words the League believes, and will act upon the belief, that political parties were meant to be the tools of government—not its masters. The League recognizes the fact that it cannot perfect its program nor put over its platform in any way but one. That one way consists in seeing that its platform becomes incorporate in the platform of the great national parties. The strength of the League will lie in the mass of its adherents as well as in the quality of its program. The thing which will interest the

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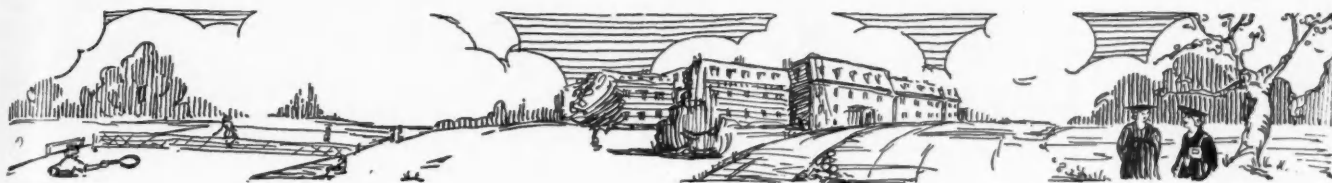
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Citizenship

parties to incorporate the platform of the League will lie mainly in the numbers of individual voters who form the membership of that League.

The political assumption will be that back of the political party which will endorse the League's platform will be the League's influence and strength.

The League's assumption will be that the loyalty and support of the individuals which compose its membership will be back of principles rather than purely party issues.

(3) Will the League of Women Voters, then, attempt to influence women against joining political parties?

CERTAINLY not. To do so would be paramount to urging the women to refrain from voting, in this state, for some of the most important offices of government—in some states it would deprive them from voting at all. Thus to do so would be to rob the League of all power. It will rather urge women to enroll in the party of their choice after due consideration and study of the principles of that party. It will never urge one, however, to become a slave to party platforms nor to consider the scratching of a ticket an unpardonable sin. In these last two items, women will have the support of the best male voters of the country as well as the backing of the League.

(4) What, then, is the League of Women Voters?

It is the educated and organized public opinion of the women of America, both in and out of the political parties, not for partisan issues, but to present and stand behind a platform of social and moral issues. It is the middle ground where the altruistic thought of the national parties may find congenial soil and grow for the ultimate betterment of state and nation.

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THE first edition of "An Aid to the Woman Voter of Missouri" has been exhausted, and the second is ordered. It has been decided to leave the word "woman" out of the title next time and to raise the price. Missouri suffragists refuse to divide the electorate into women voters and men voters, and will gather them all together under the one term "voter."

THE women of Boston made a better showing in the recent school elections held in that city than did the men voters. Of the total number of women voters 36½ per cent went to the polls on Tuesday last, Dec. 16, whereas 35½ per cent of the total male registration turned out.

The *Boston Evening Record* says that one of two things accounts for it, either women appreciate their vote more than men, or they can endure the rigors of winter better.

ON account of low pay teaching is fast becoming a close second to domestic service as an employment boycotted by the workers. Of the teachers' shortage which began during the war, the latest report of the United States Commissioner of Education says: "Careful estimates based upon reports from nearly every section of the country would indicate that the actual teacher shortage may now reach an aggregate of 40,000. Reports indicate also that an unprecedented number of those now teaching are inexperienced, estimates fixing the number at a quarter of a million nearly."

DR. MARTHA TRACY, Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, quotes a worthy of the early nineteenth century who succinctly summarized the requisites for a girl's education. All a girl needs to know," said this gentleman, "is enough to reckon how much she will have to spin to buy a peck of potatoes in case she becomes a widow."

DR. J. A. C. CHANDLER, president of the William and Mary College, and former head of the State Teachers' Association of Virginia, when addressing that body recently, advocated the admission of women to the graduate and professional departments of the University of Virginia. He pointed out that 500 young women of Virginia were unable to gain admission to the colleges of that state last autumn owing to crowded conditions. He favored legislative action to remedy this. He also favored legislative action to grant the women of Virginia the right of equal franchise.

MISS MARY J. SHERRER has been appointed assistant trust officer of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis.

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Women's Heroism

UNDER the caption "Women's Heroism in the Balkans" the Red Cross Bulletin quotes the following "random notes" from reports:

"At Xanthia, our American nurses removed groups of dead from each train of refugees that came out of Bulgaria. At night, with pick and shovel, they even dug graves along the railroad tracks, by lantern light."

"During the war, on the Macedonian front, Dr. Regina Flood Keyes, of Buffalo, performed operations on the battlefield. Shells on many occasions burst outside her operating tent, killing her helpers, riddling her shelter. Since the fighting ceased, her work has been no less heroic. She has done great things for the refugees, fighting epidemics and teaching the science of good living."

"At Drama, a frail little nurse Maria P. Kuroyen of Boston, attended the typhus victims. Recently, Miss Kuroyen amputated the

We shall be glad to have readers of the Woman Citizen who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.
The Woman Citizen Corporation.

leg of a Serb with a safety razor blade and a spool of cotton thread."

"American nurses traveled in box cars with the refugees coming out of Bulgaria. One of their chief missions there was to bring Macedonian children into the world—the children of suffering young mothers who had no relatives or friends to assist them."

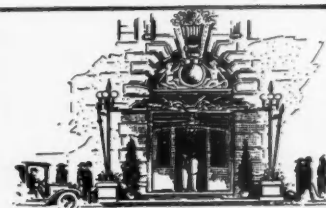
THE Red Cross Bulletin publishes the picture of a 19-year-old girl, Milosava Perunovic, who led the hillmen of Montenegro in their guerilla warfare against the invading Austrians. She is shown in the picture wearing the uniform of an Austrian colonel, which she took from the captured officer. She is the idol of her fighting countrymen. She is now, or was recently, a patient in the American Red Cross Hospital at Cetinje, where she went to have an old wound treated.

Women Barred

WOMEN were barred from 60 per cent of the government positions for which examinations were held in the first six months of 1919, according to an official report made public by the Woman's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. This statement covers examinations for 260 different types of positions, exclusive of manufacturing and mechanical positions in the ordnance factories, quartermaster depots and navy yards, and exclusive of unskilled labor.

Church and Labor

WITH one exception the most conservative of religious bodies, it was the English Church in its Tractarian movement which was among the first to call the attention of the staid and respectable to bad conditions of work and wages. Now another generation in that church, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, is bringing out a tract for the times on labor conditions. The Third Triennial Report of the Committee on Social Service to the General Convention, starts with the principle laid down that "no industrial truce on any basis save that of justice to the workers is permanently possible. . . . Labor is clamoring for its own and can scarcely be balked with im-



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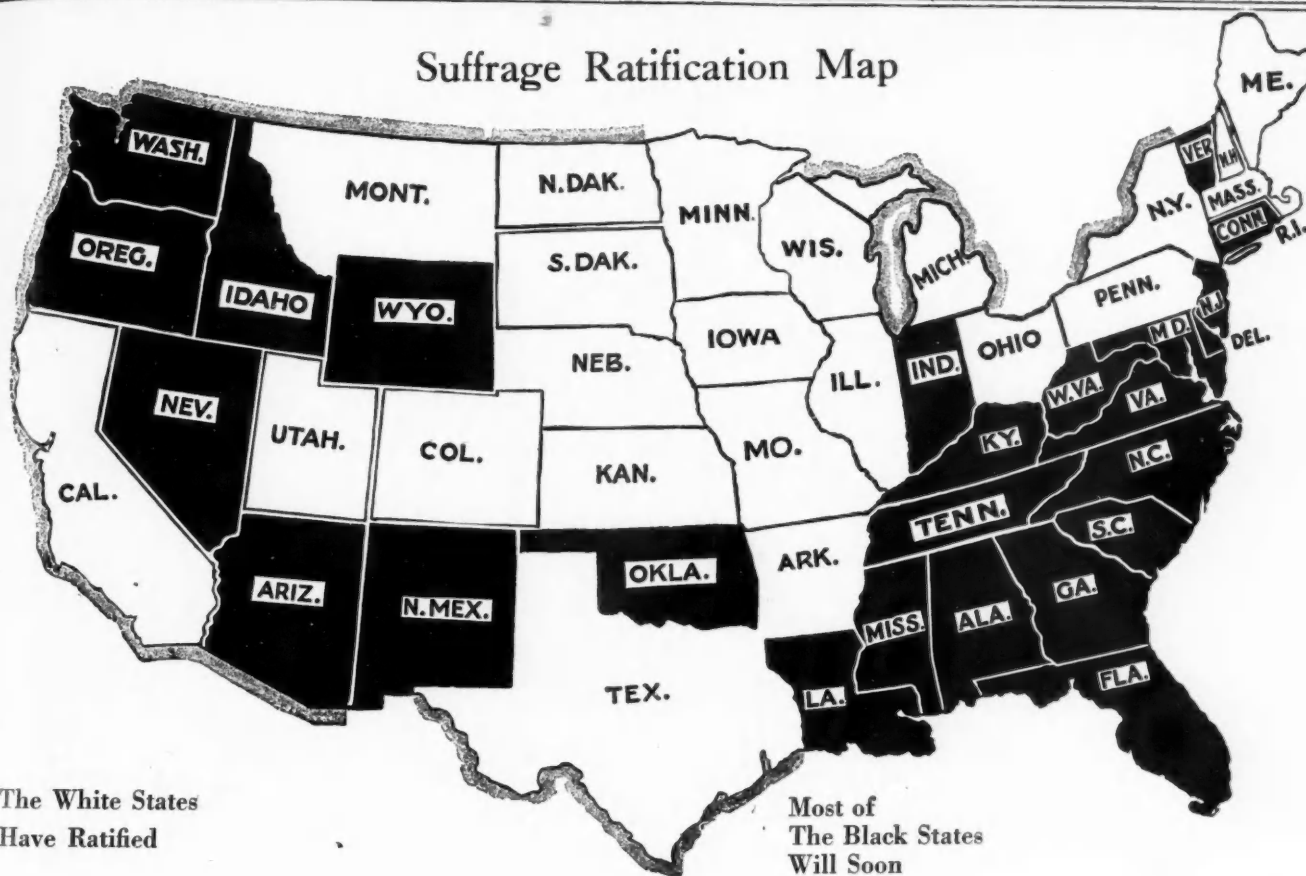
The Home of Pussy Willow Chocolates

punity." It takes the position that "if the church would help it must be by counselling, not repression, but sympathetic consideration of the workers' needs and recognition of their just demands. Unchristian conditions of life and toil she can no longer countenance."

Mrs. Post

MRS. EDMUND M. POST has been appointed by the retiring mayor of Paducah, Kentucky, a member of the Carnegie Library Board and chairman of the book committee. Mrs. Post is a leader in the suffrage movement in her state, and prominent in many other lines of endeavor. The mayor set an unusual precedent when he appointed Mrs. Post and Mrs. L. M. Rieke, Jr., to the board. The full membership includes three men and the two women named.

Suffrage Ratification Map



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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

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of the Attorney-Gen-
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Vol. L Old Style

Vol. IV New Style

JANUARY 10, 1920

No. 25

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

Wanted: The Representative Who Represents; Greatest of International Suffrage Meetings; Rhode Island Leads the Way in 1920; Ratification Schedule; Anti-Wadsworth Campaign Praised; Miss Grilli Urges the Right of Women Voters to Sit on Juries; New York City Has its First Woman Judge; National League for Women's Service Turns to the Aid of Crippled and Tubercular Children; What are the Rights of Children Born Out of Wedlock? Nation-wide Observance of Child Labor Day; Women of Paris Stage Striking Demonstration on Behalf of Votes for Women; The Food Problem and the Attorney-General's Arrangement with the Big Five; An Anti-Suffrage Hoax; Chinese Woman Educator Studies American Institutions; Citizenship—North Carolina Women Make Ready; New Jersey Holds Citizenship Conference; Book Reviews; Items of Varied Interest; The Ratification Map.

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JANUARY 10, 1920

NUMBER 25

Wanted: for New York State

ONE of the privileges of the people of each commonwealth of this country is to have two Senators in the Upper House of the Congress of the United States. These Senators are there to represent the sovereign state from which they came. States have points of view. The people of each state want the point of view of that state reflected at Washington. It is to secure this reflection that they elect members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Congress. If a state has determinedly committed itself to high tariff, the people in it expect their Washington representatives to be for high tariff. If the people in it have as determinedly committed themselves as free traders, they expect their Washington representatives to be against high tariff.

The people of a state do not send a man to Washington to act independently of the people's mandate on a given subject of legislation. They are willing to allow him, they want him, to exercise his judgment, to judge for them, on legislation that develops on the spot, as it were. But on a subject that has had a long agitational period, one on which the people have come to be thoroughly educated, one on which they have committed themselves by a vote at the polls, by mandate of the state Legislature, by party endorsement, they expect the man at Washington to take the state's point of view, to *represent* it. That being exactly what he is there for—to represent.

He may have all sorts of, to him, beautiful theories of his own; he may have all sorts of crippling inhibitions of his own. When the people of a state have given him instructions they expect to pocket their loss on his beautiful theories and their gain on his crippling inhibitions. *They expect him to follow the instructions.*

The Deadly Parallel

New York's Record on Woman Suffrage

In November, 1917, the men of New York State voted for woman suffrage by an overwhelming majority. They voted for it after 4 years of active campaign during which every phase of the question was agitated, every potentiality of it held up to the light, every objection to it answered.

On June 16, 1919, the Legislature of New York state ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

On December 10, 1919, the National Republican Executive Committee urged all Republican governors of those states that had not yet ratified to insure ratification by February 1, by calling special sessions where special sessions were needed.

Senator Wadsworth's Record

On October 1, 1918, Senator James W. Wadsworth, representing (sic) New York State, voted "no" on the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

On February 10, 1919, Senator James W. Wadsworth, representing (sic) New York State, voted "no" on the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

On June 4, 1919, Senator James W. Wadsworth, representing (sic) New York State, voted "no" on the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

This does not exhaust the Republican party's record, but it exhausts Senator Wadsworth, the Federal Suffrage Amendment having long since gone through to glory right over his nose.

WHOM has Senator Wadsworth represented in his vote on woman suffrage?

Not the New York people.

Not the New York Legislature.

Not the Republican Party.

Has he represented anybody except Mrs. Wadsworth, former head of the Wadsworthian Society of the Opponents to Woman Suffrage? Has he even represented Mrs. Wadsworth? She has been widely quoted since the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment as saying that further opposition to suffrage was useless as the amendment was sure of eventual ratification, whereas the Senator is being put forward as their prize candidate by the Woman's Anti-Voting Party, which blithely champions him as one who can be counted on to do all he can to take women's vote away from them if they will but vote him the power for this superb gesture.

But this little group is just that. A little group. You can not represent the little group when you have been chosen, however mistakenly, as the state's representative. You must represent the state.

Wanted for New York state: The representative who represents.

Chicago is Mecca

THE great City-by-the-Lake is suffrage city now. The last suffrage convention in America, scheduled to meet there February 12-18, is enough in itself to focus the eyes of all women lakeward. Program plans are being rapidly developed. Chicago will be the scene of not only the last suffrage convention but of the greatest suffrage convention.

Meantime in Chicago, too, Republican women this week, meeting in one of the most significant political conclaves in which women ever took part, modestly demanded representation in equal number with men on the national committee. It was modest because they did not demand any more than their share. They argued that if women are to furnish half of the voting contingent they must have half of the party representation. Good work! If women are to make any worth-while contribution to politics it will not be by way of the Ladies Aid, it will be by way of direct cooperation with the men of the parties.

Twenty-four for Ours!

RHODE ISLAND and Kentucky ratified on January 6. Ratification schedule printed too early to make corrections. See next issue for full jubilation story.

THE members of the National Consumers League and of the League of Women Voters have read with extraordinary interest the public announcement of December 18, 1919, that the five big packers of America—the Swift, Armour, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy Companies—are willing to make surrender in court to the Government of the United States, not only in advance of the trial, but even before the filing, of threatened suits demanding their partial dissolution and punishment for monopolistic combinations in restraint of trade. The present situation must impress onlookers as one very logical result of that recently growing agitation against the control of food by the packers, at the outset of which, on April 10, 1916, certain confidential representatives of Swift and Company warned that company and the other associated packers, "that as it stands today nothing could stop criminal prosecutions."

THE proposed compromise of litigation is of particular concern to the League of Women Voters and the National Consumers League, because it almost immediately follows a speaking tour of several weeks duration during which their representatives frankly discussed in many states of the Union the critical nature of the present food problem and the desirability of placing it under the national supervision and control of a well-equipped administrative governmental agency to be provided by law. In the face of that campaign, it is inevitable that the Attorney-General's settlement shall be carefully scrutinized. Added reasons for caution exist in the sudden collapse of the packers' long publicity campaign, which has probably been the costliest example of private propaganda this country has ever known. Out of the implied admissions, it would appear that the Federal Trade Commission has emerged in good repute and measurably vindicated. Accordingly it becomes of first importance to determine how far the Attorney-General's contribution meets or falls short of that Commission's original remedial legislative recommendations, which have been widely discussed by the League of Women Voters, and have received the explicit endorsement of the National Consumers League.

ACCORDING to the Attorney-General's settlement, the stipulation entered into between him and the packers will provide for a standing injunctive decree under continuing court jurisdiction. The court, in a case to be begun before a Federal judge not yet selected, will order the perpetual separation, within the next two years, of the packers from:

The ownership of stockyards, stock-yard terminals and railroads;

The ownership of market newspapers;

The ownership of public cold-storage warehouses (except those necessary for the packers' own meat products);

The retail meat business;

Unrelated lines of business ("with the exception of eggs, butter, poultry and cheese which are left for future consideration");

The use of the packers' distributing system—branch-houses, route cars and auto trucks—for any other than their own meat and dairy products;

The monopolization or attempt to monopolize any food pro-

The Attorney-General's Arrangement With the Packers

by

Mabel Cory Costigan

Chairman of the Food Supply and Demand Committee of the League of Women Voters

duct in the United States;

The indulgence hereafter in any unfair or unlawful practices.

In some respects these terms of settlement are substantially the same as the provisions of the Kenyon-Anderson bill, the merits of which were bitterly assailed by the packers in the recent extra session of Congress. Like this agreement, the Kenyon bill looks to the separation of the packers from the control of stock-yard railroads and termi-

inals, the stock-yards themselves, market newspapers, and public cold-storage warehouses. In at least one of its clauses the suggested decree even goes farther than the Kenyon bill. It is proposed in the decree, but not in the bill, that the five packers shall disassociate themselves from the retail meat business. On the other hand, in various details the court arrangement fails to include certain protective clauses of the bill, and it is clear that there are many fundamental differences involved in attempting to handle the innumerable branches of food supply and distribution exclusively by court decrees in specific cases, rather than primarily by administrative authority, operating nationally, uniformly and fairly under the direction of plainly expressed legislation.

IT is perhaps presumptuous to comment on the terms of a court decree not yet written, but assuming that the advance announcement correctly outlined its substance, here are some of the items in which the proposed legislation is apparently distinctly preferable to the expected court stipulation:

The court decree will necessarily apply only to the packers named as defendants in the case. The bill, if it becomes a law, will reach not only those packers but all present and future competitors.

The court decree is said to allow compliance with its terms within two years, which is much too long for most of its conditions. The law will become operative within ninety days, except that two years will be given the packers to divest themselves of the ownership of stock-yards.

The court decree will reserve for future consideration what disposition should be made of the packers' interest in the handling of the most important meat substitutes: poultry, eggs, butter and cheese. The bill calls for disassociation of the packers from all unrelated lines of business, where the tendency is to create monopoly.

THE court decree looks to the continuing use by the big packers of cold-storage warehouses and of the packers' distributing system for their own business. The bill will require all refrigerator and specially-equipped cars for transporting fresh meats, six months after the law takes effect to be operated as public carriers by the railroads under the Interstate Commerce Commission in sufficient numbers and without discrimination. The law will further require stock-yards and cold-storage warehouses, under revocable licenses to be issued by the administrative authority, to impose only reasonable charges for the facilities afforded; also, without unjust discrimination, on reasonable terms to accommodate small shippers and local patrons.

The court decree will be subject to prolonged delays on appeal to higher courts. The law will restrict appeals from administrative decisions to cases in which the administrative authority

exceeds its jurisdiction or makes findings without any supporting evidence.

The court's perpetual and continuing decree will leave to more or less arbitrary chance the court's future attitude on evidence yet to be developed. The law will define the duties both of administrators and courts.

The court decree will be enforceable by the usual court process in a given case and presumably only after the long drawn-out taking of testimony and customary delays in making findings and entering future orders. Under the law a continuous administrative authority with ample powers of investigation will have as its regular and immediate duty the determination of the extent of compliance with the terms of licenses and the provisions of the statute.

THESE differences in principle are in a measure well illustrated in the advantages the country has found in having an Interstate Commerce Commission, rather than the different courts of the country, except in their appellate capacity, settle fair and reasonable railroad rates throughout the United States. It is no longer thinkable that the public would favor transferring to the courts this vast administrative responsibility of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

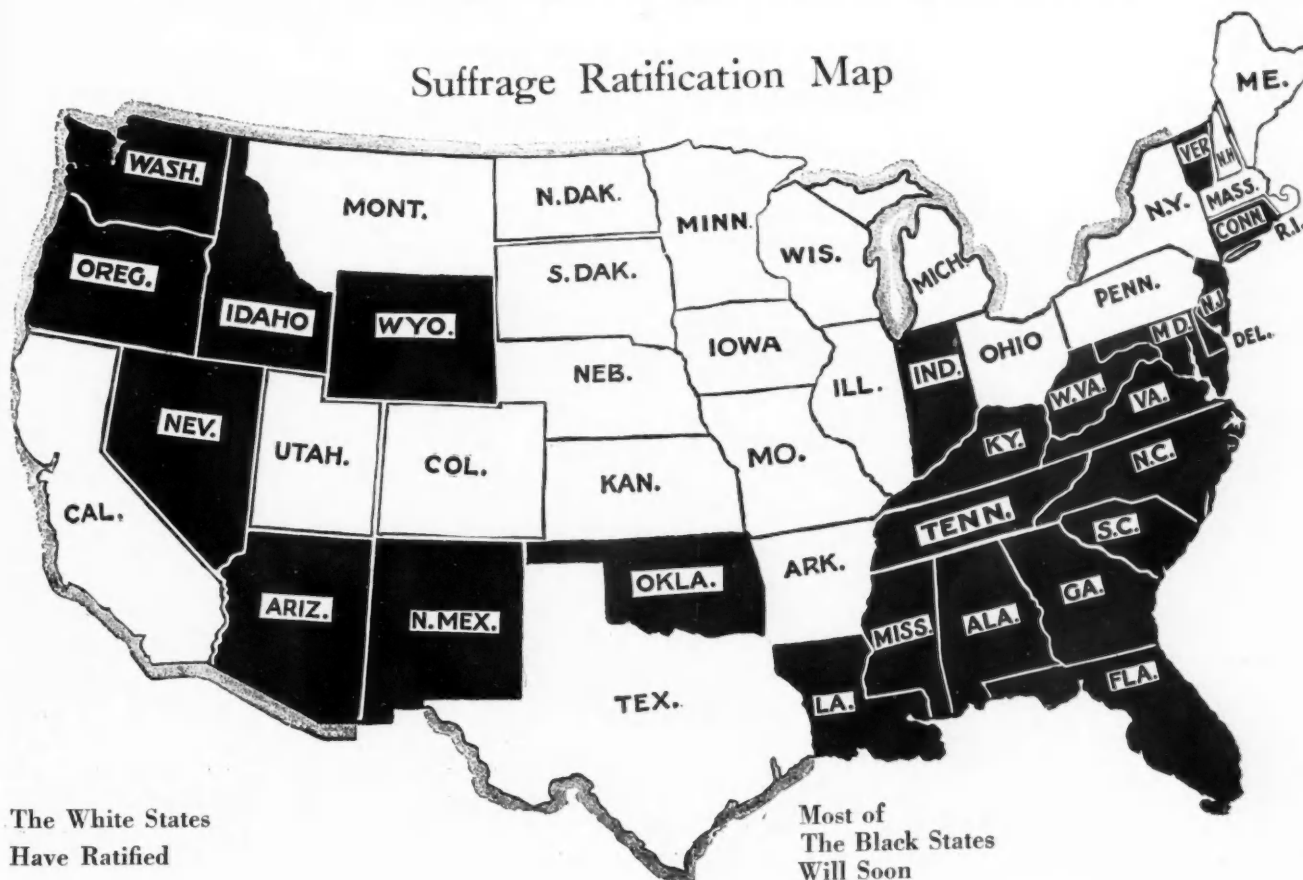
Such a partial analysis of the differences between the announced plan of the Attorney-General and the pending Kenyon bill leaves no doubt of the wisdom of pressing pending proposed legislation to early enactment and enforcement. The proposed court decree will really settle nothing in the wide field

in which monopoly threatens and middle-men add private profit to private profit in handling the nation's food supply; whereas, under proper laws the Federal Government can definitely clear the road that lies between producers and consumers, so that consumers will have an opportunity to buy necessary food without any hampering restrictions of special privilege and without monopolistic interference. Even more so on that account, the legal capitulation of the big packers to the Attorney-General will serve a highly useful purpose if it results in focusing public attention on the necessity of our broader statutory needs.

In brief, the Attorney-General's plan involves punishing future transgression of the law by the big packers through a court injunction. This suggestion comes almost simultaneously with the remarkable and admitted failure of our courts to settle a nation-wide coal strike by injunction; and it is difficult to believe that any citizen, not reared in lawyer's traditions, will place much confidence in the sufficiency of any court injunction to settle our fundamental food requirements any more effectively than an injunction operated with respect to our recent fuel famine menace. The real question to be determined is: will conditions that will help feed under-nourished children and will supply the family table of the average citizen be more definitely advanced through governmental injunction, or through continuous governmental machinery, proceeding, under the mandate of our highest law-making body, along lines of perpetual watchfulness? The answer appears unmistakable: the public safety requires definite, anti-monopolistic and anti-profiteering laws, faithfully administered.

Consider Rhode Island and Kentucky also White, Ratified January 6

Suffrage Ratification Map



WHEN all the 100,000,000 women voters and the other millions of near-voters are represented in Spain this Spring, one of the most notable of official Spaniards, Signor Goicocoechea, the present Minister of the Interior, will be one of the welcoming board to hold out a glad hand to the international group of feminists.

A letter of invitation just received by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, which is to convene for the first time since the war, in April, 1920, is from the Marquesa del Ter, president of the *Union de las Mujeres de Espana* and of the *Consejo Nacional*,—National Council of Women. The Marquesa's letter read in part:

"We have heard that the International Suffrage Alliance has voted for the Congress to be held in Madrid during the Spring of 1920. I am delighted to be able to assure you on the part of the 'Union' and various other Societies who are affiliated to our Association, besides our groups in Barcelona, Alicante, Asturias, that we shall be most happy to receive you and make you welcome in our country. We are enthusiastic and grateful beyond words for your choosing our country, and it will be an immense step towards freeing us from the injustices we are obliged to submit to. I am proud to be able to tell you that our *Consejo Nacional* has at last been formed owing to your decision. It is a wonderful advance and I have been voted unanimously the president with Doctora Alexander and Sra. Doria Celsia Repo, as vice-presidents, both well known as writers and eminent feminists.

"In an interview I had today with the Minister of the Interior, I acquainted him with the news of your decision, and he wishes to come on the board and will help us all he can. The vote has been proposed already at a Council of Ministers and we may get it soon! I feel sure the convention will be a great success and everyone is most interested. We send our American sisters a very hearty welcome and personally, dear Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, I beg you will accept my kindest greetings and believe me, yours sincerely,

MARQUESA DEL TER."

Spain is the latest country to come into the International Alliance. The countries previously affiliated are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bohemia, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Galicia, Germany, Great Britain and British Dominions Overseas—viz., Australia, Canada, South Africa; Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Its official board is as follows: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president; Millicent Garrett Fawcett, LL.D. London, first vice-president; Annie Furuhjelm, M.P., Helsingfors, Finland, second vice-president; Anna Lindemann, Stuttgart, Germany, third vice-president; Marguerita de Witt Schlumberger, Paris, France, fourth vice-president; Adela Stanton Coit, London, first treasurer; Signe Bergman, Stockholm, Sweden, second treasurer; Katherine Dexter McCormack, Boston, Mass., first corresponding secretary; Jane Brigode, Brussels, Belgium, second corresponding secretary; Chrystal MacMillan, M.A., B.Sc., Edinburgh,

Women of Spain To Welcome Women of the World

Member of Spanish Cabinet Enthusias Over Women's Congress

LAST week we published the call of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to its fifty-first annual suffrage convention. Herewith we publish the call of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance to its seventh annual convention. The fifty-year-old organization expects to write *finis* across its last page and close the book, its work completed. What the future program of the International will be is a question of great interest that will be resolved at the Madrid meeting.

A. with glowing enthusiasm and comprehension. "Since the I. W. S. A. met in Budapest in 1913, eleven countries on our list of affiliated associations have adopted as a principle, on which their governments will in future be founded, the political emancipation of women. In some the enfranchisement is partial; in others, and among these several whom we formerly considered the most backward, it is absolute and complete. They are Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, the United States (in process of completion), Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia (Czechoslovakia), Belgium (very partial) Italy (promised), Holland and Sweden. Some will think this wonderful list of the triumphs of our cause provides a reason for dissolving our Alliance. I read its lesson quite in another way. It was because the seed was sown in part at least by the missionary efforts of the I. W. S. A. that men and women in many of these countries were ready to seize the favorable moment when it arrived for extending the bounds of freedom, so as to take in the female half of the human race. In countries where little or nothing had been done in the way of education, preparation, and organization, women still remain shut out from all share of political freedom. When the women suffragists of the allied nations had the honor of an interview with M. Venizelos in Paris last February, he expressed the warmest sympathy with our cause, and said how he wished a movement similar to ours existed in Greece, and that if it should come into being he would gladly extend his protection to it; but, he said, 'in my country the women themselves have made no movement in this direction, and what can I do?'

"The task of the Alliance in the future is to help on the awakening of women to their national duties and responsibilities in those countries which have not yet entrusted their women with political freedom. Therefore, to have received an invitation from one of these, Spain, to hold our convention there in 1920, should be welcomed with enthusiasm, by every one of us. The movement in South America has had its reaction in Spain itself, and unless I am mistaken was one of the forces which produced the invitation which we have just received.

BESIDES Spain, we have also other European countries, which we may call 'irredenta,' so far as the political freedom of women is concerned. They are France, Portugal, Greece and Switzerland. Let us work to get the women of these countries enfranchised before we even think of dissolving. Then there is South Africa.

"In a category by themselves, and probably needing our help more than any others, are the women of the East, in what was

Scotland, first recording secretary, and Marie Stritt, Dresden, Germany, second recording secretary.

IN urging the women of Great Britain to be present at this Congress, Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, vice-president of the Alliance, and president of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship of Great Britain, recently summed up a continuing program for the I. W. S.

lately Turkey, Egypt, India, Burma and China. The women of India have been putting up a brave struggle here in London for months past, to convince the House of Lords' Committee of the unwisdom of leaving women out from the scheme of enfranchisement which forms part of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. They have a great and uphill task before them, and surely it should be the part of the I. W. S. A. to help and encourage them by active sympathy and co-operation.

"I know our Alliance will be shortly receiving a clarion call from its president, Mrs. Chapman Catt, to renewed activity, and I simply send this message to assure my colleagues that I am strongly for the continued activity of our Alliance, and to affirm my belief in the large field of useful work which still lies ahead of it."

Mrs. Fawcett was the only woman among the eight delegates sent by the British League of Nations Union to the Conference in Brussels early in December. She thinks the International Woman Suffrage Alliance must stand together until all the women of the world are awakened.

THE International Woman Suffrage Alliance has sent out the following announcement with regard to the meeting:

"After seven years the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is going to hold its full Convention in Madrid, May 2-8. Postal difficulties have delayed the official call of our President which will follow later. But we send out this preliminary notice so that friends of the Women's Movement may be able at once to make preparations for attending the Convention.

"This meeting, held at so critical a period of the Women's Movement, and the first after so many years of separation, is of supreme importance. Since the Buda-Pest Convention (1913), thirteen new countries have gained votes for women, but many still remain without the suffrage. There are also the Eastern women, for many of whom the work of emancipation has hardly begun. The voting countries, too, have strenuous work to do before women can be fully enfranchised economically and socially; for in no country does there exist an equal moral standard, full economic opportunities, or equality in marriage relations. Then, too, the policy of the Alliance on the question of women in connection with the League of Nations has now to be considered.

"These are the old and new problems before us. The Convention meets under changed conditions and we must develop a new international policy adapted to the full attainment of our object, 'The enfranchisement of the women of all nations.'

"The presence of women from all countries will be an irresistible force. What can we not accomplish if we take advantage of this opportunity?

"We plead that every effort should be made to support the Convention. Whether you come as fully qualified delegates representing affiliated National Auxiliaries of the Alliance, or as fraternal delegates representing other societies, or as visitors, matters little. The great thing is to come. We strongly urge that every affiliated National Auxiliary send its full quota of delegates and that other National Societies send fraternal representatives.

"Notwithstanding the existence of difficulties, we beg you to remember that this meeting gives us an exceptional opportunity of breaking new ground and of bringing into the Suffrage Movement countries which have, hitherto, been little influenced by it.

It is a great privilege offered to each one of us and we cannot neglect such an opportunity."

For the Headquarters Committee:

(Signed) MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

(Signed) ADELA COIT.

(Signed) CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

Jury Duty

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS BRENNER of Brooklyn has denied the right of women to sit as jurors. Commissioner Brenner filed his opinion to that effect in the Supreme Court recently in reply to the brief of Miss Julia B. Grilli, a lawyer, in her mandamus suit to compel the commissioner to add the names of women to the jury list.

Commissioner Brenner held that no citizen may serve as a juror unless he can satisfy the property qualification which in no way affects his right to vote. "The political right of suffrage," he said, "and the performance of jury duty, a judicial function, are separate and distinct."

Miss Grilli in reply said that Mr. Brenner had not successfully combated her contention, and that women, having obtained the vote, are now entitled to serve as jurors.

MISS GRILLI contends that the law clearly and plainly requires and imposes upon all voters the duty to serve as jurors and that upon acquiring the right to vote a person is entitled to a trial by a jury of his peers as set forth both in the national and state constitutions. As trial by a jury of one's peers means one's political equals, a jury chosen by chance from the entire electorate of the particular county or other political subdivision where the cause of action or crime arose, the women, as well as the men, now that they are included in the electors of the state are burdened with the duty and must respond when called to act as jurors. It is established law that the voters who have the power to make the laws must assume the duty and are liable to be called upon to decide disputes between a citizen and the state and between one citizen and another, and see that the laws which they pass are enforced by serving as jurors. No legislative enactment was necessary to define who should be a juror and what constitutes trial by jury. However, the Legislature has been permitted to pass enactments *regulating* and setting forth the qualifications of jurors, but in no case has it been held that the Legislature has the power to *restrict*. Turning to the present Judiciary Law which was passed in 1909, when women were not considered political peers, not having the right to vote, the use of the word "male" neither gave anything to the men, nor took anything away from the women, because at that time the women were not liable for jury service, as they were not voters. We cannot place a meaning in the law today which was not intended at that time that the law was passed, and any attempt to do so would necessarily render the law to that extent unconstitutional.

Which ever way the application is decided, an appeal will be taken and in the mean time, it is expected that in order to have the matter adjusted as speedily as possible, a bill will be presented to the New York Legislature this month amending the existing Judiciary Law, so that the word male may be omitted, and remove any doubt that may be in the minds of those who are not familiar with the law.



THIS child might grow up to be a helpless cripple, were it not for the efforts of the Jamaica Corps of the National League for Woman's Service. She is a victim of infantile paralysis, that dread disease which swept the country three years ago, taking toll of rich and poor alike. Twice weekly she is given a long motor ride to the free clinic of the Jamaica hospital, where her useless legs will be made normal again.

A Valiant Service

PROMPTED by the belief that healthy children constitute the foundation of a good citizenship, the National League for Woman's Service has diverted its Brooklyn motor corps, formerly employed in war activities, to the transportation of tubercular and crippled children to free hospital clinics for tri-weekly treatments. While the motor corps also performs many other branches of service, this work is, perhaps, more valuable to the civilian population than any other.

Children in the early stages of tuberculosis, who may be saved by constant medical attention, are called for at their homes and carried to health centers; while little victims of infantile paralysis are benefited by the wizardry of modern science as exemplified in several hospitals established for this purpose.

Major Mabel Betts is in charge of the Brooklyn motor corps, which transports children to the Throop Ave. Orthopedic Hospital, Brooklyn Hospital and the Polhemus Clinic in Long Island City. Comfortable League ambulances, fitted with seats along each side, accommodate twenty children each; a few of the cripples must ride in reclining positions on account of heavy, unwieldy braces which prevent a sitting posture. Every section of the city and many outlying districts are covered by motor drivers in their hundred mile trips made three times a week. Middle Village, Woodhaven, Greenpoint and Ridgewood all have their small quota of crippled youngsters, who would grow up to be helpless members of society were it not for curative treatments continuously given by specialists.

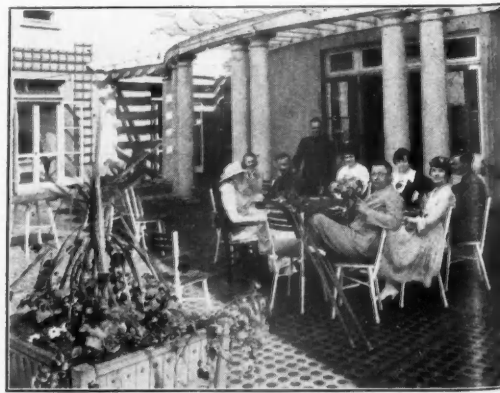
Since early spring of this year the motor corps has worked steadily in behalf of the children, with amazing results in the improvement of their health. Major Betts is firmly convinced of the efficacy of health education such as that given to her young charges at health centers, for she declares:

"When a child is taught how to take care of its own health, he takes the message home to the family and a number of little sisters and brothers are benefited by his instruction. You may ask: 'Who ever saw a child that would think over health rules and obey them?' But these lessons are given in an attractive manner; they appeal to the imagination, for every child, however ill, has a normal desire to run and play with more fortunate boys and girls, and will obey the doctor's orders if he is assured that his crooked legs can be made straight and strong, or his frail health built up to resist tuberculosis germs so that he can join in the fun of other youngsters. Many of our little patients are of foreign parentage, and the mothers and fathers readily adopt health-giving methods of child care when they see what can be done for their afflicted ones.

"We are about to add another activity to our program of aiding child health. It is the distribution of attractive story books, printed in bright colors, with verses and profuse illustrations pointing out some 'do' and 'don't' rules which every child should know and practice. Tubercular children, for instance, will find a gold mine of health in memorizing this rhyme and abiding by its creed:

"Of all the doctors in this town,
No one can reach such high renown
As Doctors Sunlight, Rest, Good Food;
And Doctor Fresh Air too, is good.
No medicine these doctors give,
But they will teach you how to live
So you will never sickly be,
But live quite long and happily."

STONE walls do not a prison make—nor crutches a helpless, hopeless invalid. These boys of Fort Ontario, General Hospital No. 2, don't look resigned to a life of martyrdom, do they? They are heroes who have been wounded several times. As the result of a severe "gassing" one boy is unable to talk; but he can eat home-made delicacies, drink lemonade as in circus days, and enjoy the summer breezes on a porch with members of the National League for Women's Service. Miss Olive Page, captain of the motor div. of the Oswego chapter of the League, arranges daily motor trips and parties near the hospital. These men have been taken off the hospital grounds for the first time in many months. They are seen at the home of Miss Rachel Higgins, chairman of the local branch of the League.



"These booklets will be distributed to children in the early stages of tuberculosis, who must be constantly plied with health propaganda in order that they may not become careless about caring for themselves. The simple verses are full of instruction for parents, as well, and should be welcomed by old and young alike.

"The results accomplished by treatments for infantile paralysis cases are almost unbelievable. It is not unusual for us to carry a child to the clinic in such a bad condition that he has no use of his limbs; a few months later he is to walk without even the use of crutches. Pitiful cases of sad, wistful babies disappear to be replaced by happy, smiling youngsters. The motor corps will continue this work until the last infantile paralysis victim is cured or bettered as much as possible."

The children who are carried to hospitals by the League would have no other means of reaching the clinics were it not for the motor corps. The majority of those stricken with infantile paralysis would be unable to board a street car or to sit on its narrow seats; while most parents could not even afford the nickels necessary for fares covering the period of the cure. The City Bureau of Charities is not adequately equipped with motors for the large number who must have regular treatments, and is delighted with the help of the League. The Secretary of the tuberculosis Committee of the Bureau said:

"The Motor corps of the National League is doing excellent work in transporting children to and from the clinics. We are deeply appreciative of its aid, and gratified by the recoveries of our children, made possible by the kindness of this organization." Several drivers are engaged in this work, including Lieut. Frances Bluminstock, Corporal Florence Varian, and Private Isable Keeler. Men with long experience in motor driving might rebel at necessity for long, hard trips in all kinds of weather, through streets badly in need of repair—the outskirts of the city furnish many treacherous passages—and given responsibility for the safety of a score of young passengers, but the National League's motor corps of women works steadily on, its vision focussed on the goal of service.

Votes for Women in the Streets of Paris

PARISIAN women recently took part in a votes-for-women demonstration much like those which made the New York campaign for the vote so vivid and picturesque. This demonstration took place on November 16, 1919, the day of the Paris elections, when, thanks to the generosity and initiative of M. Marcel Pays, editor of *Excelsior*, the women made speeches from automobiles through the principal streets. Automobiles recruited by the journal were sent out in every direction under orders to distribute to the women, along with the bulletins of the election, suffrage propaganda.

To do this the advocates of suffrage made speeches from their cars to the assembled crowds, just as American women did in 1915, 1916 and 1917. "These were no meetings carefully planned, nor speeches prepared with rounded periods to be given to an audience already convinced," wrote one participant. "Ours was a real contact with the crowd, a crowd anonymous and drifting. Our brief arguments were such as would carry with housewives going to market, with ladies coming out of the Metro, with merchants, with workmen, with the 'gavroches,' who never fail to have a witty word on their lips, with collectors on the tramway, leaning their heads curiously out at all the stations to cry, 'That's

a good idea.'"

One of the distributors, Marcelle-Robert Cremieux, who drove in the car of M. Pays himself, gives a vivid recital of her experiences in *La Française*, a French feminist journal. "I had to drive," she writes, "over the following itinerary: Place Pigalle, Place Blanche, Trinité, Notre Dame de Lorette, Gare du Nord, Gare de l'Est, Combat, Jaurès, La Villette and Belleville. What a cheering trip! And how little I minded the cold, the wind and the fatigue.

"At each one of our stops," said she, "the crowd began by regarding us ironically; smiling and a little mistrustful. One laboring man leaned forward, and pointing at me asked, 'What will she get out of this job, that woman who is running this car?' 'What will she get out of it?' responded M. Pays. 'She will get a bad cold.' And everybody in the place 'made the round eyes.' Then at the end of some minutes of exclamations and interrogations the people were all quiet. They seemed surprised, but pleased. I made a little speech, myself, standing up in the automobile. Mothers with babies in their arms seemed touched when someone said to them that we wanted political rights in order to give better conditions to their little ones. As housewives, indignant at the high cost of living, they understood that after all if given the right to take part in government we would very well know how to lower the price of butter.

"At the same station, Combat, we found an unexpected aid in the shape of a street urchin—a real Parisian 'tit,' who emphasized every event in picturesque jargon. Perching on the wagon, he shouted out: 'Votes for women! If women voted there would be coal to-morrow, so much coal that one could pick it right up off the ground.'

"It was at Belleville that the chauffeur, walking around among the groups, heard some women say about me: 'If she wanted to be our deputy, how we should all vote for her!'

"Everywhere we met surprise, at first, followed by sympathy, satisfaction and in the end by enthusiasm. Ah! One has no need to explain at length to the women of the people the interest that they should have in voting. With their robust good sense, they run ahead of our statements. I need only give as proof of this the joke of a brave housewife whom we met on Montmartre, her basket under her arm. It is a witticism which sums up admirably the diverse feminine impressions collected in the course of that remarkable day: 'Believe me, we want the vote, we women, and I give you my word that when we vote it will not be just for a bale of goods.' This is a pun on the word ballot, as what the woman really said was: 'Quand on votera, ce ne sera pas pour des ballots.' A ballotte being a voting ball and a ballot a package or bale of goods."



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Senator Wadsworth

"SENATOR WADSWORTH of New York is a candidate for re-election. The suffrage organizations in New York are opposing him and rightly so. They are being lectured for their opposition by some of the newspapers which are advising them to forget their resentment and to forgive Senator Wadsworth for his vindictive opposition to them, notwithstanding the fact that the senator has not asked to be forgiven; but so far as the world knows, proposes to keep up his opposition to any political advancement for them.

"The women of New York will show themselves made up of stuff not wholly fit for high privilege which has been given them if they allow themselves to be won to the support of Senator Wadsworth by any such nonsensical talk. It is not a question of forgiveness, but one of misrepresentation. After New York men had ratified the proposed state suffrage amendment and had thus changed the organic law of New York so as to enfranchise women, Senator Wadsworth instead of accepting that as an instruction to vote for the submission of the national suffrage amendment persisted in the other course and successfully blocked the way for a time to the extension of the ballot to the women of the nation. He thus became a misrepresentative not only of the womanhood of New York but of the manhood.

"If one wrongs you he should be forgiven when conditions for forgiveness have been met. But the women of New York who forgive and forget the manner in which Senator Wadsworth has conducted himself toward this great reform will render a disservice to the cause of progress in all good things and will not confer a lasting benefit upon Senator Wadsworth. He is a reactionary and should not have the support of New York womanhood in his contest for another term in the United States Senate.

"New York women will honor themselves in retiring him."
—Oliver W. Stewart in the *National Enquirer*.

Women Mail Bag Repairers

WOMEN employed by the Post Office Department to make and mend the sacks in which the U. S. Mail is carried about the country have asked the Joint Congressional Commission on Reclassification of the Civil Service to recommend to Congress an increase in their pay and the correction of their present unsanitary working conditions.

There are about 250 of these women, and the shop handles, it is said from 7,000 to 15,000 bags a day. Postmaster General Burleson, in his estimates to Congress, rates the women workers at \$1.75, \$2.10, \$2.25, and \$2.50 a day. They work two shifts, night and day, at the same rates.

Through Miss Rose Adams, of Federal Employees Union No. 2, their representative at the hearing before the Reclassification Commission, the women asked that they be re-rated "according to the skill required for their work, on the same basis as men engaged in work of corresponding skill." "The sewing trades," they urge, "should be rated as skilled trades, whether done by men or women." In the Mail Bag Repair Shop, according to the Postmaster General's estimates, the women are paid less for their skilled work than is paid for unskilled male labor in the navy yards, for example. The women therefore ask for increases graded upward according to skill, above the navy yard rate for unskilled men, who receive \$3.68 per day.

The mail sacks that are turned in for mending, Miss Adams

told the Commission, are full of the dirt and dust accumulated in travel and handling on trains and at terminals, and they are not cleaned in any manner before coming to the hands of the repairers, nor are there any fans or exhausts in the shop to remove the dust from the air. These conditions, the women point out, are a constant menace to their health. They ask that some means of cleaning the bags be employed, and that a system of ventilators or exhausts be installed to remove the dust from the air of the shop.

Superintendent Cady, of the Mail Bag Repair Shop, also appeared at the hearing in order, he stated, "to offset the inaccurate statements in the brief presented by the women." Mr. Cady was closely questioned by former Representative Henry Allen Loper of Wisconsin, member of the Reclassification Commission, who presided at the hearing, and ultimately admitted that the statements in the brief were true.

An Anti-Suffrage Hoax

NOW-A-DAYS it seldom seems worth while to answer the anti-suffragists. Hunters do not waste ammunition upon dead game. But the national anti-suffrage organ of December 13 contains a misrepresentation so characteristic, and at the same time so flagrant, that it ought to be held up to public odium.

In an editorial denouncing the attitude of the suffragists toward the churches, it says: "In the official History of Woman Suffrage, we find a blasphemous poem ending with these lines (Vol. 1, page 83.),—

'This doctrine of Jesus as preached up by Paul
If followed in spirit will ruin us all.'

This is a pure bit of bluff. The writer banked on the unlikelihood that the average reader would own a copy of the History of Woman Suffrage, or would take time to go to the Public Library and look the reference up.

The so-called blasphemous poem (which has no more blasphemy in it than the multiplication table) was called out by the famous "Pastoral Letter" issued in 1837 by the General Association of Congregational Ministers in Massachusetts against women's speaking in public. The two noble sisters, Sarah and Angelina Grimke of South Carolina, had freed their slaves and come north to lecture against slavery. These pastors were greatly disturbed, and sent out a Pastoral Letter deploring "the mistaken conduct of those who encourage females to bear an obtrusive and ostentatious part in measures of reform, and countenance any of that sex who so far forget themselves as to itinerate in the character of public lecturers."

A poem ridiculing these ultra conservative pastors was written by Whittier, and another by Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman. She represented them as saying of the women:

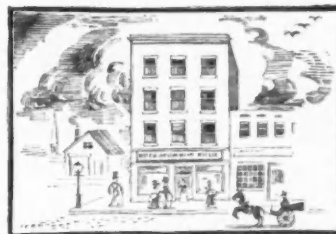
"They insist on their right to petition and pray,
That St. Paul in Corinthians has given them rules
For appearing in public, despite what those say
Whom we've taught to instruct them in schools;
But vain such instructions, if women may scan
And quote texts of scripture to favor their plan."

In conclusion, these reactionary ministers are represented as saying of the doctrine that women may speak in public:

"This doctrine of Jesus, as preached up by Paul,
If embraced in its spirit, will ruin us all."

If this be blasphemy, make the most of it. The whole article is a tissue of unscrupulous misrepresentations. A. S. B.

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1920



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The Laws of the Land

TRUE to its name and aim, The Woman's Practical Law Association of New York is offering a very definite contribution this winter toward a practical understanding of law as it is made. The announcement is for lectures by Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield of the New York Bar, on "Pending Legislation in Albany," and the plan is to bring to the public an open and sincere discussion of the laws as proposed and actually under consideration—to take the elector behind the scenes and watch the wheels go round!

To be sure there is nothing secret about our legislative procedure. There is more or less publicity about certain bills each year. Any one who can afford to pay the price in time, labor and money may know exactly what bills have been proposed and what is being done with them. But there is the rub, for what ordinary mortal can or will "pay the price"?

It isn't the easiest thing to be a good citizen (and by "good" we mean informed, intelligently active, and honest) in a democracy. No wonder we all feel a bit depressed at times and half long for that kind of government where our thinking would be done for us and where there would not be so many troublesome duties to perform! Perhaps in such a mood, it even seems easy to find something resembling an excuse for the mere male's civic delinquencies! We are all human and have limitations. This may be the reason why no adequate way has been devised whereby we can get our necessary legislative pabulum in a tabloid form at once simple and attractive, and which will reach us in time to put a healthy kick into our dealings with legislative bodies.

THE truth is, there isn't any kick. After a few weeks of frenzied campaign work, the ordinary citizen resigns himself to blind fate. As a people we are supremely indifferent as to what laws are written on our statute books. The approved way is to wait until bad laws have been enacted and then quarrel with them, take up collections and work ourselves to death to get them repealed, or, to sit back and criticise the legislator (of the other political party) because he failed to secure the passage of all the good laws he faithfully promised to secure during his pre-election campaign.

We need to study the laws as proposed and to speak for or against at the proper time—before the bad law is passed and before the good law dies an untimely death.

If a legislator is advocating a wise and sane measure, he should feel the heartening influence of intelligent support back of him; if he is not so wise, but is honest, he should be instructed in the gentle art of wisdom; if he is tricky and dishonest, the quicker the measures he advocates come before the public eye, the better.

The lectures, as announced by the Woman's Practical Law Association, are for Wednesday mornings, January 28th and February 18, at the Hotel McAlpin at 10.45 o'clock, with a third lecture in March should the Legislature continue in session until that time.

The President, Mrs. Charles L. Davidson of 1229 Madison Avenue, promises that if this course is well received, the Woman's Practical Law Association will establish the course as its yearly contribution toward the educational work of the city, at absolutely nominal rates. Even in this initial year, the prices are popular, so that all may take advantage of the opportunity, and the aim of the association is *not* to make money. If there is any money left after expenses have been paid, the association announces that it is to be used to support the campaign pamphlet bill, which was introduced last year by the Woman's Practical Law Association, and endorsed by such organizations as the Citizen's Union, Men's City Club of New York, and by nearly all leading organizations of women in the state.

THE campaign pamphlet bill is a bill drafted by Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield, as attorney for the Woman's Practical Law Association, to suit New York conditions, but it follows the principle of the Oregon Law, which has been in successful operation for the past 11 years, and which provides for the sending of accurate information concerning candidates and measures to every voter, and thus lays the foundation for the normal functioning of an informed electorate, which is impossible under the present haphazard methods used for the distribution of political information.

Tickets for the lectures on "Pending Legislation in Albany," at one dollar per lecture, or one dollar and a half for two lectures, can be had by sending check or money order to the Secretary Mrs. Robert H. McCready, 125 West 16th Street, New York, or by calling in person at the office of the League of Women Voters of New York City, 373 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Penfield, who is to give the lectures as announced, is Chairman for New York City of the Committee on Uniform Legislation for the League of Women Voters, and was one of Mrs. Catt's party on her recent western trip in the interests of the league and the ratification of the Federal Amendment.



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Sizes 14 to 44. \$45.

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Frank Crane says: "With a universal dress of this kind a woman could cross the continent, start on any journey, do her housework and office, and appear well at a luncheon or matinee, and all with as little effort as a man expended on his clothes."

Co-operation of representative women as selling agents desired, for further particulars apply

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Catalogue sent upon request

**Laws Every Woman Should Know****New Hampshire Legislature, 1919**

AN act in amendment of chapter 31 of the public statutes as amended by chapter 52 of the laws of 1899 and chapter 179 of the laws of 1911 in relation to the rights and qualifications of voters. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Every female inhabitant, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, of each town and parish with town privileges, and places unincorporated, in this state, of twenty-one years of age and upward, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, subject to the conditions now imposed on male voters, shall have the right at any meeting of the inhabitants of said towns and parishes, warned and holden as now provided by law, to vote in the town or parish wherein she dwells, for presidential electors, United States senators, representatives in Congress and for all state, county, town, district, and precinct officers and all such female inhabitants, qualified as aforesaid, shall have the right to vote upon all questions to be acted upon and considered at any such meeting.

Section 2. The supervisors of checklists in all towns and wards in this state, in making and correcting the checklists of the legal voters in such towns and wards, shall make no discrimination in regard to sex, but they shall make and post at two or more of the most public places in town, a complete alphabetical list of all the legal voters residing therein as required by law, male and female, and the same rights and qualifications shall apply to male and female alike.

Section 3. The preparation of ballots to be used at all meetings shall be in accordance with the now existing law, except that the officers whose duty it is to prepare such ballots shall provide for all meetings, where a printed ballot is required, a sufficient number of ballots in the form now used so that any person having the right of suffrage hereunder may express his or her preference for all officers and upon all questions with respect to which he or she is entitled to vote.

Section 4. All the laws now in force in regard to voting, the marking of ballots and the conducting of elections, primaries and caucuses shall apply to female voters the same as to male voters and in the application of the election laws, they shall be administered by the different election officers in accordance with the change that has been made by the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting the right of suffrage to women.

Section 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect when full suffrage to women shall have been granted in New Hampshire under either the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire. (Approved September 11, 1919.)

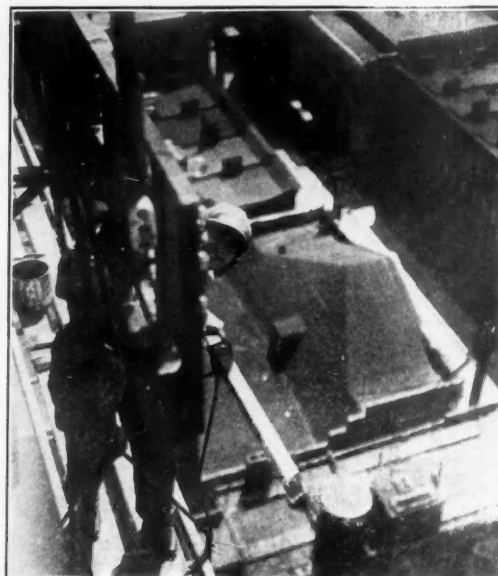
Tennessee

"The father may by will or deed dispose of the custody of any legitimate child under the age of 21 and unmarried during the minority of such child. A mother has no power to appoint a testamentary guardian for her children.—CODE OF 1898.

Following Where the Job Carries

PEARL WHITE, movie maid, has told all about life as she knows it in what the brothers des Goncourts would have called "a human document." Her book "Just Me" presents the paradox of being real literature, while its author writes the English of the streets of New York. Like M. Jourdin, Miss White has written prose without knowing it. And it is prose of a rather vivid sort—the idea of this novel autobiography being, as its author says, "not to throw bouquets or mud at myself but to turn loose 'the dark horse in my closet of life.'" It is of a frankness which disarms the critics at once. It tells, without false shame, of poverty and of youthful recklessness, even of juvenile delinquency. It is a story of a life that skirted the underworld by less than a hair's breadth and yet, in one way or another, the little reckless dare-devil figure creeps into the reader's respect. She was so plucky when everything was as she would say "darn near" the limit that one cannot help liking her.

She never minded when the laugh was on her as it was when she invited herself to a luncheon of famous men, and then not knowing how to use her forks and knives, got up from the table and said so. "'Your gang of servants makes me nervous'" said she to the august assemblage—she didn't even then know how august it was! "'I don't know just what all this collection of knives and forks means. I don't know when to eat or how to eat it, in other words I'm sunk and there is no use trying to bluff it out.' How I wished I could faint or die" continues this naive



PEARL WHITE PAINTING

a SUFFRAGE SIGN

TWENTY-TWO STORIES above BROADWAY

SHE WAS WON to SUFFRAGE

Not by ARGUMENTS, But by the PLUCK

of the SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGNERS

chronicle, "or do something to pass out of the picture at that moment, but I couldn't. I was too dog-gone healthy."

"'By Jove,' said a gentleman, 'What a confession for a woman to make. I simply love your frankness.'"

"And there through being honest and admitting my ignorance I gained some applause from one of the greatest men in history—Lord Kitchener—the most brilliant and wonderful human being I have ever met."

It is the relentless honesty of her extraordinary story, the story of a little waif raised to affluence and to fame of a sort by a curious power she had of never calling quits, that makes this book unusual.

It calls to mind an incident in the suffrage campaign when Pearl White, who swears she is timid in spite of the "Perils of Pauline," did a steeple-jack stunt over the roofs of New York's sky-scrapers. She painted part of a suffrage sign swung at twenty-two stories above Broadway. The little movie actress, who had been left cold by suffrage arguments, finally capitulated before the pluck of women who stood in the streets of New York City for their cause, making speeches, carrying sandwich boards, never giving up and seldom losing their temper. This fell in line so completely with the creed of Pearl White to follow wherever her job carried her, that she joined the growing procession of women who wanted a chance to develop themselves in as many ways as possible. It was characteristic of the girl who signed up to play the "Pauline" without knowing how to swim or perform any of its athletic tricks. But she did do them all and this was the way of it:

"During the filming of the first episode, I had to spend three or four hours each night in a swimming pool learning to swim and dive. I'm always learning to do something new for each picture. I've even learned to fly an aeroplane. If I have to jump off a moving train or automobile, I always take myself out and try it several times until I get to be pretty sure of myself before they take the picture."

That is the creed of the person who wrote "Just Me," and every suffrage leader will own that these experiences were more or less duplicated with different outward manifestations in her own case. The "suff." had to learn to jump over her head into worse things than swimming tanks and to practise getting off and on high-powered political situations. There is a real bond of sympathy between Pauline with her perils, and the job of being a suffrage leader in an anti atmosphere.

Crystal for the whole year at January sale prices

Table crystal at 10% to 40% reduction



LIKE Christmas and New Year's and the Fourth of July, Ovington's sale of china and table crystal comes but once a year.

Table crystal has been reduced from 10 per cent to 40 per cent from previous prices. China, dinner sets only excluded, is 20 per cent lower than it was.

These prices provide a purchasing opportunity that we cannot foresee in the near or even distant future.

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Heirs of Freedom

THERE seems to be intelligent leadership in the plan of Mexican women, now organizing themselves as a Mexican Feminist Council—a national organization with headquarters in the City of Mexico. Their program awakens sympathy, interest and reminiscences of delusion in the minds of American women who have gone over the same path. These Mexican women intend to begin by efforts at industrial and social betterment, and come around later to the question of political equality. Doubtless they will double on their tracks, and reverse their program in short order. The experience of all women everywhere who have started in to improve social and industrial conditions of women has been that with hands empty of the ballot they are a negligible quantity in the mind of the politician.

The leader of the group, Senorita Elena Torres, is full of zeal in her effort to awaken her fellows to the fact that they should demand equal pay for equal work. At the moment the government is with these women in their effort, and the women are full of high hope that they will be able to pull off their program and avoid those sex antagonisms which have jangled through the long controversies of other countries. "They will not countenance," it is said, "any such sex war as has characterized the feminist movement in some European countries, but expect co-operation from the men."

Well, here's hoping. If they get this co-operation without resistance from the men when the practical issues of women's equal status arise it will be because Mexican men have learned their lesson from the long and bitter fight of American and European women for education, for property rights, for guardianship of their children, for equal opportunities, for equal pay. In other words, it will prove again that the pioneers for women's freedom have not died in vain, but that the path of all women to the ends of the earth has been made easier because of the self-sacrifice and invincible determination of a few brave souls.

It is a part of the plan of Senorita Torres to work for "a new era of amicable relations and a more complete understanding between Mexico and the United States." She also hopes that later the Feminist Council may undertake the formation of a Latin-American union to bring about a closer bond "culturally, industrially and politically between Mexico and the countries of South and Central America."

The Family's Needs

A RECORD of weekly earnings of factory workers made by the New York State Industrial Commission shows that in August, 1919, the weekly amount paid to employees averaged \$23.85, an increase of 67 per cent over the average of last December. On a base of 100 taken in June of the year 1914, wages have now increased to 188. They have not, however, caught up to food prices, which have during the same period increased to 194.

TAKING 3.35 as the average family and 3500 calories as a test of adequate diet, Professor Ogburn clearly shows that only one city, New Orleans, La., supplies adequate diet. In all the cities families of small income with more than 3.35 equivalent adult males supply a smaller number of calories per individual. This means chronic underfeeding in all but the smaller families.

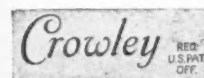
THE Commission of Labor statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor has compiled a bulletin showing the minimum cost of a "health and decency standard of living" for a family of five to be about \$2,263.00 a year.

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Best Shops. Look
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*Do you know what your Senator and
Assemblyman are doing at Albany?
Now is the time to know, not later, when it
is too late.*

*Big problems face our law makers. What
solutions are they proposing?*

It is not easy to obtain first hand information, hence to aid the voter, the WOMAN'S PRACTICAL LAW ASSOCIATION announces

TWO LECTURES

"PENDING LEGISLATION IN ALBANY"

By E. JEAN NELSON PENFIELD, PH.B., LL.B.

Of the New York Bar

Colonial Room, Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, N. Y. Wednesday mornings, January 28 and February 18, 1920, 10.45 o'clock.

Mrs. Penfield, who is well known as a lawyer and lecturer, will discuss the bills which are pending before the legislature at the time of each lecture, and should the legislature continue in session through March, will give a third lecture that month. Open discussion after each lecture.

TICKETS FOR THE TWO LECTURES, \$1.50. Single ticket, \$1.00
Number of tickets limited by room space. Order at once from MRS. ROBERT H. McCREADY, 125 West 16th Street, New York, sending check or money order. Tickets may also be obtained, by those who call for them, at the office of the LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NEW YORK CITY, 373 Fifth Avenue.

Note: These lectures are available for cities not too distant from New York City. Write for terms to Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield, at her office, 34 Pine street, New York.

WHAT rights do the laws of this country give to the child born out of wedlock? What responsibilities has the State toward him? What method exists of placing a part of the burden of his support and education upon the father? Can the child inherit property from either his father or his mother? Has he a right to his father's name? Does the subsequent marriage of his parents make him legitimate in the eyes of the law? These and other questions about the legal obligations of parents and of the state to children born out of wedlock are answered in a bulletin entitled "Illegitimacy Laws in the United States and Certain Foreign Countries," issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The English common law, in some respects still unaltered in England and in parts of the United States, regards the child born out of wedlock as the "child of no one." He bears no legal relationship even to his mother, and the subsequent marriage of his parents can not legitimate him. Many of our states have altered the common law by statutes more favorable to the child. One of the most radical departures is found in the North Dakota law of 1917, which declares every child the legiti-

Children Born Out of Wedlock

mate child of his natural parents, but which weakens this broad provision by the failure to provide adequate administrative machinery. Minnesota in 1917 passed a law which aims to secure for children born out of wedlock "the nearest approximation to the care, support, and education that they would be entitled to receive if born of lawful marriage." The state board of control is made the child's official guardian; this board may bring complaint in illegitimacy proceedings and must see that the child's interests are safeguarded.

Provisions were adopted in Virginia as early as 1785, whereby the issue of certain annulled marriages could be made legitimate, and whereby subsequent marriage could legitimate issue, and the child could inherit from the mother. These provisions are not even yet universal in this country. Four states have no provisions for legitimation by subsequent marriage, and many limitations are placed upon the right of children of annulled or void marriages to be considered legitimate.

ATENTION is called in this report to the fact that our legal provisions for the support of the child born out of wedlock are inadequate—the payments prescribed are often too low, and in most of the states the period of support is too brief, sometimes reaching only to the child's 10th or 12th year. In one state only a single payment of \$50 is required; in another \$90 distributed over three years is required. The two most liberal states have allowances that total, in one case, \$2,750 for the first 18 years of the child's life; and in the other \$1,750 for the first eleven years of the child's life.

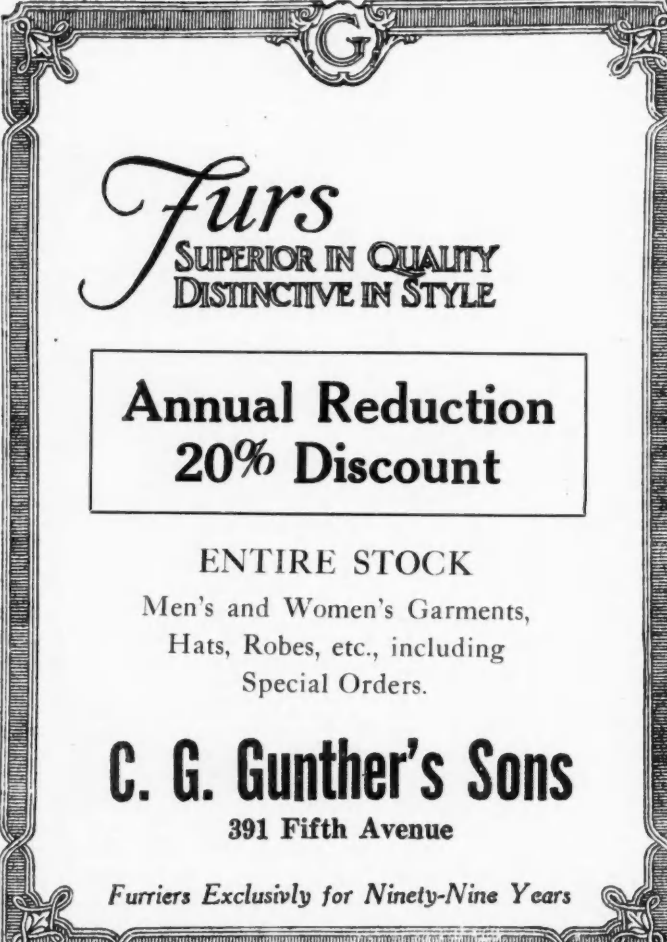
The report suggests that illegitimacy legislation in the United States might be improved by uniform provision for the establishment of legitimacy; the legitimation of children of null or subsequent marriages; possibility of adoption by the father; and declaration that the relation of mother and child is the same whether the child is legitimate or not.

In addition to a critical analysis of illegitimacy legislation in this country, the report contains an analysis of certain phases of the various state laws in tabular form, the complete text of all the state laws, the illegitimacy provisions of the Codes of France, Germany and Switzerland, and a reference index to the United States illegitimacy laws.

Child Labor Day, January 25

CHILD Labor Day will be observed by churches, January 25, synagogues, January 24, and schools and clubs, January 26. It is believed that the return of the American people to a peace basis gives special point to a day set apart for emphasis upon matters of child welfare. In this connection Jane Addams says: "Because certain states have secured satisfactory legislation for the protection of children, it is easy to assume that it is no longer necessary to push child labor reform and similar measures, forgetting the wretched conditions still obtaining in vast areas of the United States. One day set aside for the discussion of the needs of children viewing the subject in its higher moral aspects and urging a furtherance of child welfare as a religious duty would, to my mind, be most valuable."

The year 1919 marked the passage of the federal child labor law which places a 10 per cent. tax on the net profits of establishments employing children under 14 years of age in factories, mills, canneries and manufacturing establishments, of children under 16 years in mines and quarries, and of children between 14 and 16 for more than 8 hours a day, six days a week, or at night. The great value of the federal law lies not so much in the number of children it effects, for they are a small proportion of all the children gainfully employed but in the fact that it makes uniform



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KEEPING UP WITH SUFFRAGE

Where Women
Vote

ABROAD

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Africa	1919
Australia	1902
Austria	1918
Belgium	1919
British East Africa	1919
Canada	1918
Czecho-Slovakia	1918
Denmark	1915
England	1918
Finland	1906
Germany	1918
Holland	1919
Hungary	1918
Iceland	1913
Ireland	1918
Isle of Man	1881
Luxembourg	1919
New Zealand	1893
Norway	1907
Poland	1918
Rhodesia	1919
Romania	1919
Russia	1917
Scotland	1918
Servia	1919
Sweden	1919
Uruguay	1919
Wales	1918

(Twenty-eight countries in all.)

* Electoral Reform Bill as passed granted suffrage to widows who have not re-married and mothers of soldiers killed in battle, or civilians shot by Germans.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
New York	1917
Oklahoma	1918
Michigan	1918
South Dakota	1918
Alaska	1918

(15 states.)

Women Were Granted Presidential and
Municipal Suffrage

in	in
Illinois	1913
North Dakota	1917
Nebraska	1917
Vermont	1917
Municipal	1917
**Presidential	1919
Tennessee	1919

(5 states.)

** Governor vetoed presidential bill. His veto under challenge.

Presidential Suffrage

in	in
Rhode Island	1917
Indiana	1919
Iowa	1919
Maine	1919
Minnesota	1919
Missouri	1919
Wisconsin	1919
Ohio	1919

(8 states.)

Primary Suffrage

in	in
Arkansas	1917
Texas	1918

Women Voters of the World!

There are approximately one hundred million women voters in the world today. Seventeen million of them in 20 states have the right to vote for the next president of the United States. This includes Texas and Arkansas, where women have the primary suffrage.

Child Labor Day

(Continued from page 702)

the laws of the forty-eight states and sets an example for the states to follow in the industries that are not reached by the federal law. It does not apply to the vast number of children regularly employed in agriculture, nor to those working in street trades, in department stores, grocery stores, laundries, amusement places, hotels, restaurants, in the messenger service and other trades.

The federal judge of the western district of North Carolina has declared the federal law unconstitutional, and the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile the law is in effect everywhere except in the western judicial district of North Carolina.

Camp-Fire Girls

THE most conspicuous feature of the woman movement is that most of the women are not young. If this be not true in entirety it is true in part and the most conspicuous part. It is very true in different sections, and the burning question is—How interested the average young woman?

One answer to their not being interested lies in the fact that most organizations for young

people are local and sectional and do not bring them in touch with nationalism. Sororities and women's clubs have helped women to organize, and do some team-work, but there is a very large field before women today.

There is now a national organization which deserves encouragement and looks as though we can depend upon it to develop that national mindedness which our women so much lack.

This is the Girls' Camp-Fire. It is doing for the girls what the Boy-Scout Movement does for the boys. Takes them into the outdoor, natural life, interests them in the home, also, and links them up as no other organization has yet been able to do. In their own words: "Camp-Fire is an organized effort to find romance, beauty and adventure in everyday life. It seeks to make the homely task contribute to the joy of every-day living." * * *

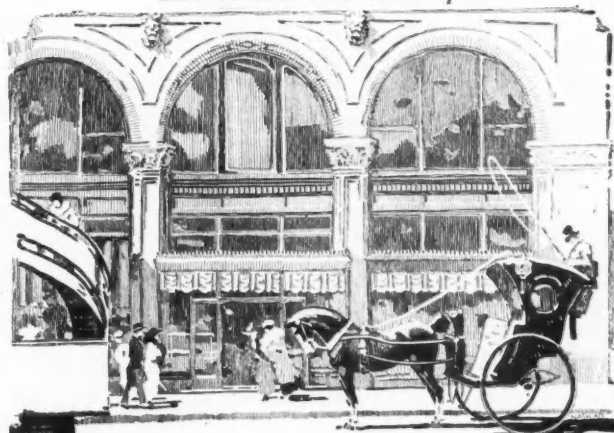
"Perhaps it can all be summed up by saying that Camp-Fire Girls is an organization made up of groups of girls, who want to make life just as splendid as possible. They are seeking to develop the home so that it will influence the entire community."

This is truly a noble effort, and the best of it is, is that it is working in just the way it should work.

Seattle, Wash.

ANNE B. STEWART.

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CHOCOLATE
CONFECTIONS
Established 1848



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May 2-8

The
INTERNATIONAL
WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ALLIANCE

calls its next Congress in
Madrid

The First Since 1913

Thirteen more countries
have enfranchised their women since the last Congress was held.

Don't miss an epochal Celebration of Suffrage Victories throughout the world. You will never have another chance like it.

Why not take a share in shaping the future of a world organization which doubtless has been the greatest factor in transforming millions of women suppliants for the vote into full-fledged voters.

Where can you learn all about it?

Read

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beginning month of.....

The International Woman Suffrage
News

PUBLISHED IN LONDON
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First Aid to the Home-Maker

IF you have drab-colored traditions, don't let them spoil your house furnishings. That "safety-first" is the motto of many women when buying clothes or house furnishings is one of the opinions of the authors of *The Practical Book of Interior Decoration* (J. B. Lippincott and Co., Philadelphia.)

These authors, Harold Donaldson Eberlein, Abbot McClure and Edward Stratton Holmway, offer aid to those who are timid or neutral, and who sit in atmospheres of gray and mauve because these are protective colorings. The remark is frequently sounded in our ears: "My taste runs to plainness," say these authors, "when a glance at the costume and surroundings of the speaker tells us that it runs simply to mediocrity. If some of these drab souls were transplanted to more cheerful surroundings, their outlook on life might be improved."

As a first aid then to drab souls, to those who secretly long for self-expression, the chapters on color in the middle of this thick and comprehensive volume will no doubt invite prompt attention. They are abundantly illustrated with color prints showing a whole gamut of colors sufficiently detailed to include every tone from floor to ceiling and rug to lamp shade. Many people of quiet fancies will pore over these simple chapters on color, and the "four methods of furnishing," necessitated by modern living conditions.

WHEN no one knows how soon the High Cost of Living or the coal famine is going to hustle him out of his ivory-white living room and rush him into an angry back-ground of red brocade, why should it matter whether his chairs are Jacobean or Battle Creekian? The "four methods" outlined are, therefore, a capitulation to necessity, to lack of service and to life on the move, the modern equivalent of nomadism. They are well named: "International—inter-period decoration; the one-period method; the modern method, or the newer decoration, and the non-committal method." Naturally more people will resort to the first and the last, than to the other two. A few who own their homes and move only two or three times in a life-time may be able to maintain at least one perfectly good one-

period room, starting with their grandmother's highboy and continuing with a Cape Cod reproduction of a mahogany side-board.

The modern method, otherwise the ultra smart style running much to black and white, relieved by emerald greens or canary yellows, is a style for the adventurous only. It affects wicker bird-cages and rectangular designs, very chic, very tea-housey and daring enough to frighten the conservative back into mid-Victorian hair-cloth and rosewood. For the period furniture hunters, the entire first half of this practical book is designed. It offers a study of period furniture, wall covering and hangings, beginning with England and with England's colonial child on this side of the water. What the Brothers Adam did for that strict simplicity which set the pace for good Anglo-Saxon taste on both sides of the sea, cannot be too much commended although it is somewhat responsible for the shrinking timidity which up to a few years ago made the well-bred American point to his toneless living rooms as the last word in culture.

WHAT the Italian and French Renaissance did for American Colonial is easy to trace in the illustrations of the various periods of these two countries. What Spain gave to America is suggested in old Spanish influences from St. Augustine to California, also in the last word in cheap, jerry-built cottages with arched porticos looking like a doll's sized patio.

The bad period of art everywhere, the "carpenters' classic" from 1830 to the end of the nineteenth century, has a little chapter all its own, warning the world off it, and pointing out what not to do. In the Chamber of Horrors, the authors put "the hectic era of Art Nouveau," the "loutish mediaeval German motifs wrought out in golden oak," the rosewood period of what-nots and marble topped tables, and, in America, "the centennial episode" of fretted ginger-bread grill work, and ingrain carpet monstrosities.

This is an authoritative book, especially useful to three classes of people; to the serious devotee of period furniture; to professional interior decorators and architects, and to the woman who has inherited a hodge-podge of domestic goods of the "add-to" style, yet who is bravely determined to do the best she can

with them. This is the woman too individual to live all her life face to face with some other person's taste, and who, therefore, says quite bravely, "This room may be a poor thing, but it shall be mine own."

Verse

MISS JESSIE RITTENHOUSE has so well established her reputation as a critic of good verse that her new anthology, *The Second Book of Modern Verse*, (Houghton, Mifflin and Co., New York) will find an eager public waiting for it. Miss Rittenhouse is doing a real service in these selections. She is keeping a busy world in touch with its present day poets, some of whom might still be waiting for posterity to catch up with them but for these anthologies. Besides some striking poems well and widely known like Edwin Arlington Robinson's "Flammonde," Vachel Lindsay's "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight" and "General Booth Enters Heaven"; Alan Seeger's "I have a Rendezvous with Death"; some of Edgar Lee Masters's "Spoon River" and Joyce Kilmer's "Rouge Bouquet," there are many poems by less familiar singers. From Scudder Middleton's poem, *The New Day*, recently reviewed in the *WOMAN CITIZEN*, Miss Rittenhouse has quoted freely.

One notices with joy the extreme simplicity of most of the newer verse makers. The slim silhouette of youth is modish here as well as in dress. For instance, Orrick John's "Dilemma" cuts bravely through mysticism into reality:

"What though the moon should come
With a blinding glow,
And the stars have a game
On the wood's edge,
A man would have to still
Cut and weed and sow,
And lay a white line
When he plants a hedge.

"What though God
With a great sound of rain
Came to talk of violets
And things people do,
I would have to labor
And dig with my brain
Still to get a truth
Out of all words new."

John Masefield

THERE are utilitarians who may think that John Masefield might have put his great talent to better uses than writing one hundred and sixty-five pages of lyric verse about a fox hunt. Yet how exquisitely it is done, this poem, *Reynard the Fox* (The MacMillan Co., New York) shows. Mr. Masefield has such prodigality of power and errant fancy, that one suspects him of writing on an inconsequent theme just to please himself. It seems incredible that he should hold his readers through so many pages

of hounds, horses, riders and flight of a scurrying, panting fox. Yet without once letting down the interest in this commonplace performance, Mr. Masefield's poem keeps its perfect pitch like an instrument in tune, and succeeds by sheer mastery of words, their sound and color, by that easy and perfect choice which is like a gesture, a flash of light, a tune, a smile. Once in a while, Mr. Masefield's lyric sensitiveness breaks through while he waves his hand towards some extra lovely line of tree or sky, but for the most part his pencil is busy creating a moving mass of figures. The poem is a technical triumph in its suggestion of motion and crowd without confusion. It has the quality of an old English print. It has also the perfection of a piece of descriptive music.

The Truth About China

THE Shantung Treaty, the Korean situation, and the League of Nations have fixed American thoughts upon the Far East. B. L. Weale's *The Truth About China and Japan* (Dodd Mead & Co., New York) is offered as the work of one who speaks with authority upon these countries. Mr. Weale is now the confidential adviser of the Chinese government on foreign affairs with inside knowledge of events of international importance. His book is for the world of today. It discusses the Lansing-Ishii note, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Peace Conference issues. Therefore it is a book which will be read by many who want to form accurate opinions on the relations of this country with its neighbors beyond the setting sun.

Mr. Standfast

THE sort of book one likes to have on one's night stand to read while one's tired nerves are slipping into place, after the day's strain, is John Buchan's *Mr. Standfast* (George H. Doran Co., New York). It is a swiftly moving adventure story, reeling off like a photo-play. It is casually connected with the war, inasmuch as the characters are all spies, German or Allied, and the plot hinges upon their struggles to outwit each other. But for all it has to do with real events of the war, however, it might just as well be located in Mexico or Japan as in France or Switzerland. All it purports to be is a rattling tale, where events crowd each other, and thrills follow thick and fast from the prodigies of endurance and courage performed by the heroes. Right as seen by Allied readers triumphs in the end, and the story comes to a happy finish.

A VERY useful booklet for social workers is "Minimum Standards for Child Welfare," which gives in compact form the standards adopted by the Washington and Regional Conferences on Child Welfare held in 1919 under the auspices of the Children's Bureau (Bureau Publication No. 62).

A NEW PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

A Series of Articles by Eleanor Rowland Wembridge, appearing in The Association Monthly.

The first of the series, *The Dilemma of Women's Education*, is in the January issue; the second, *The Woman of the Past and of the Future*, will be published in the February issue. Other articles of the series will appear in succeeding issues, titles to be announced.

There is perhaps no one better equipped than Mrs. Wembridge to present a discussion of the problems of education for women from a philosophical point of view. Mrs. Wembridge has studied the problems from the academic and psychological point of view as professor of psychology and dean of women at Reed College; from a practical point of view as Head Aide at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, where she was administrator of educational work and as Supervisor at the Surgeon General's Office, War Department, where she was personnel officer.

Everyone who is interested in woman's education should read these articles.

Other representative articles appearing in the January issue of The Association Monthly are:

THE HEALTH OF SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN. A Series (Part I), by Dr. Kristine Mann.

Dr. Mann claims that the average industrial and business woman has very little opportunity for exercise of the creative impulse in work. And she proceeds to substantiate this statement with an analysis of conditions as they are. Every woman citizen of the country should read these articles.

WOMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY IN INDUSTRY by Mary Van Kleeck.

Miss Van Kleeck's address given at the opening of the International Congress of Women Workers in Washington.

WOMEN IN FINANCE by Cora Tatham.

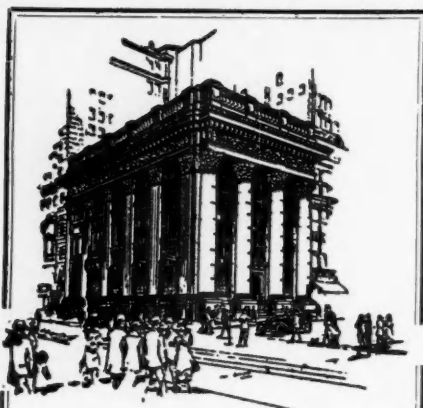
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Organization News

North Carolina

MEN as prominent in American National affairs as Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Chief Justice Walter Clark, both of Raleigh, are among the North Carolina men who are helping the women of that state to get the Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified in time for the 1920 presidential elections. A famous visitor, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, of Asheville, is lending his effort to the same cause.

To judge from the letter head of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage Association there should be no trouble in bringing about speedy ratification. A formidable list of men in the capacity of Advisory Committee accompanies the list of women officials of the Association. In addition to those named, out of about one hundred men on this committee a round dozen occupy state positions,—among them the Lieutenant-Governor, O. Max Gardner of Shelby; others are: D. G. Brummitt, of Oxford, speaker of the State House of Representatives; H. Q. Alexander, M. D., of Matthews, president of the State Farmers' Union; Judge William P. Bynum of Greensboro, and F. A. Linney of Boone, Republican leaders; Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, of Raleigh, Secretary of State; W. S. Rankin, M. D., of Raleigh, Secretary of the State Department of Health; J. Howell Way, M. D., of Waynesville, president of the State Medical Association; R. F. Beasley, of Raleigh, State Superintendent of Public Welfare. Several congressmen and former congressmen are for the amendment; among them: Hon. Clyde R. Hoxey, of Shelby, recently elected; Hon. Zebulon Weaver, of Asheville, and Hon. H. L. Goodwin.

Many college professors, medical men and lawyers are among these sponsors: Judge Henry G. Connor, of Wilson, Federal Judge; Judge O. H. Guion, of Newbern; Judge J. C. Pritchard and Judge Henry B. Stevens, of Asheville; Judge Harry W. Whedbee, of Greenville; Judge C. C. Lyon, of Elizabethtown; Judge B. F. Long, of Statesville; Judge Frank Carter, of Albemarle and Judge Stephen

G. C. Bragaw, of Washington. The Mayors of Greenville, Asheville, Rocky Mount and Fayetteville, among others, are in this company, as are the leaders and members of most of the prominent educational institutions of the state. Among these, the presidents of the State University, Dr. H. W. Chase of Chapel Hill; of the State Agricultural and Engineering College, Dr. W. C. Riddick of West Raleigh; of the N. C. College for Women, Dr. J. I. Foust of Greensboro; of the Salem Academy and College for Girls, Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler; of Davidson College, Dr. William J. Martin; Professor C. Alphonse Smith, M. D., of the Annapolis Maryland Naval Academy; Dr. Collier Cobb and Dr. Archibald Henderson of Chapel Hill and Dr. W. A. Withers of West Raleigh.

Lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, journalists, bankers, and clergymen, leaders in every profession, business and philanthropy, are included in the long list.

Nebraska

NEBRASKA women have the right to select representatives to the National Political Party Conventions, according to an opinion handed down by Attorney-General Clarence E. Davis. The Attorney-General held that women could vote for delegates to national party conventions at the primary which will be held next April. He finds that delegates are not constitutional officers, and therefore women are permitted to vote for them under the partial suffrage law of Nebraska.

The Attorney-General said in part: "It is my opinion that the women voters of Nebraska may vote for the delegates to the national party conventions at the primaries to be held in April, and that women may also qualify as candidates for delegate to the national conventions. The partial suffrage act of 1917 in my opinion gave them the fullest possible privilege that could be accorded them in Nebraska, except that which is expressly prohibited by the constitution. I find no mention of presidential primaries or of the national conventions in the constitution, and therefore feel that the partial suffrage

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Organization News

statute was intended to convey and did convey to women the same privileges that men have in regard to the holding of those offices and the voting for candidates."

Omaha

THE Omaha Equal Franchise Society, of which Mrs. Charles E. Johannes is president, as its gift towards the successful completion of the ratification campaign, has forwarded a draft for \$1,000 to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

This money has been earned during the administration of four presidents, the greater part coming from money earned by a series of lectures, which was augmented by sums earned at bazaars and various functions.

Rhode Island

THE Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Party, of which Miss Leila P. Andrews is president, has elected the following committee chairmen: Legislative—Miss Mabel E. Ongleman; American Citizenship—Mrs. Agnes B. Bacon; Protection of Women in Industry—Miss Kathryn M. McGovern; Child Welfare—Mrs. Harris Fowler; Improvement of Election Laws and Methods—Miss Edyth M. Auty; Social Hygiene—Miss M. Allison; Unification of Laws Concerning Status of Women—Miss Mary T. Cass; Food Supply and Demand—Mrs. William I. McComber; Research—Miss Elizabeth T. Doyle; Ways and Means—Miss Margaret Mullaney; Hospitality—Mrs. Delia A. Johnson; Circulation and Information—Mrs. James E. Pender; Welfare—Mrs. Joseph Brown.

Georgia

EVIDENCE that the women of Georgia do want the franchise continues to pile up. The Fifth District Council of Atlanta Club

Presidents in session in December at Atlanta, endorsed the recent action of the Georgia State Federation of Women's Clubs, in voting by a large majority in favor of woman suffrage.

Michigan

THE women members of the Republican State Central Committee of Michigan, and members of the Women's State Executive Committee, are asking representation for women on the Republican National Committee.

At a recent session a resolution was passed asking the Republican State Central Committee of Michigan to request other state Republican conventions to instruct delegates to the National Convention to support such a movement.

The adoption of this would necessitate a change in the rules so as to provide for the selection of two delegates from each state, one such delegate being a woman.

Appoints Women

NOT to be outdone by F. H. La Guardia, president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, who selected a woman to fill the important position of secretary to the president, President Curran of the Borough of Manhattan named two women to places in his office.

Miss Harriet E. Porritt has been chosen secretary to the commissioner of Public Works at a salary of \$3,540, and Miss Harriet Mullen has been chosen as stenographer to the president of the Borough at a salary of \$2,280.

At 91

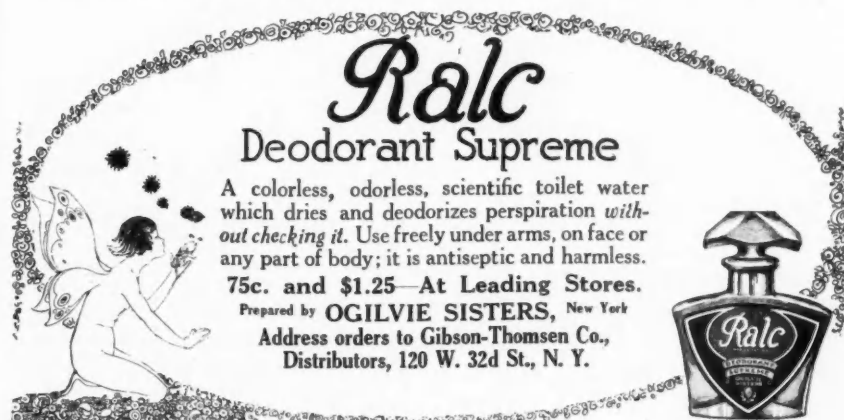
MRS. HARRIET R. GILLETTE, the oldest woman in Shenandoah, Iowa, died recently at the age of 95. When 91 years old Mrs. Gillette was elected vice-president of the Suffrage Club of that city. She was a moving spirit in suffrage for many years.

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Educational

North Carolina Women Getting Ready

IN North Carolina women are furbishing themselves for citizenship. That they will not be all dressed up with no place to go, they are sure; for the sentiment in their state for ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is increasing as rapidly as it is in the rest of the nation.

At the present time, there are 1,500 members of 90 study clubs throughout the state which are using the citizenship study outlines prepared by the bureau of extension of the University of North Carolina. These courses were begun at the State University in 1916 and 1917—an indication that North Carolina educators knew very well which way the tide was setting even then and were alert to the nearness of women's enfranchisement. In the first year, 25 study clubs were enrolled with 450 members. The movement, it is reported from the university seat, has grown with great rapidity owing to the assurance that the Federal Suffrage Amendment is about to become law, and women feel the need of fitting themselves for equal citizenship.

The 90 clubs extend in a radius around the North Carolina University, its study outlines being sought for in as many as twelve states. Similar citizenship-for-women outlines have been prepared by the University Extension. Bureaus of California and of Minnesota.

North Carolina is further awakening to the demands of its womanhood and a department of journalism is one of several new courses of study added to the curriculum of the North Carolina State College for Women.

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A Chinese Educator



MISS FAN YU JUNG

Secretary of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, in Peking, China.

MISS JUNG sailed from Shanghai, China, August 12 for New York, arriving at New York on the Empress of Japan, September 24. She was educated at the Union College for Women at Peking, and is an editorial writer. This is her first visit to this country. She speaks English fluently. After completing her course in New York at the Young Women's Christian Association Training School, she will return to China and resume her work of educating the women of her country.

Illiteracy a Heavy Burden on America

ILLITERACY in the United States cost the country one-and-a-half billion dollars a year, according to Dr. Philander C. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. In an address before the New Jersey State Teachers' Association, Dr. Claxton said that 15 million persons in this country cannot read a newspaper, and he pleaded for a higher pay for teachers.

Professor George D. Strayer, Columbia University, in addressing the same body said that six per cent. of the nation's schools were closed at the beginning of the present year for lack of teachers. He also said that classes in Teachers' Training Institutes are from 20 to 50 per cent. less this year than last. To combat this, Professor Strayer recommended a minimum wage of at least \$1,200 yearly—that much he said was necessary for existence. For teachers who showed special ability, there should be a maximum preferential wage to compare favorably with wages of other professions.

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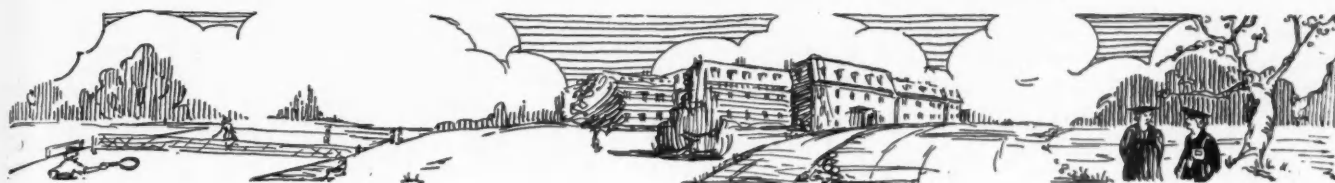
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Citizenship

New Jersey Citizenship Conference

THE New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association will hold an important conference, which has been designated a Preparedness Conference on Citizenship. It will be held at The Washington, 559 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on Friday, January 16.

The purpose of the conference is the training and instruction of women voters for their duties of citizenship. Miss Anna H. Blauvelt, chairman of the Education Committee, has completed a very excellent program, which includes well-known speakers on the phases of citizenship, and she extends an invitation to the women throughout the state to be present at the conference.

All those who desire further information in regard to the conference are asked to communicate with Miss Blauvelt, 537 Magie Street, Elizabeth, N. J., and it is urged that the women who are expecting to attend let her know at the earliest possible moment.

Among the speakers at the conference will be: Mrs. Raymond Brown, member of the executive board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, special lecturer on citizenship; Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Myran Louise Grant. Miss Grant, who was formerly professor of history in the Finch School of New York City, has recently returned from seven months' study abroad. The time was devoted to the study of social, economic and political conditions prevailing in Europe. Miss Grant was chosen to do special research work in Paris in connection with the Peace Conference.

MRS. FEICKERT and Miss Blauvelt will preside during the sessions of the conference; Mrs. F. H. Colvin will conduct the open forum.

Mrs. Feickert and Miss Blauvelt will preside at the sessions. The morning session will begin promptly at 10.30 and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. The program as outlined follows:

Morning Session 10.30-12.45—Miss Anna H. Blauvelt, presiding.

1. The Prospect of Enfranchisement: Ratification News.....Mrs. E. F. Feickert
2. Preparation for Enfranchisement:

- a. How Other Women are Preparing: News from New England and Elsewhere..... Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker
- b. How Shall New Jersey Women Prepare?

Open Forum.....Mrs. F. H. Colvin, Presiding
Afternoon Session 2.00-4.15—Mrs. E. F. Feickert, presiding.

Retrospect and Prospect.

1. Development of Woman..... Mrs. Raymond Brown
2. A Vision for Women.....Miss M. Louise Grant

Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA women are busy preparing for their citizenship school which will open on January 9 at Philadelphia. The school will be conducted by Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker. So great has been the demand for entrance to the school that it was necessary to make considerable changes in the original plans. It was first intended that the school should accommodate 500 in the morning and 200 at night, but it was necessary to increase the limit for the morning class to 800.

The members of the faculty will include prominent state and government officials, as well as prominent women. Mrs. Maud Wood Park will lecture on Congress, its personnel, and its procedure. Mrs. John O. Miller, state chairman of the Pennsylvania League of Women Citizens, with her eighteen state chairmen, will attend the school. Women are expected from all parts of the state.

Elected Trustee

COLBY COLLEGE, Maine, has set a precedent which will no doubt be followed by other educational institutions in that state. The Board of Trustees has elected a woman to its membership. Miss Louise Helen Coburn of Skowhegan, of the class of '77 Colby. Miss Coburn has the honor to be the first woman to serve in this capacity on the Board of this college, which is soon to celebrate its one hundredth birthday.

Miss Coburn was one of the first women to be enrolled as a student of the college, and she, with four others became the founder of the Sigma Kappa sorority. Courses at Harvard and at Chicago University supplemented her course at Colby, and several years in Europe for the study of languages finished Miss Coburn's preparation for her life work.

Miss Coburn is chairman of the program committee of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association.

Will Benefit Women

THE Absent Voters' Law of North Dakota, it is predicted will be a benefit to the woman voter. The severe winter weather that might interfere with the woman voter's getting to the polls will have no effect from now on.

The act of the Legislature in granting the absent voters law is said to have resulted from the conditions prevalent when influenza was raging. During that epidemic over 200 precincts of the state were prevented from carrying on elections.

Under the terms of the new law any voter living half a mile from the voting place may vote by mail. This makes it as easy for the farm woman to vote as for the city woman, and is expected to show in the results at the polls.

FOR the first time in the history of Texas women sat as members of the Democratic Executive Committee on December 30.

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New York's First Woman Judge

FOR the first time in its history New York City has a woman judge. Mrs. Jean H. Norris has this enviable distinction having been appointed a magistrate by Mayor Hylan to complete the unexpired term of Henry H. Curran, former city magistrate now president of the Borough of Manhattan. Judge Norris's term will run until April, 1927, and will carry a salary of \$8,000 per annum. In October, 1919, Mayor Hylan appointed Judge Norris as temporary city magistrate in the Woman's Court to fill a vacancy caused by the illness of Magistrate Breen. The appointment was to last 30 days or during the term of the illness.

Judge Norris has been practicing law for the past twelve years. She has been active in New York politics, being assistant secretary of Tammany Hall and the Democratic woman's leader of the tenth district.

WE shall be glad to have readers of the Woman Citizen who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.

The Woman Citizen Corporation.

Rhode Island's Lead

"RHODE ISLAND in the lead in 1920" was the slogan under which the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association marched to ratification success. Since 1868 this association has been working for the enfranchisement of the women of that state. Not content with the honor of having their state the first state on the Atlantic Coast to grant Presidential Suffrage the women were determined that the opening of the New Year would see Rhode Island carrying off the honor of the first ratification victory in 1920.

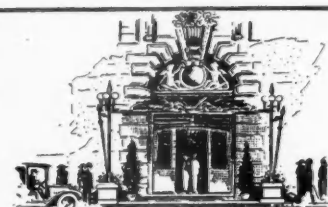
In a New Year's letter to the legislators the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association expressed its gratitude for the support that had been given the suffrage cause in the past and expressed its confident belief that this support would place Rhode Island in the lead of ratification states in 1920. The letter said in part:

"Rhode Island was the first eastern state to break through the prejudice obtaining against suffrage for women, and we believe that our men will live up to their traditions and make ratification unanimous. It would be a high compliment to the women of the state if this could be done on the first day of the session and anything which you personally can do to help will be greatly appreciated. Twenty-two states have already taken action and with Rhode Island in the lead for 1920 we expect to complete ratification throughout the country in February."

The letter was signed by Miss Mary B. Anthony, president of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Bartob P. Jenks, honorary president; Mrs. Edwin C. Smith, chairman of the legislative committee, and Mrs. Carl Barns, vice-chairman of the legislative committee.

THE Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Party has carried on a lively campaign on behalf of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment with January 6 as the desired goal.

Resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting calling upon both political parties to aid in the movement, and a committee was instructed to interview Governor Beeckman and the Repub-



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lican and Democratic leaders. An appeal was also made to Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, member of the National Women's Republican Committee, urging her to use her influence with the leaders of her party in Rhode Island for the success of ratification. The committee appointed included: Miss Mabel E. Orgelman, chairman of the Legislative Committee; Miss Leila P. Andrews, chairman of the Rhode Island Suffrage Party, and Mrs. Edward F. Farrell, chairman of the Speakers Bureau.

Miss Hay was an honor guest of the Rhode Island Republican women on December 18 and in the course of a dinner, at which men and women of state prominence took part, she said: "I am as sure as I can be that the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment will be among the first business done by the General Assembly at its sessions."

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

(Nine)

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
Georgia—June 24, 1919.
Alabama—July 8, 1919. (Does not meet again till 1923.)

(Seven ratified)

By Special Session

(Nineteen)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
Colorado*—Ratified Dec. 12.
Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
South Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 4.
Utah*—Ratified September 30.
Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
California*—Ratified Nov. 1.
Montana*—Ratified July 30.
Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
Maine*—Ratified Nov. 5.
North Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 1.
Oregon—Called for January 12.
Idaho—Called for February.
New Mexico—Date not set.
Indiana—Called for January.

(Fifteen have ratified)

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920

That have not ratified

(Five)

	Next Legis- lature Begins	Limit of Session
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 14	60 days

Annual

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921

That have not ratified

(Four)

	Next Legis- lature Begins	Limit of Session
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

(Nine of the states that have not yet ratified will hold regular legislative sessions in 1920.)

Biennial

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921

Unless Special Session is Called

Have not yet ratified

(Twelve)

	Next Legislature	Limit
Arizona	January 13	60 days
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Nevada	January 20	60 days
North Carolina	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
West Virginia	January 8	45 days
Washington	January 13	60 days
Wyoming	January 14	10 days

Recapitulation

Ratified

1. Illinois (June 10)
2. Wisconsin (June 10)
3. Michigan (June 10)
4. Kansas (June 16)
5. Ohio (June 16)
6. New York (June 16)
7. Pennsylvania .. (June 24)
8. Massachusetts . (June 25)
9. Texas (June 28)
10. Iowa (July 2)
11. Missouri (July 3)
12. Arkansas (July 28)
13. Montana (July 30)
14. Nebraska (July 31)
15. Minnesota (Sept. 8)
16. New Hampshire (Sept. 10)
17. Utah (Sept. 30)
18. California (Nov. 1)
19. Maine (Nov. 5)
20. North Dakota .. (Dec. 1)
21. South Dakota .. (Dec. 4)
22. Colorado (Dec. 12)

Still to act before the Amend-
ment becomes effective, 14

Work for the Special Session!

IT will be seen from the above that the Legislatures of seven states that have not yet ratified have regular sessions scheduled for January, 1920; one for May, 1920 and one for June, 1920. And it will be further seen that there are still twelve states in which the Legislatures will not meet in regular session until 1921 and in which the only chance for ratification in 1920, in time to complete the ratification schedule before the spring primaries, lies in the calling of a special session.

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

JANUARY 17, 1920

No. 26



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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JANUARY 17, 1920

NUMBER 26

Federal Suffrage Amendment as a Record Maker

TWENTY-SIX ratifications in seven months! Is not that a wonderful record? Answer: It is. And it makes the N. A. W. S. A. proud. Rhode Island and Kentucky ratified on January 6, thus giving us two dozen of the three dozen states necessary to the approval of a constitutional Amendment. The Amendment promises to break all records in speedy ratification. In the result we can render thanks to the hard preliminary work of the National's state branches, and the splendid cooperation of state governors and of state legislators. The latter have in many instances offered to pay their own way to the state capitals to attend special sessions of their Legislatures in order—not merely to enfranchise women eventually, as that will happen in any case—but to enfranchise them *now*.

Oregon has followed the proud lead of California by ratifying on January 12. It took Oregon just thirty minutes to put the seal of its unanimous approval on the amendment. The Pacific Coast is turning white. Only Washington is left in the Black Belt. Wyoming's Legislature is called to ratify on January 26.

New Jersey may have ratified by the time these lines are read. Indiana votes on January 16.

Few indeed have been the legislators and few the governors churlish enough to shut their eyes to the righteousness of women's desire to enter into the important election contest of this year.

In Rhode Island our two suffrage organizations, the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, and the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Party, carried on extensive ratification campaigns. "Rhode Island" these women reminded their Legislature, "was the first eastern state to break through the prejudice against suffrage for women. It would be a high compliment to women if ratification could be given on the first day of the session."

And it was so given—within the first few hours of the first day, in fact. And the Senate made it unanimous.

OF course, we knew that Rhode Island would ratify. Hers has been a fine record all along the line. But in the beginning of the ratification campaign there were a few states where possibly tardy ratification gave the suffragists some anxiety. The Senators of these states had not been friendly to the Amendment. For this reason when Massachusetts and Pennsylvania ratified, there was great rejoicing.

Not since those ratifications has any state brought such reassurance and rejoicing as has Kentucky. It too had had two hostile Senators, and it was not until a Kentucky Senator favored the Amendment that it finally passed.

Kentucky is a border state. It touches the South very nearly, and will have much influence with the South. In Kentucky Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, state president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, had the entire Legislature polled when its members were candidates for election. Among the commitments

for the Amendment secured by Mrs. Breckenridge from these legislators, many were of the heartiest sort.

IF the Governor of Kentucky should convene the General Assembly in Extraordinary session for the purpose of giving consideration to the Anthony Amendment, I shall be glad to waive all claim for mileage and per diem, and shall vote in favor of the ratification of said Amendment" was a frequent pledge.

One man wrote: "It will give me great pleasure to vote for the Amendment, and I might add that I was advocating Woman Suffrage before President Wilson became converted."

"I am in heartiest sympathy"—"I will vote with genuine pleasure"—"to the limit of my power for the enfranchisement of Kentucky women"—"Most happy to use my best efforts,"—these were among the responses received by the state suffrage president.

Kentucky is a state very much alive to the value of women in political affairs. It must not be overlooked that Kentucky suffragists have given a national political leader to the women of the country—Mrs. John Glover South, of Frankfort, who is National Chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Republican Committee.

Another suffrage leader, Mrs. Samuel T. Castleman, of Louisville, is the Kentucky member of the National Democratic Women's Committee.

If Mississippi Ratifies

MISSISSIPPI may easily be the great pioneer commonwealth of the Southeast that will break the Atlantic Coast line of resistance to the Federal Suffrage Amendment. It would be an unparalleled action in southern annals, but then where is the parallel to Governor Bilbo's message to the Mississippi Legislature on the passage of the Amendment? There was a southern governor, a Democrat, urging ratification. Governor Bilbo is not the only man of progressive tendencies in Mississippi. He is not the only one on whose ears the urgent recommendations of the National Democratic Committee in behalf of the Amendment have been falling.

A great sea change has been working itself out in Mississippi as elsewhere in the South. The little lady at the head of the suffrage movement in that state recalls the not distant day when she was laughed at for "my advanced views" on the improvement of rural conditions and illiteracy. Today she is looked upon as a likely mayoralty prospect in her home town in view of the imminence of the day when southern women will have the vote.

We repeat Mississippi may be that first great pioneer of the Southeast to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

THE VICTORY CONVENTION

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association invites you to join the elected delegates of its State Auxiliaries in annual convention at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, February 12th to 18th, inclusive, the opening session to be held the afternoon of February 13th. As convener of the first National Congress of the League of Women Voters, it invites you also to attend its session.

This meeting of suffragists is of unique importance. It marks the end of one period of achievement in the progress of women and inaugurates a new one. These Conventions are called, therefore, first, to celebrate with fitting ceremony the victory of accomplishment, and second, to counsel together in the building of a constructive program whereby the use of the ballot will benefit the generations of men and women to come.

It is earnestly desired that you be present and take part in the celebration and in the adoption of a program for nation-wide service.

Information

HOTELS

Make your own reservations by application to hotels listed in this folder. If you do not find what you want, inquire of Mrs. R. D. Cunningham, 1218 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

OPENING OF CONVENTIONS

National American Woman Suffrage Association, Friday afternoon, February 13th.

League of Women Voters, Saturday afternoon, February 14th. The programs are so arranged that delegates to either may attend both.

PROGRAM FEATURES

SECTIONAL CONFERENCES: Called to prepare Legislative Program for the League of Women Voters, Thursday, February 12th. Each conference will close with a Conference Dinner addressed by prominent speakers.

- (1) **AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP**
Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley.....Chairman
- (2) **PROTECTION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY**
Mrs. Raymond Robins.....Chairman
- (3) **CHILD WELFARE**
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Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch.....Chairman
- (5) **SOCIAL HYGIENE**
Dr. Valeria H. Parker.....Chairman
- (6) **FOOD SUPPLY AND DEMAND**
Mrs. Edward P. Costigan.....Chairman

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THERE is every reason to believe that this Convention will celebrate the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the necessary thirty-six states.

CONVENTION NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION: (1) Demonstration of Rejoicing; (2) Ratification Banquet, presenting a Living Ratification Valentine; (3) Pioneer Suffrage Luncheon; (4) Memorial to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; (5) Presentation of Certificates to Suffrage Honor Roll; (6) Susan B. Anthony Centenary; (7) A Procession of Suffrage Victories; (8) Then and Now told in Pictures.

CONVENTION OF LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS: Adoption of program of Legislative Plans for making the League of Women Voters an efficient "going concern." Political session to discuss "What Shall We Ask of Political Parties and What Shall We Do for Political Parties?"

TICKETS FOR DINNERS

Tickets for the six Conference Dinners, Thursday evening, February 12th, at 6:30; the Ratification Banquet, Saturday evening, February 14th, Congress Hotel; and the Pioneer Suffrage Luncheon, Tuesday, February 16th, Congress Hotel, may be had, together with detailed information as to program and price, at Chicago Suffrage Headquarters, 603 Tower Building, Chicago, Illinois.

ELECTIONS

Of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Monday, February 16th; of the League of Women Voters, Tuesday, February 17th.

DELEGATES

To Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association:

The number of delegates to the National American Woman Suffrage Association to which State Auxiliaries are entitled will be determined as formerly by the number of dues-paying members.

To the Congress of the League of Women Voters:

All national women's organizations doing propaganda or legislative work in harmony with the projected program of the League of Women Voters will be officially invited to send ten delegates. Each State Auxiliary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be invited to secure one delegate from each state women's organization similarly interested, the delegate to be chosen by the association to be represented. Delegates to the Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be ex-officio delegates to the Congress of the League of Women Voters, but will constitute not more than half the number of qualified delegates of that convention, provided other organizations cooperate in launching the League of Women Voters by appointing the delegates to which they are entitled.

Social Hygiene

THE educational work for social hygiene done by the national and state governments deserves warm commendation, and has often received it in the *Woman Citizen*. That work was badly needed, and has done much good. There can be nothing but praise for the efforts to teach the needlessness and the dangers of vice, to do away with prostitution as far as possible, and to furnish free treatment and ample hospital facilities for those suffering from its ill effects. But it is quite otherwise with the gross discrimination in the administration of the health laws in most states, as between men and women. On the face of it, the law generally looks fair. It gives the health authorities power to examine and to quarantine "any person" suspected of having a contagious disease. But the way it works out is that the health authorities examine and quarantine the courtesans, but not their customers. There are a few cities where the law is said to be impartially administered, but very few.

In St. Paul, Minn., when a disreputable resort is raided, the men who are caught there are examined as well as the women, and are required to undergo treatment if they are found to be in a contagious condition. Some of the magistrates in Minneapolis are now taking a similar stand. But in most cities there is no idea of dealing impartially with men and women. In Boston, when a resort is raided, the women are subjected to examination and shut up if found contagious; the men are fined \$10 and allowed to go, without any effort to see if their condition is a menace to the public health. In New York City the women are held and the men are allowed to go, without even a fine.

THERE is no need to emphasize the injustice of this discrimination. It is obvious. But it should also be clear that the public health cannot be efficiently protected while a large majority of the persons suffering from any contagion are allowed to go around freely and spread it. One doctor has said: "If you have two cases of scarlet fever, and if you quarantine only one of them, the danger of scarlet fever will not be wiped out, but it will be lessened." The analogy, however, is not sound. If you have a dozen cases of scarlet fever, and quarantine only one of them, the danger may even be increased, if the public get the impression that all the cases have been quarantined, and so go freely into the other houses where the danger exists.

The different countries of Europe, for a long series of years, tried out the scheme of safeguarding the public health by subjecting prostitutes to frequent medical examination and shutting up those who were found contagious. As a health measure, it failed completely. One reason for its failure was that they could never bring more than about one-fifth of the prostitutes under medical surveillance. Another, of course, was that the men were not included in the compulsory health measures. Last but not least, it was found that the illusion of security tended to increase vice.

There are certain statements often made in this connection which women should never let pass unchallenged. One is that it is merely proposed to let the health authorities deal with social diseases in the same way as with all other contagious diseases. The health authorities would never think of trying to cope with any other contagion by quarantining only or chiefly the women affected by it.

Another is that women are the "carriers" of these maladies. Any person in a contagious state is a carrier. It is usually women who carry them to men, and men who carry them to women. Advocates of this legislation often assert that there

are now as many women and children suffering from these ailments as there are men. If so, the men have been about as efficient carriers of them as the women.

Moreover, it is almost entirely the men who carry them to innocent persons, and also it is they who transmit them to the next generation; for the prostitutes do not have children; their customers do.

For all these reasons, wherever this legislation exists, women should do their best to have it impartially applied. They will find this an uphill fight.

ANOTHER statement often made when certain measures are criticized as demoralizing is that representatives of the government cannot take any account of their ethical effect, but only of their hygienic effect. Anything that is really demoralizing weakens the fibre of character upon which all good citizenship depends, and certainly should be the government's concern.

Now that the new health regulations have passed from army control to civilian control, the dangers inherent in them will need especially careful watching. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy honestly desired the elimination of prostitution, and worked with sincerity toward that end. In many communities the civil authorities neither desire it nor believe it possible; and when that is the case the administration of the social hygiene laws tends to degenerate into the old, discredited European system of the state regulation of prostitution—the futile effort to make vice safe for men by compulsory medication of women. In at least one big western city, we are informed by a woman physician, the authorities now require the houses of ill fame to have their girls examined at regular intervals. If they do, they are allowed to run without interference; if not, they are quarantined and placarded.

Women should (1) give hearty support to the educational campaign; (2) work for an impartial application of the laws; (3) work for the repeal of such features as in actual practice amount to "state regulation" and give encouragement to vice.

A. S. B.

WASHINGTON has caught up on one item of legislation of special interest to women. This state was one of three which did not set an unqualified 18 years for the age of consent, the standard of the model law. This year she has struck out the phrase "15 years for unchaste," making it 18 for all girls. There now remain only two of the older suffrage states which have a lower limit than 18. Nevada has 16 and Oregon 16 for unchaste and 18 for chaste girls. Of the newer suffrage states New York and South Dakota already set 18 and Oklahoma 16 for unchaste girls and 18 for chaste. The new law in Washington is the only one in the United States that includes boys in its 18 year standard.

THE CAMEL OF THE FROZEN NORTH is the title of an interesting article on the reindeer in a recent issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*. Among the reindeer, the females as well as the males have antlers, which both shed as summer comes on. But here is a curious fact:

"The antlers of the female remain much later in the spring than do those of the male, thus affording the mother a weapon with which to drive away the stronger male from the good feeding places for her young."

Women, armed with the ballot, must have at least as much sense as the mother reindeer, and use it for the protection of their offspring.

Keeping Connecticut Informed

"WE are now surrounded by states that have done their utmost for their women," said Miss Katherine Ludington, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, upon hearing that Rhode Island had joined the quota of states that have ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment. "There cannot fail to be a certain sting for Connecticut women in this. We are not at all discouraged, and we have not given up hope that Connecticut will yet ratify."

"When the movement is daily gaining such momentum throughout the whole country, Connecticut must feel the effect of this movement. The suffrage association considers it its duty to keep Connecticut men informed of the current situation so that they will fully realize the painful position in which Connecticut women are rapidly being placed."

In accordance with this plan for keeping Connecticut citizens informed as to the status of suffrage in Connecticut as compared with the rest of the country, the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is circulating to the voters of the state a series of the ratification leaflets each of which sets forth salient facts concerning the suffrage situation.

The first leaflet carries a map which shows the states which have ratified the amendment as white and the states which have not ratified as black. This map is less than one-third black; Connecticut joining the southern states in the black column.

"Why is Connecticut black?" inquires this leaflet, then answering its own question, it explains that it is because Connecticut has given its women nothing but the school vote. Then comes the question "How can it become white?" and the answer is "by ratifying the Suffrage Amendment."

"Dope"

GENERAL horror has been aroused by the discovery that many persons have been killed and others blinded by the sale of poisonous whiskey. Equally poisonous if not equally deadly is some of the "dope" sent out through the press. It does not directly kill anyone, but it makes millions blind.

A former opponent of equal suffrage moved to Wyoming, was converted, and gave a list of the good results that he had observed. One was that women felt a more lively interest in public questions, and more newspapers and magazines were taken. Undoubtedly women are now reading the newspapers with more care in the states where they have secured the ballot, and even in the other states, since it is evident that they are soon to vote. Thoughtful women must have noticed that there are several subjects upon which statements are made only to be retracted. A startling announcement is published on the first page, with big, lurid headlines. The next day it is contradicted in small type on one of the inside pages. The first announcement is made without authority. The contradiction is usually made upon the authority of the United States government. This happens over and over again, too often to be explained as an accident or a coincidence. Women should understand that these sensational pieces of so-called news are not fact but propaganda plain, unscrupulous, lying propaganda. As a rule, their object is to stir up hate—sometimes against a country, sometimes against an individual, sometimes against a group. Women must learn to be on their guard against this kind of poisonous humbug; and they should cultivate the habit of reading the inside pages of the newspapers as carefully as the front page.

A. S. B.

KEEPING UP WITH SUFFRAGE

Where Women Vote

ABROAD

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Africa	1919
Australia	1902
Austria	1918
*Belgium	1919
British East Africa	1918
Canada	1918
Czecho-Slovakia	1918
Denmark	1915
England	1918
Finland	1906
Germany	1918
Holland	1919
Hungary	1918
Iceland	1918
Ireland	1918
Isle of Man	1881
Luxembourg	1919
New Zealand	1893
Norway	1907
Poland	1918
Rhodesia	1919
Roumania	1919
Russia	1917
Scotland	1918
Servia	1919
Sweden	1919
Uruguay	1919
Wales	1918

(Twenty-eight countries in all.)

* Electoral Reform Bill as passed granted suffrage to widows who have not re-married and mothers of soldiers killed in battle, or civilians shot by Germans.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Wyoming	1890
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
New York	1917
Oklahoma	1918
Michigan	1918
South Dakota	1918

(15 states.)

Alaska 1913 |

Women Were Granted Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

in	in
Illinois	1913
North Dakota	1917
Nebraska	1917
Vermont	1917
Municipal	1919
**Presidential	1919
Tennessee	1919

(5 states.)

** Governor vetoed presidential bill. His veto under challenge.

Presidential Suffrage

in	in
Rhode Island	1917
Indiana	1919
Iowa	1919
Maine	1919
Minnesota	1919
Missouri	1919
Wisconsin	1919
Ohio	1919

(8 states.)

Primary Suffrage

in	in
Arkansas	1917
Texas	1918

Women Voters of the World!

There are approximately one hundred million women voters in the world today. Seventeen million of them in 20 states have the right to vote for the next president of the United States. This includes Texas and Arkansas, where women have the primary suffrage.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

(Nine)

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
 Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
 Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
 Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
 Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
 Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
 Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
 Georgia—June 24, 1919.
 Alabama—July 8, 1919. (Does not meet again till 1923.)

(Seven ratified)

By Special Session

(Twenty)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
 Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
 Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
 Colorado*—Ratified Dec. 12.
 Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
 South Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 4.
 Utah*—Ratified September 30.
 Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
 Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
 California*—Ratified Nov. 1.
 Montana*—Ratified July 30.
 Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
 New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
 Maine*—Ratified Nov. 5.
 North Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 1.
 Oregon*—Ratified January 12.
 Indiana*—Ratified January 16.
 Idaho—Called for February 11.
 New Mexico—Date not set.
 Wyoming—Called for January 26.

(Seventeen have ratified)

Annual

Legislatures Meeting in 1920

(Four have not ratified)

	Next Legis- lature Begins	Limit of Session
Kentucky*	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 14	60 days

Annual

Legislatures Meeting in 1920 and 1921

(Three have not ratified)

	Next Legis- lature Begins	Limit of Session
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island*	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

(Seven of the states that have not yet ratified will hold regular legislative sessions in 1920.)

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921

Unless Special Session is Called

Have not yet ratified

Biennial

(Eleven)

	Next Legislature	Limit
Arizona	January 13	60 days
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Nevada	January 20	60 days
North Carolina	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
West Virginia	January 8	45 days
Washington	January 13	60 days

Recapitulation

Ratified

1. Illinois (June 10)
2. Wisconsin (June 10)
3. Michigan (June 10)
4. Kansas (June 16)
5. Ohio (June 16)
6. New York (June 16)
7. Pennsylvania .. (June 24)
8. Massachusetts . (June 25)
9. Texas (June 28)
10. Iowa (July 2)
11. Missouri (July 3)
12. Arkansas (July 28)
13. Montana (July 30)
14. Nebraska (July 31)
15. Minnesota .. . (Sept. 8)
16. New Hampshire (Sept. 10)
17. Utah (Sept. 30)
18. California (Nov. 1)
19. Maine (Nov. 5)
20. North Dakota .. (Dec. 1)
21. South Dakota .. (Dec. 4)
22. Colorado (Dec. 12)
23. Rhode Island... (Jan. 6, 1920)
24. Kentucky (Jan. 6, 1920)
25. Oregon (Jan. 12, 1920)
26. Indiana (Jan. 16, 1920)

Still to act before the Amend-
ment becomes effective, 10

Work for the Special Session!

IT will be seen from the above that the Legislatures of seven states that have not yet ratified have regular sessions scheduled for January, 1920; one for May, 1920 and one for June, 1920. And it will be further seen that there are still eleven states in which the Legislatures will not meet in regular session until 1921 and in which the only chance for ratification in 1920, in time to complete the ratification schedule before the spring primaries, lies in the calling of a special session.

Women and Parties

With the Democrats

DEMOCRATIC influence is being brought strongly to bear upon those legislators susceptible to such persuasion to bring about the speedy ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. At last week's great gathering of the Democratic hosts at Washington, D. C., the sentiment voiced by Democratic leaders was of a kind to gladden women's hearts.

A resolution urging the governors of the states to call special sessions of the Legislatures wherever necessary to put through the speedy ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment was passed without opposition by the members of the National Committee when in session in the afternoon of Jackson Day, January 8. This was in conformity with their previous stand taken on the question.

A strong plea for ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Democratic Legislatures now in session, and the calling of special sessions in other states, was made by William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Bryan said:

"I hope that all Legislatures that are now meeting will deal immediately with the Suffrage Amendment, so that the Amendment will be ratified in time to give the women a voice in nominations as well as in the elections.

"I am especially anxious that the Democratic states shall act promptly and favorably:

"First—In order that the Democratic Party may be able to make a successful appeal to women voters; and,

"Second—Because we need the conscience of women to aid the moral causes to which Democracy is pledged. I take it for granted that special sessions will be called in states that do not have a regular session soon. No time ought to be lost in settling this question on the side of suffrage."

In the course of his address at the banquet Mr. Bryan said, "I assume that the Party will accept woman suffrage as an accomplished fact. The women saved our Party from defeat in the last campaign and we need their aid to hasten the triumph of every righteous cause."

SENATOR GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, long an opponent of suffrage, is one of those who have seen the light. In his address at the banquet the Senator expressed the urgent hope that he would see every woman a voter in 1920. "I could almost," said the Senator, "call upon the Legislatures of the several states to hold special sessions to ratify the Amendment."

The presence of one woman speaker on the banquet program was an innovation that aroused keen interest. Mrs. Peter Olesen of Cloquet, Minnesota, Associate Member of the Democratic National Committee, who was chosen as spokesman for the women, is well known to suffragists through her activities during the Minnesota campaigns. Describing the Democratic campaign of 1920 as not merely a political campaign but a crusade upon behalf of the progressive forces of American life, Mrs. Olesen paid brilliant tribute to the Party of her choice and what it offers to the women of the country. That women will bring their ideals to bear upon politics as they have brought them to bear upon the problems of the home was the contention of the speaker.

That the women of the country still have the politicians "guessing" was shown in various reports of the Jackson Day gathering. It was admitted by several of the leaders from the western states, according to political forecasters, that the majority of the women

of their states "are not going to be led around by the nose nor coaxed by promises as easily as the men."

That the Democratic women in the various states are being rapidly organized for an intensive campaign under the direction was reported by Mrs. George Bass, national head of the Democratic women. It was announced that an executive committee of women will be formed from the various states within a short period.

Among the women who made reservations for the banquet were the following members of the Associate Women's Democratic National Committee: Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas, Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs of Alabama, Miss Mary E. Foy of California, Miss Caroline Ruutz Rees of Connecticut, Mrs. John K. Ottley of Georgia, Mrs. Myra H. Willson of Illinois, Mrs. Julia E. Landers of Indiana, Mrs. A. W. Harris of Kansas, Mrs. Frazier Bonnie of Kentucky, Mrs. William R. Pattangall of Maine, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, Dr. Emma E. Bower of Michigan, Mrs. Peter Olesen of Minnesota, Mrs. Dorothy Branch Jackson of New Hampshire, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby of New York, Miss Mary Owen Graham of North Carolina, Mrs. Maude Murray Miller of Ohio, Mrs. D. A. McDougal of Oklahoma, Mrs. W. C. Catchart of South Carolina, Mrs. William Hickey of South Dakota, Mrs. Charles O. Williams of Tennessee.

With the Republicans

THE Republican women of the country are not going to be content without full and equal representation in all of the party's councils during the presidential campaign. This fact was impressed upon the party's leaders at the conference of Republican women from fourteen middle western states held in Chicago January 5. National Chairman Will H. Hays, Mrs. John Glover South, Chairman of the Women's Division of the National Republican Committee and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Women's National Executive Committee were all there.

The response of Chairman Hays, who declared that the Republican Party offered women everything that it offers the men and that women voters will be assimilated and amalgamated, was taken by the women present to indicate that their demand for full representation will be granted.

Some of the wisest political talk that ever fell from the lips of mere man in an effort to engage the attention of mere woman fell from the lips of Mr. Hays.

"To women and men alike, the party offers the right of political self-determination and this is the answer to the query, 'What does the party stand for?' Within the Republican Party there is and must be full political self-determination. It is entirely up to the party membership to say what the party's purpose shall be, what its policies shall be. This fundamentally is what we offer the women—the chance to express themselves.

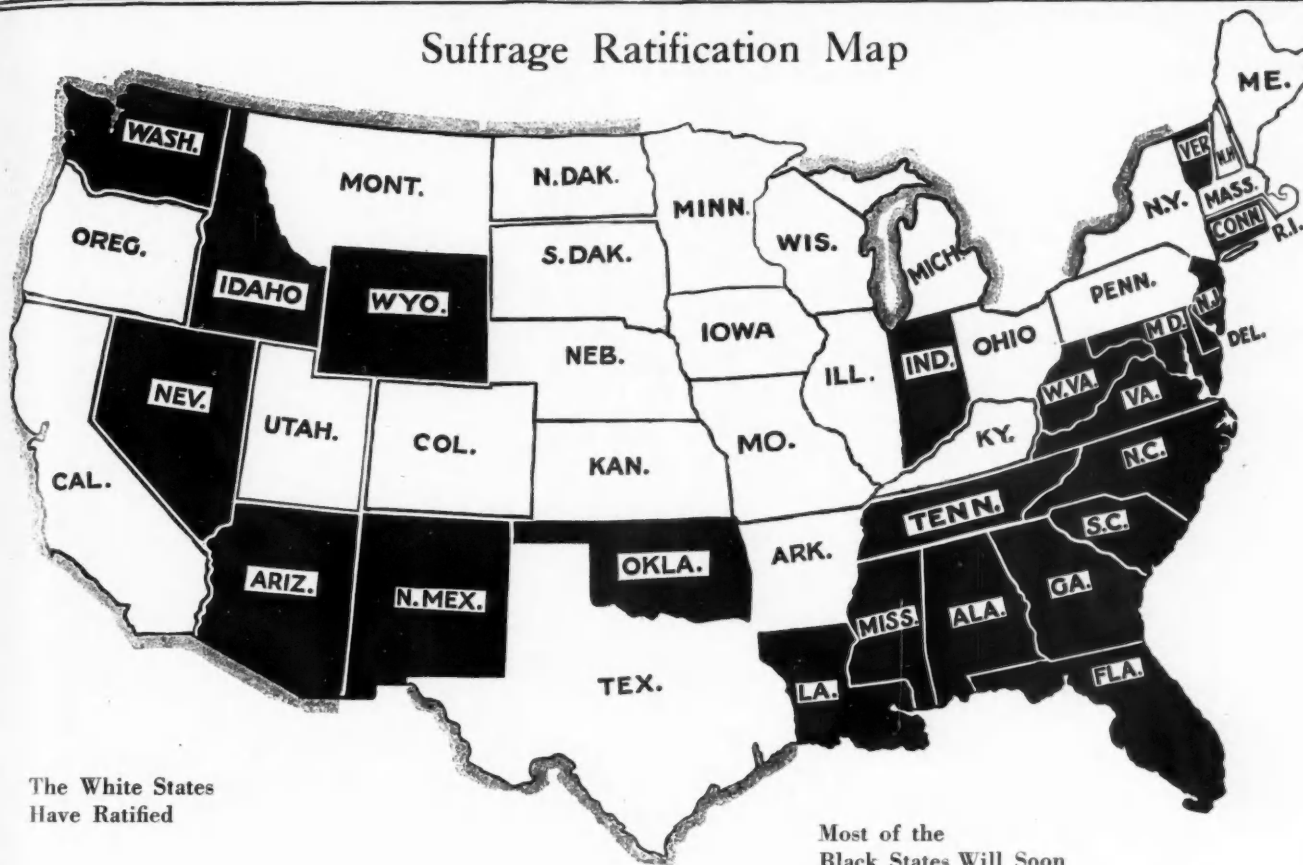
"I do not ask that all women become Republicans. To which party you belong is of less consequence than that you belong to some party, that you seek the truth, find it, and then act and act continually. I would rather a woman join with our opponents than belong to no party."

I do not, said Mr. Hays.

Resolutions were adopted by the women, setting forth ten suggested planks for incorporation in the National Republican platform to be adopted in Chicago in June. These suggested planks include many of the reforms for which women have been

(Continued on page 727)

Suffrage Ratification Map



The White States
Have Ratified

Most of the
Black States Will Soon

AFTER the Federal Suffrage Amendment was passed by the Congress of the United States, the Federal Secretary of State forwarded the Amendment to the governors of the several states and the governors of those states whose Legislatures were in session in turn transmitted it to the Legislatures. No Governor has a right to withhold it.

Many governors accompanied the Amendment by a special message to the Legislature.

Many called special sessions for the express purpose of ratifying.

When a Legislature receives the Amendment from its state governor, a concurrent resolution is introduced in each house. The actual Amendment as passed by the two Houses must be identical to the dot of an "i" and the crossing of a "t" with the one passed by Congress and must be identically the same in the two Houses. The resolution which accompanies the Amendment as passed by Congress is probably immaterial, but it is better that it should be uniform. The Amendment must go from the House which first passes it to the other House. A mistake in the procedure in one state compelled the Legislature to pass the prohibition Amendment the second time. A similar mistake caused Illinois to pass our resolution the second time.

When ratified, a certificate announcing this fact, signed by the president of the State Senate and the Speaker of the House is then sent to the Governor who certifies to the ratification and forwards it to the Federal Secretary of State, the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

The Formal Procedure by Which the Federal Suffrage Amendment Is Being Ratified

THE Secretary of State of the United States certifies publicly when the Amendment has been ratified by the necessary number of states. The prohibitionists secured their proclamation when their Amendment was adopted by the thirty-sixth state and the proclamation was issued immediately. The certificate of ratification, however, must be in the hands of the Secretary of State before the proclamation can be made.

The suffragists of each ratifying state are seeing to it that the certificate is forwarded to Washington immediately after ratification. Upon investigation it was found that the prohibition certificate from the State of Arkansas had not been sent in, although some months had elapsed after the action had been taken.

What the Ratifying Resolution Looks Like

SUBJECT

Concurrent Resolution Ratifying the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States on Woman Suffrage.

SENATE

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NUMBER....BY....
HOUSE

Concurrent Resolution Ratifying the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States on Woman Suffrage.

WHEREAS, the Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America, in both Houses by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof has made the following proposition to

(Continued on page 727)

WHEN suffrage work was brought to an end in Massachusetts by the ratification of the Federal Amendment, the question arose as to the future of the *Boston Equal*

Suffrage Association for Good Government. At the very hour when new public responsibilities and opportunities for public service were opened to women, should a well organized, civic-minded body of some 1,200 women be disbanded? Instead the Suffrage Association changed its name to the *Boston League of Women Voters*, extended an invitation to all women, whether suffragists or not, to join in its new work, and launched a campaign to make women's political power a force for better and more efficient government.

The League's program falls naturally into two main parts; first, *educational* work to raise the standard of citizenship; second, *political* work to promote good government. In all its activities the League is bound by its constitution to be strictly *non-partisan*.

The *educational* work holds first place with the League today, due to the unique opportunity presented by the coming of women into the ballot. The bulk of the new women voters, being of mature age, will make their first approach to political issues with a sense of responsibility and a realization of the human welfare involved. If to this sense of responsibility can be coupled a knowledge of government, our civic life will be immeasurably raised. To supply this knowledge the League's Committee on Education for Citizenship is holding classes and meetings in every section of the city, at which the structure of national, state, and local government, election procedure, political parties, naturalization, and kindred subjects are discussed. Women of every kind and condition are being reached, for the audiences addressed include neighborhood circles, mothers' clubs, school centers, federated clubs, churches, settlement classes, and miscellaneous organizations of women. Several of the most alert groups are among the colored women. One fashionable boarding school has asked the League to give a citizenship course for its pupils. Various groups of foreign women,—Armenian, Italian, Lithuanian, Jewish,—have been reached, including one group of Jewish women who appealed to the League to teach them to read and write English. This class is now being arranged and will study elementary civics as well. The most unique class is that for the inmates of the Sherborn Reformatory.

THERE are several other branches of the League's educational work. A normal class for the training of citizenship teachers is now being arranged in conjunction with the Suffolk County W. C. T. U. Occasional special meetings of courses are held dealing with timely public questions, such as a public meeting at which Mrs. Edward P. Costigan of Washington spoke upon the investigation of the meat packers, and several courses upon pending legislation in Congress given by Mrs. Maud Wood Park. The League acts as a lecture bureau to arrange programs and supply speakers upon civic questions to other organizations. Citizenship items are now being furnished to twelve foreign language newspapers in Boston. Not the least of the League's educational activities is the publication of a *Citizens' Guide*, a series of seven pamphlets covering the state government of Massachusetts, and selling for twenty-five cents. The League is also endeavoring to promote general knowledge of the activities of Congress and other departments of our national government

Boston League of Women Voters

by increasing the number of readers of the *Searchlight on Congress*.

As soon as the complete ratification of the Federal Amendment makes women

actual voters, it is the intention of the League to undertake active political work of a non-partisan character for the promotion of cleaner and more efficient government. It will do this by investigating and giving publicity to the record and the attitude upon important questions of candidates for public office; by holding meetings at which candidates of opposing parties may present their respective views and party platforms; by furthering the election of candidates of high character and ability regardless of party; and by other appropriate means. In the meantime the political work of the League is largely the support of certain measures before the Legislature. The League has a Legislative Committee which makes a broad survey of pending legislation having to do with child welfare, the betterment of industrial conditions, food supply and demand, social morality, and similar matters. It presents to the Executive Board of the League a legislative program for endorsement and co-operates with the other committees of the League and with other organizations in working actively for the passage of the more important of these measures.

THE work of each of the general standing committees of the League will be largely in the legislative field, although not confined to it. Thus at the present time the Child Welfare Committee is devoting its entire strength to securing the passage of the Health Educational measures to be introduced in the 1920 Legislature by the State Departments of Education and of Health. This work involves creating public sentiment through literature and meetings, securing newspaper publicity, and organizing local committees all over the state.

The Industrial Committee works for the passage and enforcement of legislation for the betterment of conditions among industrial workers, and to promote a better understanding of the problems of labor and capital.

The Committee on Food Supply and Demand does both educational and legislative work looking toward the improvement of national food conditions. It was under this committee that the speech by Mrs. Costigan referred to above was given, and it was a significant fact that the price of pork in Boston dropped immediately. The Committee is now planning other meetings and work along this line. It is also carrying on a study of the consumers' co-operative movement.

The Community Service Committee seeks to improve community morals and co-operates in the community service of other organizations.

OTHER activities are undertaken by the League from time to time. A special committee on Public Health is co-operating in the campaign of the United States Public Health authorities against venereal disease. Although the League has not yet given its official endorsement, it is interested in the work of the State Motion Picture Committee in endeavoring to raise the standard of the moving picture exhibits.

Has the Boston League of Women Voters justified its existence? Is it rendering valuable public service and meeting a genuine community need? The best demonstration that it is doing so is the fact that in the last six months its membership has grown 25 per cent.

A Message from Poland



MISS MARYA
CZAPLICKA
of OXFORD
UNIVERSITY,
who is lecturing
in AMERICA
on SIBERIA
and
ASIATIC
CONDITIONS

AUTHOR, scholar, explorer, ethnologist—any woman might be excused if so many attainments weighed her down. But even the string of initials after her name, F.R.A.I., and F.R.G.S. rest rather lightly on the very golden head of Miss Marya Czaplicka, who is here to lecture before colleges on special subjects connected with her scientific expedition to Siberia, and her knowledge of Asiatic conditions.

Miss Czaplicka—to be pronounced as if it were spelled 'Chapleetska,' with the accent on the next to the last syllable—is the Mary Ewart lecturer on ethnology in the school of Anthropology in Oxford, England.

She was the first woman to lecture before both sexes in this University, although she has now two feminine colleagues.

She is the first woman ever sent out as leader of a scientific expedition. In 1914-15 Miss Czaplicka, with two other women and Mr. Hall of the University Museum of Philadelphia, U. S. A., was sent by Oxford University to Siberia to collect ethnological data. She went as far north as the Kara Sea which is as far north as the mainland extends. Her principal trip was along the Yenisei River, which flows into the Kara Sea. The expedition started just before the war, and did not come back for nearly two years.

Some of the results of that voyage are printed in a popular book, called "My Siberian Year." Miss Czaplicka is also the author of "Aboriginal Siberia," "The Turks of Central Asia," "The Evolution of Cossack Communities," "Central Asian Societies" and of articles on the Ostyaks, the Samoyeds, the Yakut and any number of strange people most readers of the *Woman Citizen* do not even know by sight, to say nothing of close acquaintanceship.

Although this distinctive and dangerous journey of many hardships was put into Miss Czaplicka's hands, she is not yet the possessor of an Oxford degree.

Why not?

MAINLY because all advance for women in educational matters has been gained by hitches—like an inch worms progress up the stalk of a flower. It has now been decided that women of Oxford University will soon attain degrees. Before

this they have had to content themselves with certificates to testify that they have done all the things required of them by the colleges and, but for the stigma of being born female instead of male, they might write B. A., M. A., or B. Sc., or what not after their names.

Also Miss Czaplicka is too young to have attained her second degree. One gets an M. A. at Oxford only after eleven years from matriculation. Therefore this young woman scientist, who has made a new record for her sex, must wait until time and progress tramp out a few more weeds before she comes into the half dozen or so new initials which will eventually make writing her name seem more or less like spilling out the alphabet.

Marya Czaplicka is like another learned lady, Madame Curie of Paris—a Pole by birth—and it was with no strange people of primitive habits that she was most absorbed when the *Woman Citizen* interviewer met her at the National Arts Club in New York on the last day of the old year. She was very much a young and pretty woman, and whole-heartedly interested in the new Europe of the moment. She bears two messages to the American people with only a remote ethnological significance and not at all of the past, scarcely even of the present, but tremendously of the future.

Miss Czaplicka, who had just arrived on the *Orduna* after a stormy voyage, was met at once upon her arrival with news of the death of Sir William Osler, her intimate friend and neighbor at Oxford. He had been too ill to see her just before she left, but in the summer when she told him of her intention to come to America, Sir William, who as his friends say, had in himself the best of Canada, England and the United States, begged her to carry as his message to this country, his passionate wish that these three branches of the Anglo-Saxon race might unite in reconstruction of a torn world.

THE other message which Miss Czaplicka voiced, comes out of the heart of her native land Poland. From a new and radiant Warsaw, she has brought a wonderful and a terrible picture—that of a young free nation armed to its teeth, gallantly starving, yet born again and joyous. The message pressing upon her at the moment is this—that the only propaganda which can take the poison out of Bolshevism is a League of Nations propaganda. Through intimate knowledge of the situation in North-eastern Europe, she is sure that covenants made at the Conference in Paris must be fulfilled. "Poland is not afraid of Bolshevism" says Miss Czaplicka. "It is too strong. It has today the largest army in Europe. Along the Eastern frontier from the Ukraine to the Baltic about 200,000 soldiers are drawn up. But this is no solution of the question of reconstruction, of industrial revival or of economic stability. In order to liberate these soldiers for frontier duty, battalions of women soldiers are doing guard duty in Vilna and Lemberg. Everywhere there is paralysis of industry because of a lack of raw material, and there can be no transportation of raw materials until the Dantzig corridor is thrown open, and the Baltic provinces stabilized."

At the moment Letvia, Esthonia, and Lithuania are federated for independence, Miss Czaplicka reports, and while she believes eventually they will reunite with Russia, they should be left free to work out that problem for themselves. In the meanwhile military rule and force from without are doing nothing but strengthen the internal power of the Reds. "Poland is starving,

(Continued on page 732)

Can the Tuberculous Be Self-Supporting?

FOUR years ago the New York Committee for the Care of the Jewish Tuberculous conceived the idea of providing work for tuberculous men and women who had been discharged from sanatoria, but who were not strong enough to work full time away from the doctor's care. The result has been the opening of the only factory in the world in which all of the operators are tuberculous.

It has been more than a successful experiment. It has been a financial success and it has made many men and women who would otherwise have been dependent upon charity, self-supporting. It has also filled a great need in fighting tuberculosis. For it has strengthened the weakest point in the only method of cure that exists for the disease.

The factory has answered the problem of "industrial convalescence." Fresh air, good food and sunshine are the only known cures for tuberculosis. But, after they have been taken and the patient has been discharged from the sanatorium, he rarely is in a condition to plunge into hard work. And until this factory was opened the problem of what could be done for the patient until he could resume work has been a knotty one.

It made a timid start. It felt its way along, but it based its career on the proposition that charity should not enter its business. Garment-making was chosen because it was most easily learned by men and women who had been experts at various other trades. Today the factory accepts and fills contracts just as any other factory does, and because the workers are constantly under a doctor's care, there is no overworking.

Sterilization of garments, the strict health rules that are enforced, the absolute cleanliness that surrounds the workers, the rest periods which are insisted upon, the morning and afternoon refreshments all have tended to make it a model garment factory. And they have reduced the risk. The Navy Department has pronounced this factory the safest garment making factory in New York City, and its product has been accepted as absolutely clean and safe.

THE factory was started as an effort to solve the social side of the tuberculosis problem and it has succeeded. Today its hundreds of employees earn an average wage of \$25 a week. They are all self-supporting. Many of them are making more money than they did before they became victims of tuberculosis.

Always, however, they are watched so that they will not become too ambitious. For the doctor is the "boss" and his word is law. If he says a worker can be a part time employe, that order stands. A time clock has been installed which checks the men and women in the factory. Unlike other places of the sort, "clock watching" is encouraged because no worker is allowed to remain a minute overtime at his machine.

The factory has become a life-saver to those who work there. Not only has it provided work when it seemed impossible for the discharged patients to get it, but it has opened up a new way to fight the disease. Several tuberculous men and women have been employed in the factory while they were waiting openings at sanatoria. The careful supervision given them, and the doctor's care that has followed their work has been the chance they needed. For a large percentage of such workers have been kept on at the factory and have never been required to go to the sanatoria.

So successful has been the first factory that another one is

planned for New York and a third for Chicago. The National Tuberculosis Association, which is leading the fight against the disease all over the country has given \$10,000 as part of the fund to start the New York factory and will aid in opening the one in Chicago.

The plan for supply work during "industrial convalescence" from the disease is a new step towards fighting tuberculosis. But it has been endorsed by the leading experts as one of the best ways to cut down the annual death list of 150,000 in this country.

The Red Cross Woman

THAT the American Red Cross has been an involuntary instrument in contributing to the improvement of the position of women in many of the less progressive European countries is indicated in a recent news letter from Tirana, Albania. There are more women than men in the Red Cross Commission to Albania and the spectacle of women doing important administrative and executive work in addition to the more feminine service of nursing is the cause of much astonishment to the natives.

The Albanian peasant woman bears children, keeps house, and does much of the manual labor of men's occupations outdoors. In recompense for her social contribution she receives about the same privileges and freedom as the horse or cow in the stable. She has no rights in the law. She is not allowed to travel; and is rarely permitted to speak to strangers. Such restrictions are regarded as entirely right and suitable by her husband or father—if indeed he has ever given any thought at all to so obvious a matter.

Picture, then, the effect of the arrival of the American Red Cross woman. Uniformed like a soldier, with no visible restraint or protection, she goes about the business of men, alone, fearless, efficient, and quite unconscious of the unusualness of her position. A new and incomprehensible species of women. Incomprehensible the men who permit it.

And yet in rough Albania as in all other countries this woman-out-of-her-place has met with respect and courtesy from native men. She has not had to abridge her freedom for fear of being misunderstood. She has made it clear that she is there for business and service, and she has been accepted for her true value.

But while going quietly about her business the Red Cross woman must make a dent on the hard-surfaced mind of the Albanian man. Perhaps she terrifies him, if he is reflective and of a conservative turn of thought. But at any rate the idea has entered to stay.

A KINDRED thought is brought to the Albanian woman—a great new thought which will ferment and ferment until its accumulated force will some day break that old mold of the Dark Ages which still confines and cramps her mind and soul.

A similar effect, in greater or less degree, has been produced elsewhere. Even the most advanced European nations had never witnessed anything like the part played by Anglo-Saxon women in the war. Yet even those men who would not approve the same freedom for their own women, took the war worker quite seriously and respectfully. She has been an unconscious but telling witness to the dignity, the importance, and the ability of the "weaker" sex.

Not only among Balkan mountaineers, but also in the most

(Continued on page 729)

The Case Against Senator Wadsworth

THE New York State League of Women Voters has initiated the campaign against Senator Wadsworth by the issuance of a pamphlet which sets forth the reason why Senator Wadsworth is not a desirable nominee for the Republican Party of New York State.

"The Abridged Case Against Senator Wadsworth—Campaign Series No. 1" is the title of this pamphlet, and the attached numeral gives promise of some very interesting further developments along this line.

This action of the New York State League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip is president, is in line with the policy which was agreed upon at Utica at the last state convention of the League of Women Voters, at which time Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw was president. The Convention agreed to "oppose by every means in their power the renomination and re-election of Senator Wadsworth."

Thousands of these pamphlets will be mailed to suffrage leaders for distribution. Enrolled Republicans, prominent editors, and persons of influence will receive them. The excuse, "I did not know Senator Wadsworth's record," will be practically impossible when the New York League gets through.

The attack upon Senator Wadsworth is made not alone on the ground that he took an adverse stand on the suffrage question, but on the ground that he went in direct opposition to the mandate of his own state Legislature, and the leaders of his own party, national and state, and that after his home state had passed the Suffrage Amendment by an overwhelming majority.

Simultaneously with the appearance of the Leaflet came the announcement that the Republican men leaders had decided to give a dinner in honor of Senator Wadsworth on February 18, and thus put the public stamp of approval upon his campaign for re-nomination. The result has been that a number of women have sent their refusal to attend the dinner. This will be the attitude of a number of women who will attend, and their vote at the primaries will go against the Senator.

"THE opposition of the women of New York State to Senator Wadsworth is not that of revenge," said Mrs. Vanderlip, in a press interview. "It is a matter of conscience. The men elected by us as our representatives in the Senate should be responsible to our expressed opinions. Senator Wadsworth has ignored the desire of his constituents, both men and women, in more than the suffrage amendment instance. We believe that he will continue stubbornly to represent minorities in the future. His point of view is obsolete. It belongs to a period of twenty years ago. He has not kept the promise of statesmanship which his early career gave the state of New York."

"Women all over the state are determined to demand more progressive and up-to-date types of public officials, and innumerable letters have been received from them stating that they wish to help defeat Senator Wadsworth at the primaries, and thus serve notice that men of his stamp are not acceptable to a large part of the electorate."

"After woman suffrage became a part of the New York Constitution in 1917 by a majority of 103,000, Senator Wadsworth continued to work and vote against the convictions of a great majority of his constituents, as expressed in the election. Mr. Wadsworth is scored because he franked thousands of Congressional documents to campaign states in the effort to prevent

the adoption of suffrage measures, because he cast unjust and vulgar aspersions on the characters of thousands of women working for the suffrage cause, because he ignored the resolutions of two Republican Legislatures calling upon him to change his attitude, and in other ways paid no heed to party mandates and because he has delayed the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, blocking its passage in the Senate and going to Texas and Massachusetts to rouse opposition to its provisions."

The Ratification Resolution

(Continued from page 723)

amend the Constitution of the United States, in the following words, to-wit:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution extending the Right of Suffrage to Women:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, that the following article is proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

ARTICLE...

THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE SHALL NOT BE DENIED OR ABRIDGED BY THE UNITED STATES OR BY ANY STATE ON ACCOUNT OF SEX.

CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO ENFORCE THIS ARTICLE BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

Therefore be it

Resolved; by the General Assembly of the State of..... that the said proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America be and the same is hereby ratified by the General Assembly of the State of.....

Resolved; that certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of the State of..... to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

With the Republicans

(Continued from page 722)

contending, such as the prohibition of child labor, the eight-hour day, and forty-four hour week for women workers, a permanent woman's bureau in the Department of Labor, national employment service and equal opportunity in civil service. Equal opportunities in trade and technical education, women mediators on all Federal Labor boards dealing with industries in which women are employed, and compulsory education for children between six and sixteen years of age were other important recommendations made by the women attending the conference.

Chairman Hays, Mrs. South and Miss Hay are now holding a series of conferences with party workers in various sections of the country. Plans for the inauguration of an intensive campaign by the women leaders in all forty-eight states have been under discussion with a view to lining up the new voters on the Republican side.

If the demands of the women leaders at the conference are met action will be taken at the Chicago convention to double the membership of the National Republican Committee that each state may be represented by one man and one woman member. The women also seek equal representation on state committees and a fair share of delegates to the national convention.



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Prominent New Jersey Men Unite

MRS. E. F. FEICKERT, President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, has announced that a Men's Suffrage Council has just been organized to co-operate with the Suffrage Ratification Committee in the work of pushing prompt ratification of the Woman Suffrage Amendment when it comes before the Legislature this month. Leading Republicans and Democrats show their broadminded attitude toward the question by uniting in the demand for political recognition for the women of New Jersey. Everett Colby is chairman of the Men's Suffrage Council, and its honorary chairmen are Governor-elect Edward I. Edwards and United States Senators Joseph S. Frelinghuysen and Walter E. Edge. The list of vice-chairmen, representing both political parties and all sections of the state, is as follows: Acting Governor William N. Runyon, Attorney-General Thomas F. McCran, State Senators Arthur Whitney, William H. Bright, and James Hammond; Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City; Congressmen Thomas J. Scully, Frederick R. Lehlbach, James Hamill, and Elijah C. Hutchinson; the State Chairman of the Democratic Party, Charles F. McDonald; U. S. District Court Judge Thomas G. Haight; County Judges Harold G. Wells, of Burlington, George K. Large of Hunterdon, W. Howard Jeffrey of Ocean, Allen R. Shay of Sussex; Mayor Charles P. Gillen of Newark; Mayor Victor Mravlag of Elizabeth; Enoch L. Johnson, Atlantic City; George E. Blakeslee, John F. Boyle, James E. Pope, and Judge Robert Carey of Jersey City; Arthur F. Foran, Flemington; County Prosecutor Charles A. Wolverton, Camden; Ex-Attorney-General John W. Wescott; Daniel S. Voorhees, C. W. Ennis and Robert D. Foote, Morristown; Sheriff John McCutcheon and Dr. Andrew F. McBride, Paterson; General Bird W. Spencer, Passaic; Ogden H. Hammond, Bernardsville; Percy H. Stewart, Plainfield; William L. Saunders, North Plainfield; Arthur Taylor, Phillipsburg; Judge F. W. Gnichtel, Trenton; Ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort; Daniel E. Pomeroy, Englewood; William Charlton and Charles S. Moore, Atlantic City; Frank E. Davenport, Borden D. Whiting and George S. Hobart, Newark; C. Asa Francis, Long Branch; David O. Watkins, Woodbury; George M. LaMonte, Bound Brook; Dr. Charles E. Wagg, Lambertville; Judge Adrian Lyon, Perth Amboy; Dr. J. G. Lipman, New Brunswick.

Included in the membership of the Council are legislators, judges and other public officials; editors, lawyers and other professional and business men.

The Chairman of the Council, Everett Colby, issues the following statement:

"I CONSIDER it a privilege to serve as Chairman of the Men's Suffrage Council, and believe that our organization will be of practical assistance in helping to secure ratification of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment by the Legislature during its coming session.

"Twenty-four states have already ratified, including our neighbors, New York and Pennsylvania. Fourteen more are needed and ratification by this number, exclusive of New Jersey, is assured before the spring elections, so that the Amendment will undoubtedly become effective even though our Legislature should fail to take affirmative action. But I should be sorry to see New Jersey the last to fall in line, and have our women feel that they owed their political enfranchisement to the men of other states.

"As a matter of discussion the suffrage question is as dead

as secession or slavery. Woman suffrage is here and has come to stay—not only in the United States but in most of the civilized countries of the world. A condition of world chaos and confusion confronts us. How are we going to meet it? It is a time for mutual confidence and helpfulness. All the energy and intelligence of the country that can be marshalled from the ranks of both men and women should be centered on the problem of turning the great forces that have been loosed in the world from the work of destruction to the task of building for the future of the race."

Border Women Needed for Reconstruction

GOVERNOR LAZZAROLA of New Mexico has given his promise to the women of his state that he will call a special session of the Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, according to a communication from Santa Fe just received at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Ina Sizer Cassidy, a member of the New Mexico state committee for ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, says that the women of the state are "entirely confident that the legislators will ratify the amendment and so put the state in the vanguard of really progressive states of the Union."

This announcement follows upon the conference held in Albuquerque early in December between the women suffragists of New Mexico and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. At that time the women of the state formed a temporary organization of a League of Women Voters in order to prepare themselves for their new duties as voting citizens. Committees on citizenship, on laws governing women and children, and the like were formed and are now in active operation. The plan is to make this League of Women Voters a clearing house of State issues favored by women, the women to go to the primaries and conventions of their own political parties and secure pledges there whenever possible.

Mrs. Cassidy who worked in the New York state campaigns for the enfranchisement of women is now trying to put her own state of New Mexico into line for the coming participation of women in its political life.

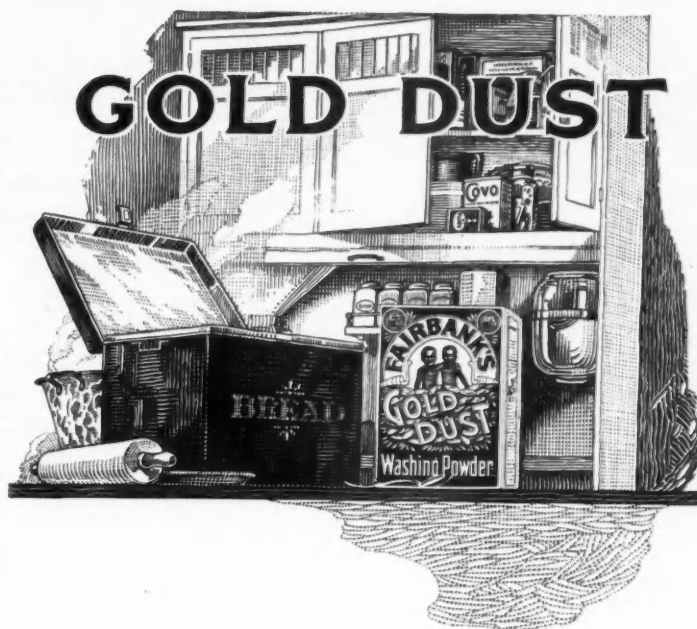
Mrs. Catt called attention to the special opportunity for service appertaining to the women of this border state. "The nation is going to need the loyal support of its women in upholding the integrity of the country in the western hemisphere during the reconstruction period immediately ahead of us. The opportunity for service of the New Mexico women is monumental because of their understanding of the Spanish language and people."

The Red Cross Woman

(Continued from page 726)

remote and unprogressive districts of our own country does the Red Cross type of womanhood uphold the dignity, and intelligence and indispensableness of women, outside the immediate sphere of the home. Seven thousand Red Cross Community nurses are now at work in the United States, doing much more than bind up wounds and care for the sick. Thousands more of them are needed, especially for rural districts where medical and hospital aid are not available. Actual nursing is only one of their manifold services. Cooperation with the doctor and dentist, teaching of hygiene to mothers and children alike, inspection of school children, prevention of tuberculosis, organization of children as allies in the health campaign, dietetics, sanitation, and general enlightenment on the subjects of public health, are among the varied branches of her service.

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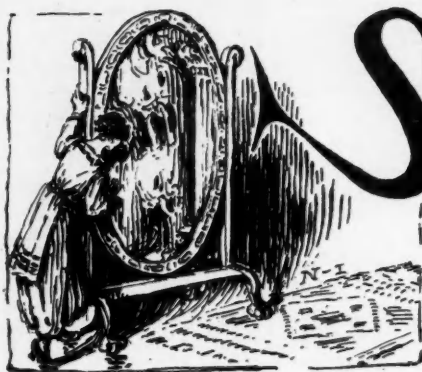
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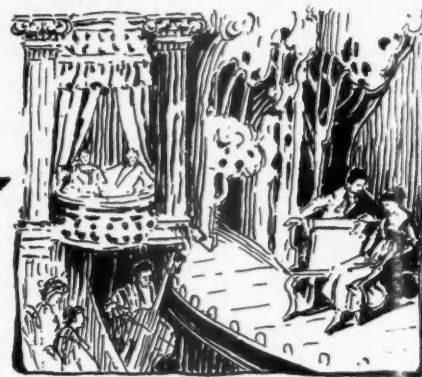
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Stage Reflections



Scandal

THE management which advertises *Scandal* as a "daring and romantic" play is modest to the point of excess. Its romanticism is pushed to the extreme of human belief, and its daring exceeds that. But let it be understood that the mere fact of its realism and its daring are not the points upon which the writer would criticise it. It is the absence of all constructive idealism which most condemns it. American society is all more or less stultified by the curtailment of rational conversation to a "jeune fille" standard. We are entitled to drama for adults, and for thinking adults especially. If frankness and daring have purpose, by all means, let us have them. But when they pander only to salaciousness—

For the benefit of out-of-town readers, who perhaps have visions called up by the title of tea tables filled with censorious matrons and envious middle-aged virgins, let the plot be briefly expounded. Beatrix Vanderdyke is spoiled. Pelham Franklin says so, and he ought to know, for for years her family has been trying to manoeuvre him into marrying her, and Beatrix herself seems to have added what she could of persuasion to the attempt. But Pelham wisely declines to be caught. The young woman feels herself too much chaperoned, and vaunts her independence by making visits to the studio of a young artist who has painted her picture. She makes one at ten p. m., and, when her indignant relatives follow her there, endeavors to save herself a scolding by announcing that her visits have been to her husband, Pelham Franklin, who lives in an apartment across the hall, and to whom she has been, for some time, secretly married.

Pelham, summoned in haste to corroborate the story, is entreated, in an undertone, to be a sport and corroborate it; and he does. The married pair (?) are carried off in glee by the delighted family who feel that now all scandal is quelled.

But, in the second act, a difficulty presents itself. Married people are supposed to occupy the same apartment, and preparations are made by the family in accordance with that time-honored custom. It does not worry Beatrix much, because she has a complacent vision of Pelham evaporating out of the window or passing his night secretly in the scullery or some other equally uncomfortable spot at her imperial will. She gets a good deal of amusement out of the visits of various members of the household—visits which offer opportunity for various salacious allusions; but when Pelham appears and announces his intention of being an honest to goodness sport and fulfilling the role to which she has assigned him, she is really put out. She tries insolence, bluff, and entreaty in turn—everything except a decent and womanly confession of her own fault. He finally bullies her into going into the dressing room, undressing, and taking up a re-

sentful station on the matrimonial couch. Thereupon he informs her that if they were on a desert island with no hope of escape, he would build her a hut at the farther end of it and keep away from her. He then clears out—presumably to the cellar or the hall mat.

The third act shows Mr. and Mrs. Pelham (so believed) at their country place after a month's life together. Beatrix has abated no jot of her effrontery or vanity and is apparently indifferent to the position in which she has placed herself. She is no nearer being a woman than at the start, but her qualities of a courtesan have aroused the primitive brute in Pelham and he is in love with her. It would be an error in English to say "loves her," because the use would change the meaning of the word. But Beatrix conquers, Pelham debases himself and apologizes abjectly for having been a man. There is a reconciliation followed by several of those spectacles denominated in the movie

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business "the clinch" and the curtain goes down on an inferred marriage.

Once again it isn't the realism, it isn't even the salacious allusions of the second act that make the play shameful. It is that all the arts of speech and of dramatic talent are employed to gloss over the monumental unwomanliness of the heroine. The charm of Francine Larrimore's personality, her beauty, her roguery of eye, her infectious laugh and smile, the witchery of her wonderful voice, her art of supreme naturalness combine to camouflage the real character of the woman she plays. Her resentful glance at Pelham, as she glides past him in a nightdress and a negligee, and slips into bed, give us a sense of a maiden acting under harsh masculine duress, when, in point of fact, we have a girl prepared to sacrifice her chastity—virtue would not be the word—rather than humiliate a pride based wholly upon vanity by admitting to her own family that she has made a fool of herself. We are told repeatedly in the third act that her chief grievance with Pelham is what he told her in the second act about his willingness to leave her in solitude. The impression is impossible to escape that the lady must have been bitterly disappointed by his conduct on that occasion.

THE play is a generous masculine acceptance of the single standard on the basis not of men levelling up, but of women levelling down. It could have been made instructive—but less romantic—by ringing the curtain down on the second act with the assumption that Pelham remained upon the premises. And, in the third, we might have had a Beatrix Vanderdyke, despised in the soul and loathed in the body, by the man upon whom she had practised the devices of a card sharper and a courtesan. We should have seen her broken spirited and thoroughly humiliated, never the debaser and conquerer of the man whom, in the play, she corrupts. And then, as a theatrical woman of my acquaintance reminded me, we should have had a vice committee of prurient preachers and inquisitive old maids getting the play closed out. For it is a fact that, both in the legitimate drama and in the motion picture industry of this land of the free and the brave, you may turn the stage into the academy of all vicious arts, and teach in detail how to practise them, provided you sheer off at the eleventh hour, and avoid any exposition that the teaching has its practical results.

M. H. F.

Yeast and the Ballot

SOMEONE should make a statue or a picture or a play or, at least, a Spoon River epitaph on the symbolic significance of Mrs. Louisa Swain's yeast pitcher.

A newspaper out in Ohio, in recalling the fact that the semi-centennial of the first state to give women the vote occurred last month, mentioned that the first woman voter, who was seventy years old, went to the polls "with a yeast pitcher in one hand, and the ballot in the other." There you have a theme for the poet,—a great symbol of an old woman in a sparsely settled state performing the first act in making a real Republic of America, while she went about her household duties of feeding and caring for her family. In one hand she carried the old, old germ of progress, "the little leaven that leaveneth the lump"; in the other the germ of freedom, the slip of paper ensuring the hope that government of the people, for the people, by the people shall not perish from the earth.



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Poland's Message

(Continued from page 725)

but she is doing it gaily," says this young Polish scholar. "Warsaw is today the liveliest city in the world and growing enormously. Before the war it had less than 1,000,000 population, now it has more than two million."

THIS enormous increase in population has resulted in a housing situation which makes the trials of the New York cliff dwellers seem infinitesimal. No family in Warsaw is permitted more than three rooms and this law is rigidly enforced. After all what's a little thing like housing? It seems that it is, in reality, a mere matter of point of view. An amusing illustration of the ideals of living is given by Miss Czaplicka herself in her interesting account of her Siberian year. In this she tells how impossible it was to explain to the aborigines of the Arctic snows that Europeans and Americans live in storied houses. These people were receptive to such novel ideas as aeroplanes, hailing the news that men could fly about from place to place in machines of their own making, with perfect *sangfroid*. But to build a chum (a tent) on top of a chum was to them so silly on the face of it as to be unbelievable. Miss Czaplicka says that here was a point at which she abandoned all effort to explain the civilized dwellings of Europeans. Think of trying to make the Esquimaux understand the Woolworth Building!

Miss Czaplicka reports a progress in Poland which, considering the fact that it is practically marooned between Russia and Germany sounds incredible. Two things have been done beautifully there already in this brief era of freedom, she avers, and they are due largely to the wise policy of General Pilsudski, the president of the Polish state. These are the work of the War Ministry and of the Department of Education. The new republic has made four schools bloom where one existed before the war. There are now six universities in Poland, two postbellum ones and four reopened. Miss Czaplicka speaks movingly of her participation in the reopening of the five-hundred-year-old University of Vilna, closed for one hundred years by the Russians. There are now 8,000 students in the University of Warsaw, about 25 per cent of them women, chiefly studying law and medicine. There is no sex inequality left in Polish institutions of learning except in the teaching staff, where there are at present almost no women. Madame Curie—who is a Pole—has agreed to come to Warsaw for one term each year. Nearly a fourth of the matriculation at Warsaw is from neighbouring Slavic states, since Poland is, for the present, the only possible educational center.

The educational revival is only one of many ways in which resurrected Poland is throwing off its grave clothes. A thrilling ceremony took place, also in Vilna, when the old Cathedral, closed for a century by Russian decree, was opened with choirs of Polish singers.

POLAND is a music-loving country, and from end to end the long line of soldiers facing white Russia is bursting into song. No songs of the old past will do, but new songs are being made for the new conditions. Literature and architecture are speaking for a Polish revival also. During Poland's oppression, her Gothic buildings were remodelled with Byzantine copings. These are being jettisoned too, and there is a revival everywhere of the national gothic. That women are voting, that six women are already in the national diet, she hardly needed to mention; it is so well known here.

But the story Miss Czaplicka is here to tell officially and au-



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thoritatively in Columbia University and before educators and interested audiences all over the country is the story of Siberia. In her two years of living on the Tundras, the wide-stretching lands around the frozen sea, she has gained an intimate understanding of a people who are coming into political as well as ethnological prominence. The aboriginal Siberians are the Sibiaks—the conglomerate population of Russians and Poles sent into exile—as one to five. Therefore, of the 6,000,000 population claimed by the census of 1897, published as late as 1904-5 less than 1,000,000 were native tribes. Siberia is in reality a Russian colony, very much as Canada is an English colony. Its inhabitants are of a sturdy independence like Canadians. They have lived a separated life, and are the most democratic of all the Russians, not Tzarist at all in their sympathies yet not inclined to succumb to Bolshevistic influences. The characteristics of this country demand, says Miss Czaplicka, that they shall not be blunderingly driven into Bolshevism, or left to be dominated by the Japanese, as they may be if Japan is permitted to control an Eastern Siberia. This is another reason, Miss Czaplicka thinks, why she should beg the world to forget its minor differences and advocate a strong League of Nations so that machinery for international stability may be set in motion.

Aboriginal Siberia

WHAT may be an explanation of the persistent story of the nationalization of women in Soviet Russia is found in the chapter on "Marriage" in Maria Czaplicka's "Aboriginal Siberia." The Checkchees—reindeer breeding native tribes of the Arctic—have a custom of "group marriages" or supplementary unions. Husbands belonging to such groups are called "companions in wives." A man has a right to the wives of all his companions. This marriage had some of the rites of individual marriage, such as anointing each other with blood, first in one camp and then in another.

It is said that some aboriginal groups coming into contact with Russians made such primitive arrangements with their more sophisticated neighbors, the natives looking upon this as a form of their primitive marriage customs, and the Russians understanding it as prostitution pure and simple. It must be remembered, Miss Czaplicka reminds the readers of her books, that all kinds of Russians and Poles make up the Sibiak population. When the groups of literate and courageous political prisoners bade fair to become a dominant force in any Siberian section, the former Russian government cunningly shipped criminal prisoners into those communities to prevent the educated and progressive leaven from working.

It would not be at all surprising if single instances of hang-over from this "group-marriage" custom of primeval people should have made whatsoever foundation there has been for the continuously repeated story of nationalization of women. This would fall in line with the usual genesis and development of a salacious rumor.

PLEASE NOTE

The formal opening of the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be held on Friday, February 13. The Convention will close February 18.

Full particulars in regard to arrangements and program will appear in the Woman Citizen from week to week.



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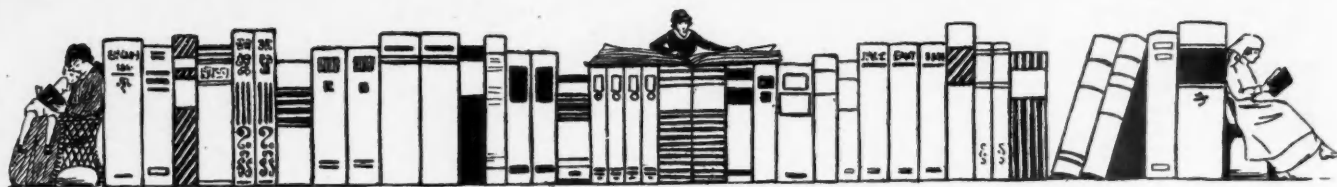
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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Still the War

Light—Henri Barbusse (E. P. Dutton Co., New York).

Mare Nostrum—Vincenzo Ibanez (E. P. Dutton Co., New York).

The Test of Scarlet—Coningsby Dawson (John Lane Co., New York).

Chalmers Comes Back—W. J. Dawson (John Lane Co., New York).

Mr. Standfast—John Buchan (George H. Doran, New York).

The Search—Grace Livingston Hill (J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia).

WRITERS of war fiction are somewhat in the same predicament as the "wets" who stocked themselves up for a selling boom and found themselves suddenly stuck with their goods on their hands. The whole world has been swept into new currents, and war stories are in bond like hard drinks.

In some war novels war itself is brought to book. Henri Barbusse's *Light* (E. P. Dutton, New York) is one of the most terrible arraignments of war that has yet been written. With tremendous force, Barbusse has done here in a big way, what other novel writers are doing in a muddling way. Whether one thinks of *Light* as a great novel depends upon one's conception of fiction—but it is an epic of intensity and power. It is nothing at all as a narrative, scarcely furnishing sufficient dramatic incidents to make a climax and anticlimax after the age-old recipe for writing fiction. Its style is turgid, it is only half hewn out; yet as the story of the conflict between the soul of man and the monster of war it is compelling. This is what gives it its epic character. It is much more akin to Dante's inferno than to modern fiction. In its first part it is the casual picture of a squalid human being preoccupied with his own lusts. These make a background from which one expects a brute to emerge. But the brute has begun to think and to ask why—to demand light.

M. Barbusse writes in a chanting, short-sentence style, that makes many of his pages read like the Apocalypse. In his chapter called "De profundis clamari," it is a soldier, wounded and lying among the tattered dead in No Man's Land, who is talking. This is a French soldier, one who has agonized in the

trenches. Beside him a German war-lord has just died muttering after his kind: "There is nothing in the world but the Empire's glory. Men must not awake." On every side of him men of both sides lie dead, and the squalid beast who had gone forth blindly out of his lusts into war, suddenly begins to want to know why men so much alike in their wounds and in their death agonies should have torn at each other. "And I—I am seeking," he cries. "I am seeking the difference between these people who are killing themselves, and I can only find their resemblance. I cannot escape from this resemblance of men. . . . They do not wear similar clothes on the targets of their bodies, and they speak different tongues; but from the bottom of that which is human within them, identically the same simplicities come forth."

In the German War Lord's eagerness to keep the people from awakening, the soldier finds his clue to the truth. He sees that the people must awake if war is ever to end. He hears the call that he, the inconspicuous lonely soldier must become the voice to awaken men. He writes at last. "There are cloudy moments when one asks oneself if men do not deserve all the disasters into which they rush! But we, instead of saying 'I wish,' must say 'I will.' And what we will, we must will to build with order, with method, beginning at the beginning."

There are people who will be afraid that Barbusse's *Light* is the red blaze of internationalism. Yet the principles he demands as the source of all things are "justice, logic, equality," and the divinity he seeks is truth. For "truth," he cries, "is more beautiful than dreams."

WHILE W. J. Dawson's *Chalmers Comes Back* (John Lane Co., New York) has the virtue of seriousness, it is an adolescent and confused sort of seriousness, like a boy talking religion with his voice cracking on the high notes. Chalmers, of course, is a soldier—Captain John Chalmers of the Field Artillery, to be exact, reported missing and found in hospital. Returning to consciousness he and his serious mind take upon themselves the task of interpreting a post-bellum world. Their point of view is immensely solemn; for Chalmers



The Book Stall

not only feels he must settle all war problems, but pass judgment on women's frailties, and, eventually, settle the future of Russia. Now this is a large order, one that not even such a monument of correctness as a field artillery captain could pull off.

Two types of women are introduced as a foil to the exalted soul of Chalmers. One is so heartless that it would be difficult to find her prototype in any of the Allied countries. She was certainly never in evidence in America. The other is a girl that men novelists seem to have invented. Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett and now Mr. Dawson have begotten her—the girl whom the war turned prostitute out of desire to share the sacrifice to Mars. In Mr. Dawson's hands, this potential barterer in the oldest profession is almost ludicrous, being saved from baseness by the always correct Captain. Later it develops that her bad intentions never materialized; and so she is perfectly suitable for matrimony even with the impeccable Chalmers.

Now where did these three gentlemen get the idea that war which they represent as sharpening the moral sense of men has blunted that of women? They certainly could not have arrived at such an end by the vaunted male monopoly of logic.

CONINGSBY DAWSON'S *Test of Scarlet* (John Lane Co., New York) is hardly a story. It is a retrospective meditation upon war, lit up here and there by incidents of vividness. Upon the whole it is good stuff. Take that arresting scene in the village when Driver Trotter started to make good. It is an entirely human analysis of the strange ways in which fear "gets" the bravest of men. "It's the suspense and the guessing that wears one," said Trotter. "One has an awful lot of time for thinking on a long night march."

Then there is the curious little incident of Suzette, a camp-follower, but not for evil. Suzette was the mother of a fatherless child, Bully Beef—the regiment's mascot. She attached herself to the Canadian men as if they were her brothers. In the midst of shell fire she mended their clothes as calmly as if in a sheltered nursery, and whenever the regiment moved, Suzette and Bully Beef by some connivance of the officers moved along with it. It

is a story which fascinates by its very simplicity, its lack of the unessentials of life. There is more sincerity in the last one of Mr. Dawson's war books than in most of his writing. It tells quite informally and directly the actual doings of men on the march, brave, not always fearless, yet enduring to the end.

The Good Young Man

HERE is another obvious tale of the good young man who by gallantry rose from the ranks of toil to a place where the worthless "second-looys" who had been his social superiors, must salute him. This kind of story has almost ceased to enthrall because there are so many of them. After all one can't deride second-looys all the time; for so many of them "broke the Hindenburg line," as they themselves can tell you. Grace Livingston Hill's *The Search* (J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia) is an extreme example of the sort of romance in which merit is rewarded and beauty is justified of her existence. The story is of the variety once used by Sunday-school lending libraries in which religion is profitable and vice gets its come-uppings.

Tale of Adventure

AN old-fashioned tale of adventure meets the reader in Gladys Edson Locke's *Ronald o' the Moors* (Four Seas Publishing Co., New York). It is a story of a last stand of the Jacobians against the Hanovers. The slight thread of history which is shot through it is one of its few merits. Lovers of Dartmoor fens and ponies, of its traces of fantasy and its daredevil incidents will find that the crudities of literature in this story are somewhat condoned by the author's understanding of the elusive wraithlike charm of the moor country.

The Little Lane Prince

AMONG children's classics Dinah Maria Mulock's *The Little Lane Prince* (J. B. Lippincott Co., New York) has been revived this year in the publisher's "Stories-All-Children-Love" Series. Probably its quality of imaginativeness is what has held so many decades of children—its make-believe note. They do not need to be told that the Prince's traveling cloak was just his fancy; for they know much better than their grown-up relatives that fancy can carry one far and safely.

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Organization News

New Jersey

"FROM hostility to rivalry" is the way the *Ledger* of Newark, New Jersey, describes the change of prominent politicians to the cause of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

"It is quite well known," says the *Ledger*, "that Governor Edwards in his inaugural message will recommend to the Legislature the passage of a resolution ratifying the woman suffrage amendment. There was much doubt a few weeks ago as to whether the Legislature

would approve of such a recommendation. The Republican leaders were hostile to ratification, and in favor of the policy set forth in the state platform, that is, referring the issue to the people at a special election to be held before the Legislature adjourned. But a few weeks brought about a surprising change. As the *Ledger* pointed out recently, the plan of the platform builders was smashed and the majority of the Republicans did not hesitate to say they would join with the majority of the Democrats in passing a ratification resolution.



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"NOW, it is announced, the scene has shifted from G. O. P. hostility to rivalry with Governor Edwards and the Democratic members of the Legislature for the opportunity to "put across" suffrage. The plan, according to this report, is to pass the ratification resolution on the opening day of the session and call upon Acting-Governor Runyon to sign it. Majority Leader Hershfield has been converted to the suffrage cause, and he is prepared to take charge of the resolution in the House, while Senator Mackay performs a similar service in the Senate.

"It is not often that one finds a party in any state changed so suddenly from hostility to an issue to rivalry with the opposite party for the credit of adopting a policy of its rival. There should be no objection on the part of Governor Edwards or the fifteen Democratic members of the House who are in favor of woman suffrage."

Missouri

SOME 500 additional polling places will be created by the Board of Election Commissioners of St. Louis to care for the increased number of voters at the next election. The increase is due to the fact that the women of Missouri now have presidential suffrage.

An active campaign to secure polling places that are clean and well ventilated will be carried on by the St. Louis League of Women Voters, who will also insist that some of the places be changed.

The League of Women Voters is raising a fund of \$17,500 to conduct their educational campaign work. Mrs. George Gellhorn, state president of the League, at a recent session outlined a program of educational work which will be started at once. One of the objects of the League, according to Mrs. Gellhorn, will be to have every woman in the city register for the next November election. Non-partisan, political educational matter will be sent out, records of candidates will be furnished to voters, and everything done to insure an intelligent vote in the presidential elections next November.

Iowa

MRS. FRANK DODSON of Des Moines has been chosen chairman for Iowa of the National Republican Women's Committee. Mrs. Dodson served as chairman of the legislative committee of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association during the campaign for presidential suffrage, and has been prominently identified with the suffrage movement of Iowa for years. She was for several years recorder of Polk County.

West Virginia Men Urge Ratification

NO stronger backing could be asked by the women of any state than that given the suffragists of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association in their campaign for ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The State Ratification Committee, which was appointed six months ago by the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. John L. Ruhl is president, took charge of that special branch of work in the state to such good effect that an Advisory Board was promptly assembled which includes more than one hundred names known throughout the state, and many of them known nationally. State officials, former governors, editors, judges, ministers of all denominations, educators, women representing many organizations, representatives of the federation of labor, prominent professional and business men are lined up solidly back of the women, many of the Advisory Board lending not only their names and influence, but working in behalf of early ratification.

No definite date for a special session of the Legislature has been announced by Governor Cornwell as yet, but West Virginia women express themselves as confident that it will be called within a comparatively short time.

"It is the heart's desire of the women of the little mountain state to have West Virginia one of the 36 that will have the honor of having ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment," says Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, chairman of the Ratification Committee, and former president of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association.

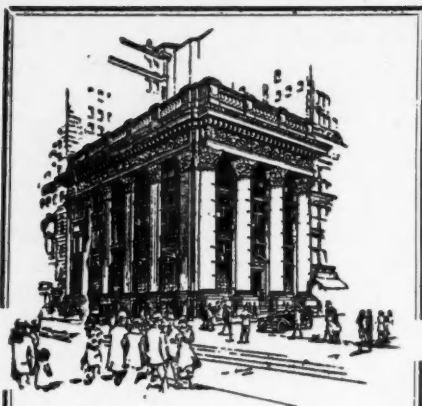
The members of the Ratification Committee are: Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, chairman; Mrs. John L. Ruhl, Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, Mrs. H. D. Rummel, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Margaret McKinney, and Mrs. E. S. Romine.

The State Advisory Committee carries the following names: James Morton Callahan, dean College of Arts and Sciences, West Virginia University; N. G. Keim, Elkins, member State Board of Regents; Clyde B. Johnson, Charleston, attorney-at-law; Houston G. Young, secretary of state; Mrs. Edward W. Hazlett, Wheeling; Samuel V. Woods, former president State Senate; J. C. McWhorter, former judge 12th Judicial Court; Israel Bttan, Charleston, rabbi; George A. Laughlin, editor Wheeling Telegraph; Mrs. Thomas Peadro, Parkersburg; L. J. Forman, former president State Senate; Elliott Northcott, Glenwood, former minister to Venezuela; William E. Glasscock, ex-governor West Virginia; N. F. Kendall, Grafton, cashier Taylor County Bank; Mrs. Kemble White, Fairmont; Edgar B. Stewart, state senator, 11th District; J. O. Hensen, Martinsburg, attorney-at-law; George C. Sturgiss, judge 23rd Judicial Circuit; W. M. Rogers, president State Federation of Labor; Miss Elsie Murphy, Charles-

town; J. W. Bedford, state chairman Prohibition Party; C. W. Flesher, Gassaway, attorney-at-law; William S. O'Brien, judge 12th Judicial Circuit; Harry L. Snyder, editor Shepherds-town Register Mrs. E. S. Jarrett, Shepherds-town; Henry T. McDonald, president Storer College; D. Blain Shaw, Charleston; E. G. Rohrbough, president Glenville State Normal School; Roy B. Naylor, former secretary State Board of Trade; Miss Florence Hoge, Wheeling; James S. Lakin, member State Board of Control; J. Slidell Brown, editor Randolph Enterprise; J. F. Marsh, secretary State Board of Regents; C. W. Campbell, mayor of Huntington; Mrs. Charles Manley, Fairmont; Walter Barnes, Department of English, Fairmont State Normal School; J. S. Darst, state auditor; W. E. Chilton, former United States senator; B. H. Oxley, state librarian; Mrs. Allie B. Haymond, Fairmont; Howard M. Gore, Clarksburg, president State Live Stock Asso.; James L. Pauley, secretary-treasurer State Federation of Labor; F. F. Farnsworth, P. A. Surgeon, Public Health Service; J. A. Viquesney, former game and fish warden; Mrs. Ethel Carl McBee, Morgantown; Henry S. Green, former state librarian; Thomas C. Miller, president Shepherd College, State Normal School; A. L. Lehman, Fairmont, former city commissioner; C. Burgess Taylor, The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; Miss Martha Brock, Morgantown; F. N. Sycamore, member State Board of Regents; Tracy L. Jeffords, Harper's Ferry, attorney and counselor; L. L. Friend, state supervisor of High Schools; Samuel B. Montgomery, state commissioner of labor; Miss Kate Oglebay, Wheeling; Joseph Rosier, president Fairmont State Normal School; H. C. Ogden, editor Wheeling News, Wheeling Intelligencer; Stephen G. Jackson, Clarksburg, attorney-at-law; S. K. Arbutnot, Buckhannon, secretary W. Va. Conference Claimants' Permanent Fund; Mrs. Margaret Marvin, Wheeling, state commander Women's Benefit Association of Maccabees; Luther C. Anderson, Welch, attorney-at-law; George E. Hubbs, supervisor of examinations Department of Free Schools; Joseph W. Stayman, president Keyser Preparatory School; C. C. Rossey, president Concord State Normal School; Mrs. T. C. Atkeson, wife of master W. Va. State Grange; James D. Parriott, Moundsville, prosecuting attorney; George I. Neal, Huntington, attorney-at-law; B. C. Eakle, Clarksburg, attorney-at-law; William B. Mathews, clerk Supreme Court; Mrs. Sadie Chapman, Huntington, state president Woman's Relief Ass'n; Tom B. Foulk, Wheeling, attorney-at-law; R. P. Sims, principal Bluefield Colored Institute; John C. Shaw, former president West Liberty Normal School; S. P. Smith, Charleston, city tax collector; Mrs. James

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(Continued on page 739)



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Why Chicago?

CHICAGO, city of conventions, is to welcome the fifty-first and final, annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Associations as an organization of women seeking the vote—But, why Chicago?

What in the last analysis was the fuse that sent off the Federal Suffrage Amendment to victory? Wasn't it more than anything else, the picture of Illinois women marching forward as voters that proved too much for the local pride of New York and sent it forward to the victory of 1917? After that, of course, it was New York which gave the final push to federal victory. Moreover, Chicago is the hub of a state to which the women of eleven other states are indebted for the presidential suffrage which they enjoy today. In leading the way to presidential suffrage, Illinois also set the seal of proof on the National's political program: "Get enough women voters in enough states and we'll get the Federal Suffrage Amendment." The truth is that the logic of the whole situation points to Chicago as the place where the final victory Convention must be held.

IN the first New York state campaign for the vote, on the very eve of election in fact, a Chicago woman stood on the street corners in New York City making speeches in the twenty-four-hour Marathon that ended that campaign. She was very small but, politically speaking, she threw a large bomb into the New York camp. Her name was Antoinette Funk and this is what she said: "Chicago now has more voters than New York City. That fact was demonstrated on April 6, 1915, when Chicago voted 669,891 men and women. In the gubernatorial election of 1914, New York City voted 481,444 men. In the presidential election of 1912, you voted 627,864 men. If in a mayoralty election Chicago can beat New York from 40,000 to nearly 200,000 at the polls, what do you think we will do in a presidential election? New Yorkers have been proud of having first place in the presidential election returns. On election night you sat up till day-break getting the returns from New York. When you found how New York was 'going,' you went home and went to bed and to sleep, thinking you had saved or lost the country. Do you know, men of New York, that you won't have first place on election night after this until you give your women the right to vote with you? Illinois will beat you hands down. It's quite conceivable that we can ultimately settle

which party shall carry Illinois, and 29 electoral votes either way will make a big showing in the electoral college. It may be very likely that women's votes will determine the choice of president in these United States in 1916. Illinois alone—not New York—may settle the national parties of the United States, which is equivalent to saying national politics."

That was back in 1915. In the 1916 presidential election the prediction came home to New York men. The leaven leavened—the lump began to rise. By 1917 New York men had put their state out of the class of half-free and half-bound citizens, and even the United States Congress could no longer shut its eyes to the sign-board of progress.

TO Illinois is due also the fact that over 8,000,000 women of voting age in 13 states, that together cast 160 electoral votes, have been given those franchise rights which state Legislatures are empowered to give, subject to the qualifications of their state laws. These rights include the mighty one of presidential suffrage.

Twenty-seven years ago when Colorado was getting full suffrage Mrs. Catherine McCulloch of the firm of McCulloch and McCulloch—the other McCulloch being her husband—was searching the law to see what extensions of the suffrage might be feasible for the women of her state. She selected such crumbs of political freedom as were not ticketed for male users only and found she had a loop hole for a partial suffrage bill which she framed and worked for.

In the summer of 1913, twenty years after she began her search, the present partial suffrage bill passed the Illinois Legislature and to it was added the fulfillment of that dream of presidential suffrage for women which Henry Blackwell had advocated before every national convention time out of mind. Mr. Blackwell's idea was based upon the express permission of the Federal Constitution that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors" for the President of the United States.

THE enactment of this Illinois partial suffrage law gives, besides the right to vote for Presidential electors, the right to vote for State Boards of Equalization, Clerk of the Appellate Court, County Collector, County Surveyor, Board of Assessors, Board of Review,

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Illinois having initiated this form of suffrage, thirteen states followed suit. In 1917 six states, North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Michigan and Rhode Island, adopted the principle laid down in the Federal Constitution—that the Legislature may define who shall be Presidential Electors.

IN Arkansas that same year a unique measure—full primary suffrage—gave women not only the presidential vote but what amounts to full suffrage.

Vermont passed a presidential bill in 1919, but its governor vetoed the legislative enactment, thus claiming for Vermont's executive authority superior to the Federal Constitution.

The fact that Ohio and Indiana could lose the rights granted to the women of those states turned women all over the country more firmly towards the Federal Amendment as the surest and safest method of equalizing the political rights of women.

In 1918 Texas gave full primary suffrage to women. In 1919, Indiana and Ohio restored the right they had temporarily taken away. In that year also, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Minnesota, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin were added to the list of presidential states.

Ratification Dinner

THE women of Chicago are enthusiastically preparing for the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which will convene in that city February 12-18, inclusive.

One of the principal features of the convention week will be the ratification dinner the evening of February 14. Reservations for this dinner may be made by mail until February 7 and after that date can be purchased at Information Bureau, Convention Headquarters, Congress Hotel, beginning February 12 and until 5:30 p. m., February 13.

All orders for reservations by mail are to be sent to Mrs. Albert H. Schweizer, Chairman of Dinner, 1704 Stevens Building, and must be accompanied by check or money order. Price of dinner tickets is \$2.50. Reservations will be filled in the order in which they are received.



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West Virginia

(Continued from page 737)

ex-governor; Nat T. Frame, director Agricultural Extension, W. Va. University; Mrs. Porter Maxwell, Lost Creek; T. J. McGinnis, Beckley, judge Criminal Court; T. C. Johnson, D. D., pastor Emeritus Charleston Baptist Church; Henry K. Black, Charleston, judge Intermediate Court of Kanawha County; Boyd Jarrell, Huntington, editor Herald-Dispatch; Irene B. Bullard, M. D., Charleston; Alexander Reid Whitehill, Ph. D., professor chemistry, W. Va. University; Hon. G. W. Atkinson, Charleston, ex-governor; O. Dale King, D. D., Williamstown, district superintendent Methodist Episcopal Church; E. B. Turner, Clarksburg, pastor First Presbyterian Church; May Rose, editor Piedmont Herald; T. T. McDougal, Ceredo, editor The Advance—The Reporter; Edward A. Krapp, D. D., Morgantown, pastor First Presbyterian Church; Alan H. Robinson, Wheeling, judge Criminal Court for Ohio County; Frederick F. Briggs, pastor Morgantown Baptist Church; M. Anna Hall, Wheeling; O. S. McKinney, Fairmont, editor; E. LeRoy Dakin, Charleston, chairman the Northern Baptist Convention Young People's Committee; A. A. Pickering, president Rowlesburg Grocery Company; S. Scollay Moore, Parkersburg, pastor Trinity Church; Dr. Harriet B. Jones, Glendale, president W. Va. Anti-Tuberculosis League; R. Chaffey, Elkins, former treasurer Ratification Prohibition Federation; James R. Moreland, Morgantown, attorney-at-law; L. W. Burns, superintendent Grafton Public Schools; Maj. C. R. Morgan, former superintendent W. Va. Anti-Saloon League; Mrs. William G. Brown, Kingwood; Herbert Fitzpatrick, Huntington, attorney-at-law; M. L. Wood, Huntington, pastor 5th Avenue Baptist Church.

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Educational

Civic Study

ANOTHER state university, now the fifth, to join in with the women in a serious study of civics is the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, for many years president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, and now the chairman of the State Republican Women's Committee, is a keen advocate of an enlightened electorate.

Mrs. Youmans, who has just returned from a Chicago conference called by the Republican National Committee, said in an interview: "We expect a large number of Wisconsin women will interest themselves actively in the political campaign now opening. We expect a large proportion of them to vote at the General Election, November 1920."

"I believe," she continued, "that the wom-

en of Wisconsin will make their influence felt promptly. One thing woman can do is to help raise the standard of citizenship. They will do this not only by their own vote but by the education of their children and by their sympathetic neighborliness to the stranger who comes from over the sea and who has not had a fair chance to become an American citizen.

"I hope that women will interest themselves with all their hearts in the better education for citizenship of all the people of the state.

"While we have good schools in Wisconsin, we need a more vital kind of teaching in the so-called civics. In too many schools civics is purely an academic subject, taught in about the same way Latin is taught. It should be treated as a vital thing which affects every student and everyone else.

"The University of Wisconsin has shown a keen interest in the education of women for their new citizenship duties. The authorities of the university have indicated willingness to assist in the education of women as voters. Steps have been taken for active work in this direction.

"I hope the normal schools will undertake similar work with their students.

Massachusetts

THE Boston League of Women Voters has launched a program of education and Legislation that bids fair to play a prominent part in the civic welfare of that city. The program is one that may well serve as a model for other cities throughout the state.

Throughout the city the committee on education for citizenship is carrying on classes which afford opportunity for information and discussion on those problems in which the new voter is primarily interested. Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer is the special lecturer on citizenship under the Boston League. Mrs. Boyer is especially well equipped to carry forward this program of lectures.

Another committee of the Boston League of Women Voters, which is specially active, is the committee on Food Supply and Demand under the chairmanship of Mrs. Clara E. Birdsall. At a recent meeting this committee unanimously voted to carry on an active campaign in favor of the passage of legislation in Congress along the lines embodied in the Kenyon-Anderson bills for the control of the packing industry.

The Committee believes that the meat trust, even though recently brought under court injunction, is still left free of legislative control and that the efforts to pass legislation looking toward licensing under government supervision should be continued. When the hearings open in Congress the committee will send a representative to appear in behalf of the League of Women Voters.

Scholarships Awarded

EIGHT scholarships were awarded to as many public school teachers of Philadelphia by the League of Woman Citizens for the course in citizenship held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania League of Woman Citizens, which opened January 9. Congressman George P. Darrow was among the lecturers at the school speaking on Domestic Problems before Congress. Other speakers who are scheduled to lecture before the school include Mrs. Raymond Brown of the executive board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association,

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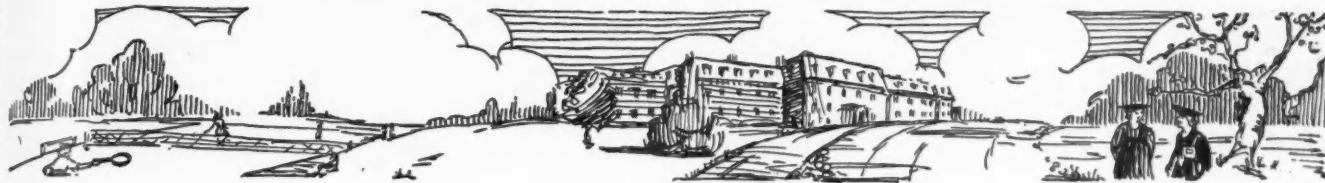
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who will talk on, How Your City and State Serve You, and What the United States Does for You. City-Solicitor John P. Connelly will talk on political matters, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston will speak on Matters Now Before Congress. The school was under the direction of Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker.

Teachers' Salaries

A MOVEMENT has been started in the eastern states for a considerable raise in teachers' pay as an answer to the crucial condition that exists in the schools of these states. Immediate increases in salaries to prevent the closing of schools was demanded at a conference of public education officials of nine eastern states held recently in New York.

The State Superintendent of Education of West Virginia said that the situation in his state was desperate, and that 400 schools had not been opened this year because of the shortage of teachers. This condition exists in spite of the fact that a fifty per cent advance was made recently in the minimum salaries.

The situation in the several states was outlined as follows:

"In the states of the Atlantic seaboard hundreds of schools are closed because teachers are not available. There are being employed as teachers large number of persons who do not possess qualifications that have hitherto been required. A loss of students in the state normal schools amounting to twenty-five, thirty and, in some states, fifty per cent indicates that young persons are turning their attention to other occupations than teaching. Commercial and industrial opportunities are not only attracting teachers from the schools but they are drawing away from supervisory positions in education those upon whom reliance for leadership should be placed."

Mrs. Youmans Honored

MRS. HENRY M. YOUMANS of Waukesha, Wisconsin, president of the Wisconsin Suffrage Association, has been appointed chairman of the Republican Women of Wisconsin. Mrs. Youmans has been for years prominently identified with the national and State suffrage movements, and is a leader in the various women's activities in her state.

REPRESENTATIVE Fess of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, has introduced a bill into Congress which has for its object the enlarging of the United States Civil Service Commission to five members, not less than two of the commissioners to be women. This is in line with what the women of the country have been urging.

For women to have direct representation on the central administrative agency of the Civil Service will ensure to women equal opportunity for appointment and equal compensation with men in the Federal Service, according to those supporting the bill.

The Fess bill is a companion to one recently introduced by Senator McLean of Connecticut, which provides that appointing officials shall not discriminate as to sex, unless sex is a physical barrier to the performance of the duty.

The two bills combined, it is thought by the National Women's Trade Union League, will guarantee women a square deal in civil service appointments.

Active Interest

THE new president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, F. H. La Guardia, in an address before the League of Advertising Women urged the women to get out and take an active interest in politics.

"It is up to you women," said President La Guardia, "to get out and hustle in your local district organizations to change the whole character of American politics, so that a few men will not control the destinies of the country and that the elected representatives in Washington are not controlled by a few county chairmen back in the home states."

Women Take Part

FOR the first time in the political history of Wisconsin, women will attend a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, which will convene about the third week in January.

Mrs. E. R. Bowler, of Sheboygan, chairman of the Wisconsin division of the Women's National Democratic Committee, has named a woman in each of the Congressional districts to act as associate member of the committee.

District of Columbia

GEORGETOWN, District of Columbia, recognized the right of women to a voice in the affairs of the community long before woman suffrage was advocated generally, according to Dr. William Tindall in his address made at a meeting of the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia, held recently. Dr. Tindall told the Association that he had discovered upon going through old records that in 1838, when the citizens of Georgetown voted on a proposal to recede the site of the ancient town of Maryland, 63 women recorded their opinions on the question.

South Dakota

SOUTH DAKOTA is giving a practical demonstration of its belief in suffrage for women by nominating women for important political positions. At the meetings of both Democrats and Republicans of Hughes County women were put on the slate.

The Republicans named May B. Billingshurst for representative, and Grace Matteson for superintendent. The Democrats not to be outdone, also named two women—Mrs. Gladys Wengert for registrar, and Hazel Ullery, for superintendent.

A WOMAN member of the staff of Harvard College Observatory has discovered another star in the Milky Way. Miss Joanna C. S. Mackie can claim the right of discovery.

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Alice Overbey Taylor

THE Richmond Suffrage League at a meeting on December 30, paid warm tribute to Alice Overbey Taylor, whose death occurred December 29. Resolutions expressing the loss felt by the suffragists of the state through the death of Mrs. Taylor were signed by Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia; Mrs. Kate Langley Boshier, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, and Mrs. Edith Clark Cowles, executive secretary.

Mrs. Taylor served as executive secretary of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia from 1913 to 1915, her services being voluntary. She inaugurated the publication of a local suffrage periodical, known as the Virginia Suffrage News, managing and financing it herself until the paper shortage and the high cost of labor, together with pressing home duties, compelled her to discontinue its publication.

Man, Woman, and the Ballot

I.

*When we do get the ballot, and men are aware
That woman at last must bear her full share
Of the blame—as they see it—of all that goes
wrong*

*In this whole mundane sphere, for the whole
weary throng,*

Will he have'n to take a part blame as his share?

"No! the woman!—she did it."

And most likely he'll swear.

II.

*Do you think when such questions as these
shall arise,*

*Of draining dark pools, or increasing the size
Of the school teacher's salary by half a mill tax,
They can kill the thing quietly and not let it
pass?*

*No! it will carry without them. "Well, I do
declare!"*

The woman! confound her!!

Don't she just make you swear?"

III.

*From the vote of the woman he's bound to find
out*

*He must camp on his job with a heart that is
stout,*

*And he'll find that he really has much he can
fear,*

*And it won't be the clothes. She'll "Wear any-
thing, dear."*

*But he'll say, as the laws grow more just and
more fair,*

"Woman did it? O, sure not!"

I'm some man, I swear."

IV.

*The ballot will not change by one jot or tittle
The nature of woman or man, e'en a little.*

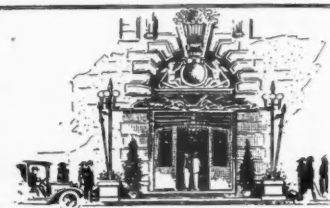
*He'll still take the credit for good that occurs,
And when things go wrong, all the blame will
be hers.*

*She'll still assert idly she's "nothing to wear."
But when voting time comes, he will sure find
her there—*

And the bill for her clothes

Will still make him swear.

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General Federation Biennial

THE Fifteenth Biennial session of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, June 16-23, 1920. This will be one of the most important sessions ever held by the Federation, since all women's work is being remodeled to fit this post-war construction period, and also to meet the new political demands upon women.

Women are peculiarly fitted after thirty years of organization to meet the problems left to them as a heritage from the war and the coming program is heralded as particularly vital to the entire thinking world.

To the list of women who will have a part in municipal affairs in New York City under the new administration has been added the name of Miss Rose Pedrick who has been named secretary to the Deputy Transit Commissioner. Her salary will be \$3,000 a year.

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Vol. IV New Style

JANUARY 24, 1920

No. 27

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JANUARY 24, 1920

NUMBER 27

Two a Week

TWO a week, speaking of this week's harvest—Oregon and Indiana—is a pretty good average. Now for the final blaze of glory in which all the unratified states will scurry to get on the honor roll of the 36 ratifying states. It is not going to be pleasant for the women of any state to have history record that they were finally enfranchised by the men of states other than their own.

Last week the honor roll added two states, Kentucky and Rhode Island. This week Oregon and Indiana. It is interesting to note how often the East and the West—the North and the South have been bracketed in ratification gains. California and Maine came in together, so did New York and Kansas, so did Minnesota and New Hampshire. We take this to be indicative of a new bond of Union which will be cemented by the enfranchisement of women.

Wyoming is scheduled to ratify on January 26.

Indiana's vote was unanimous in the House, and 43 to 3 in the Senate. In writing its name on the honor list of the necessary 36 ratifying states, Indiana completed a varied and interesting chapter in the history of woman suffrage, after a strenuous campaign by the Women's Franchise League of which Miss Helen Benbridge is now president.

Under the leadership of its retiring president, Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, of Peru, a business partner in the Peru Chair Works, the Franchise League achieved two brilliant victories. It gained presidential suffrage in 1917, saw it lost because of being tied in with a municipal suffrage grant that was declared unconstitutional, regained it in 1919, and now, under Miss Benbridge, has won the final victory.

What Did We Win Suffrage For?

THE blindness in some Republican circles as to the fitness of Mr. Wadsworth to succeed himself leads us to ask "What did we win suffrage for?" We have looked back diligently over the seventy years of the strenuous suffrage struggle in America to see if anywhere in the long story there might be some slip or some lapse to justify a political leader of today in thinking that women, if they got the vote, would go on letting men vote for them and choosing for them whom they are to vote for.

What could there have been, we have asked ourselves, as we retrospected, to lead Republican politicians in 1920 to suppose that the woman voter, when she got the vote, was going to allow the politician, Republican or Democrat, or whatever, to dictate to her as to candidates and issues, to slight her interests and desires in the choice of candidates and in the support of issues. Was it for the wry joy of having candidates forced upon us as the men's choice that we and our mothers before us have fought the fight? We can find nothing in all suffrage history to justify the assumption. Everywhere, year by year, page by page, woman by woman, the point had been made that what we were striving for

was the right to share in the choosing as in the voting, that we even had the audacity to believe that we had something in the nature of a contribution to make to the choosing and the voting.

That political party that ignores the woman voter's wishes at the primary will wish that it hadn't at the election.

Hail, the Convention!

ELABORATE arrangements are being carried out by the suffragists of Illinois for the entertainment of the hundreds of delegates who will attend the fifty-first and final convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held in Chicago, February 12-18.

In no convention in the history of suffrage campaigning has there been so much interest shown as in the Chicago Jubilee which will herald the dawn of political freedom for the women of America. The hostess organizations for this memorable occasion are: The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, The Suffrage Amendment Alliance, and the Evanston Political Equality League.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout of Chicago, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, which has a membership of nearly a quarter of a million, has guided that organization for years, having been elected for the first time during that memorable year when Illinois "discovered" Presidential Suffrage. She made a notable captain during that crucial period in suffrage history. Mrs. Trout's hope for some time has been the gaining of full suffrage for Illinois women.

It was Mrs. Jacob Baur, president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, who made that enviable record for salesmanship during the Liberty Loan Drive, when as chairman of the Chicago Committee of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, she and her workers disposed of seven million dollars worth of bonds. Mrs. Baur is one of the most successful business women in Chicago, and her executive ability has served her in good stead in her suffrage work.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch has the distinction of having drafted the Illinois Presidential Suffrage Bill, upon which the states that have won presidential suffrage have based their case.

Mrs. Robert D. Cunningham, president of the Political Equality League of Evanston, has long been associated with suffrage activities. Like many suffrage leaders, she threw herself into war work during that period, being chairman of the women's division in one of the Liberty Loan Drives. During the registration of women in Illinois, Mrs. Cunningham acted as district chairman, and registered 4,000 women.

The rosters of the various hostess organizations carry names that are in the foreground today in many lines of activity. This is especially true at the present moment in the political world. Mrs. George Bass, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, claims Chicago as her home, and is a

member of the advisory board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, as is Mrs. Medill McCormick until recently chairman of the Women's Division of the National Republican Party. Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, chairman of the Illinois Republican Women's Executive Committee, is also a member of the advisory board.

An interesting member of the hostess group will be Mrs. James W. Morrisson, a former president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, and a member of the advisory board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Morrisson is a daughter of Dudley Foulke of Indiana. Her mother was a president of the American Woman Suffrage Association before it was merged with the National. Mrs. Morrisson has taken an active interest in political activities in both Indiana and Illinois, and was one of the most active workers during the war period.

Maud Powell—Musician and Feminist

WHAT Maud Powell did for women in music would have put her among first magnitude stars in the gallery of those held dear by women everywhere, even if she had not been—as she was—a loyal pioneer in every phase of women's advancement.

Before her time one woman had triumphed over sex prejudice and won success as a violin virtuoso. This was Camilla Urso, and Madame Powell once said: "I did pioneer work for the cause of the American woman violinist, when I went on with the work begun by Camilla Urso."



MAUD
POWELL,
the GREAT
AMERICAN
VIOLINIST,
WHO DIED
LAST
WEEK.
AMERICA
HAS BEEN
ENRICHED
by HER LIFE
as by
HER ART.

Two years ago, the *Woman Citizen* (Dec. 22, 1917), published a story specially written by Madame Powell herself, telling of the influence Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton had had upon her life, Miss Anthony having given her her very first gold sovereign towards buying a Cremona violin. It is a beautiful sympathetic story, well worth re-reading. It is full of the splendid courage of one chosen to pass on the torch of woman's freedom from one generation to another.

Madame Powell was not only a woman musician, successful to the point of an international fame measured by that most material of all gauges—the popularity of her victrola records,—she was that other very rare thing, an intellectual musician. It was Maud Powell's brain as well as her skilful fingers and her artistic temperament that sent out messages to her audiences. "She spared herself nothing," said the *Evening Sun* in a noble editorial on Madame Powell. "Despising tricks she paid the full price of high achievement, curbing an eager spirit to the sternest discipline. Those who said she 'played like a man' were deceived by the courage and intensity of her attack. There was no imitation of masculinity."

If American women could have chosen their representative in the field of art, they could have chosen none better than Madame Powell. All the strong human virtues were hers, both as woman and artist. Also all the tenderness of womanhood, all the honesties and reverences of the large-souled individual who triumphs over physical frailties in order to achieve an ideal.

"America is richer for Maud Powell," it was said after her death, and all American women are especially enriched by her life. They will stand on a new plane of endeavor because of the battle she fought bravely, if unostentatiously, won grandly, and wore its insignia of victory with gallant modesty.

Joy in Indiana

THERE is joy in Indiana. And justly. Under the skilled and tireless insistence of Miss Helen Benbridge, the politicians of that great and glorious commonwealth came to see the desirability of a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

On January 16 the ratification resolution passed both houses of the General Assembly to quickstep measure. Only in the Senate was the procedure prolonged two or three hours by the last wail of three antis, much to the amusement of the spectators. In the House the vote was unanimous and in the Senate forty-three favored the amendment—only Oliver Kline of Huntington, Charles A. Hagerty of South Bend and Franklin McCray of Indianapolis voting against the resolution.

After the resolution had been signed by President of the Senate Bush and Speaker Eschbach, it was signed by the Governor in the presence of a few of the women of the state, who had been of paramount value in bringing about the moment of realization.

After the ratification resolution had been passed and signed, the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the Board of the Franchise League in its history was held at the Claypool Hotel. The first part of the meeting was taken up with a little general congratulation over the result of the special session. Miss Benbridge presided at the meeting, and she said: "The work that assured the special session and the result achieved was done, not by the little group of women who established themselves in the Indianapolis headquarters, although their work was well and efficiently done, but by the women over the state. The credit for the success belongs to the Franchise League workers everywhere, who have won their local public opinion to suffrage."

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

(Nine)

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
 Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
 Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
 Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
 Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
 Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
 Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
 Georgia—June 24, 1919.
 Alabama—July 8, 1919. (Does not meet again till 1923.)

(Seven ratified)

By Special Session

(Twenty)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
 Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
 Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
 Colorado*—Ratified Dec. 12.
 Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
 South Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 4.
 Utah*—Ratified September 30.
 Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
 Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
 California*—Ratified Nov. 1.
 Montana*—Ratified July 30.
 Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
 New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
 Maine*—Ratified Nov. 5.
 North Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 1.
 Oregon*—Ratified January 12.
 Indiana*—Ratified January 16.
 Idaho—Called for February 11.
 New Mexico—Date not set.
 Wyoming—Called for January 26.
 Arizona—Date not set.

(Seventeen have ratified)

Annual

Legislatures Meeting in 1920

(Four have not ratified)

Next Legis-
lature Begins

Limit of
Session

Kentucky*	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 14	60 days

Annual

Legislatures Meeting in 1920 and 1921

(Three have not ratified)

Next Legis-
lature Begins

Limit of
Session

Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island*	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

(Seven of the states that have not yet ratified will hold regular legislative sessions in 1920.)

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921

Unless Special Session is Called

Have not yet ratified

Biennial

(Ten)

Next Legislature

Limit

Connecticut	January 8	155 day
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Nevada	January 20	60 days
North Carolina	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
West Virginia	January 8	45 days
Washington	January 13	60 days

Recapitulation

Ratified

1. Illinois (June 10)
2. Wisconsin (June 10)
3. Michigan (June 10)
4. Kansas (June 16)
5. Ohio (June 16)
6. New York (June 16)
7. Pennsylvania .. (June 24)
8. Massachusetts . (June 25)
9. Texas (June 28)
10. Iowa (July 2)
11. Missouri (July 3)
12. Arkansas (July 28)
13. Montana (July 30)
14. Nebraska (July 31)
15. Minnesota (Sept. 8)
16. New Hampshire (Sept. 10)
17. Utah (Sept. 30)
18. California (Nov. 1)
19. Maine (Nov. 5)
20. North Dakota .. (Dec. 1)
21. South Dakota .. (Dec. 4)
22. Colorado (Dec. 12)
23. Rhode Island... (Jan. 6, 1920)
24. Kentucky (Jan. 6, 1920)
25. Oregon (Jan. 12, 1920)
26. Indiana (Jan. 16, 1920)

Still to act before the Amend-
ment becomes effective, 10

Work for the Special Session!

IT will be seen from the above that the Legislatures of seven states that have not yet ratified have regular sessions scheduled for January, 1920; one for May, 1920 and one for June, 1920. And it will be further seen that there are still ten states that have not yet ratified in which the Legislatures will not meet in regular session until 1921 and in which the only chance for ratification in 1920, in time to complete the ratification schedule before the spring primaries, lies in the calling of a special session.

Women and Politics

THE South Dakota Supreme Court on January 7 decided against Charles McLean of Dubuque, Iowa, in his suit against E. B. Harriman, publisher of a newspaper at Redfield, S. D.

For more than three years this suit has been of interest to suffragists throughout the country. Mr. McLean based it upon an article which was published during the South Dakota suffrage campaign of 1916 by Ruth Hipple, press chairman of the South Dakota Woman Suffrage Association. At that time Mr. McLean was leading the press campaign for the anti-suffragists of South Dakota. Previous to that time he had been active in a similar capacity in the Iowa suffrage campaign. The article in question appeared in the *Woman's Journal* of October 21, 1916, and was re-copied in the South Dakota press. It told of rumors that were current associating Mr. McLean's activities with those of the liquor interests. The part which offended Mr. McLean read as follows:

"This man McLean is making people believe that he is not employed by the liquor people. Perhaps he is not. But the fact remains that when he was in Deadwood a short time ago, he divided his time, we are told, between the First National Bank, which is owned by Deadwood's ultra-wet mayor, and the Mansion, her most notorious resort."

When Mr. McLean insisted that he had been defamed, Mrs. Hipple, willing, suffragist fashion, always to believe the best even of a male anti paid for the job, said that she had no desire to say that Mr. McLean had done what he hadn't and if he hadn't she wouldn't say that he had.

Mr. McLean brought suit in the lower court to prove that he hadn't and that it was malicious to say that he had. He lost. The court held that the accounts published could not be proved to be malicious, but were privileged because the matter was of general public interest. The Supreme Court upheld the opinion of the lower court.

THE Republican women of New York state are interpreting literally the oft repeated statements of Republican leaders that the rights of the women of the Republican party are equal to the rights of the men. Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, chairman of the State Republican Women in a recent address, suggested a plan of double representation—a woman for each man in all party committees. She asserted that Chairman Hays of the National Republican Committee meant that when he said women were to be made a part of the organization and not an annex.

LEADERS in the major political parties vie with each other in urging the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. In a recent telegram sent to the Republican members of the Wyoming Legislature, Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee said: "I think it quite important from a party stand-point that the members of the Legislature meet in Cheyenne in response to the Governor's request and ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment."

Attorney-General Palmer has given as one means of eliminating unrest, the prompt ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The Attorney-General says that women voters would have a stabilizing influence:

"The prompt extension of suffrage to the women of this country, I believe, is a matter of vital importance to the immediate and future welfare of the nation," said Attorney-General Palmer. "It is not only a matter of justice to women that they

have a voice in the problems of readjustment and reconstruction, whose settlement will determine the whole future of America, but I am persuaded, because of my close observation of the unrest and agitation for change throughout the country, that the nation needs the stabilizing and conservative influence of the woman voter.

"I urge every man who has a vote in deciding the fate of the amendment to set all prejudice aside and consider this question from a broad national point of view."

William Howard Taft, whose rather recent conversion to suffrage was a matter of moment, is giving his active support on behalf of the speedy ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Mr. Taft directs his attention especially to Connecticut, and expresses the hope that the Governor of Connecticut will immediately set about calling a special session of that Legislature for the ratification of that Amendment.

TWO women have been given places on the committee of 17 appointed to arrange for the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco on June 28. This will be the first time that women have had an official hand in the preliminary arrangements of a presidential nominating convention.

The committee is headed by Chairman Homer S. Cummings, and the two women named are Mrs. George Bass, of Chicago and Miss Mary E. Foy of Los Angeles.

PRESSURE is being brought to bear upon the House Judiciary Committee to act favorably upon a resolution presented by Representative Randall of California, which would provide for uniform marriage and divorce laws in all 48 states. This would be brought about by the passage of a constitutional amendment.



MRS.
PETER OLESEN
of
CLOQUET, MINN.,
WHO WAS
the only
WOMAN
SPEAKER
at the
JACKSON
DAY DINNER
HELD
at
WASHINGTON,
D. C.,
JANUARY 8

(International Photo Film)

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Social Non-Conformity

SOcial Non-conformity, an analysis of 420 cases of delinquent girls and women (Philadelphia Committee representing U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board), and Unmarried Mothers (Society for Helping Destitute Mothers and Infants), have this much in common, that they both represent groups of women who have been victims of that form of social non-conformity which ruins the lives of women and has little or no effect on the lives of men.

The study of unmarried mothers is based upon applications for assistance to the Society from 1914-1918. About half the group were native-born white women, the foreign-born represented 20 nationalities, showing that this form of misfortune is peculiar to no race. One in three of these mothers ultimately became a charge on the state or was likely to become such on account of mental defect. More than half the women were under 25 years and some were very young. The education of most was extremely defective, only one-third finishing grammar school and about one-half the whole group being subnormal. 44% had been employed in domestic or personal service, the rest were factory girls or lived at home. About a fifth earned less than \$5.00 a week; few earned more than \$10.00. As the majority of these women had been depleted by recent childbirth, a conclusive estimate of the general physical condition of this group is not given. 28% had venereal disease.

In about half the group the girls came from broken homes; 114 mothers had more than one illegitimate child. This study by an organization which has for many years specialized in this form of social work draws no conclusions. It makes no claim to be a sociological study, as the society aims simply to give what help it can. 70% of the mothers remained in the care of the Society; most of the others, frightened after their initial application, withdrew into obscurity. Of those who remained under treatment one-half parted with their children, though the efforts of this Society have always been exerted toward keeping mother and child together. In 64% of the cases the father was not even approached and asked to bear a share in his responsibility. Out of the whole group only 125 fathers contributed to the support of the children.

THE 420 women studied by the Philadelphia Committee had not only been unfortunate but they had come in conflict with the law. The cases range, says the introductory note, "from the girl who was taken home by a woman protective officer with the warning not to pick up sailors on Market Street to the prostitutes arrested in a raid by the United States Department of Justice. However, all are alike in that they have failed in some degree to conform to the social standards governing sex relations. This study attempts to discover by statistical and individual analysis some tendencies in the group which may indicate some factors contributing to the failure."

The record of these prostitutes reads almost word for word like that of the unmarried mothers—low wages, bad homes, extreme youth, venereal disease, low mental development and all the other elements are found in these as in the first group. Depressing groups of selected cases, mostly young, serve to illustrate the report, which recommends better educational and recreational facilities, better housing and health conditions as means of saving young girls from social non-conformity. As in the other report, the majority of these girls are self supporting and the majority native-born.

The Children's Year

CHILDREN'S Year and its results, experience under the Federal Child Labor Law of 1916, public protection of maternity and infancy, the economic basis of child welfare and minimum child welfare standards are the main subjects of the seventh annual report of the Federal Children's Bureau. Children's Year, with its weighing and measuring, back-to-school and recreation-for-children-and-adolescents drives has been described in other places. Of its results we do not hear so much, yet the Bureau believes them very considerable. "What is certain," says the report, "is that the activities set in motion by that effort form a great permanent and growing protection for infant life and will in time reduce our child deaths by many more than 100,000 annually. Millions of adults in this country have learned through the Weighing and Measuring Tests alone that weight in relation to height and age gives a rough index of normal development; that hundreds of thousands of children are undernourished and suffering from other defects which are preventable or remediable; that child welfare is, in short, an important national problem."

Among concrete results is the following. Says the report: "Before the announcement of the Children's Year campaign seven states (New York, Kansas, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Louisiana, and Montana) had child-hygiene divisions. During 1918 four additional states (Florida, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and North Carolina) provided child-hygiene divisions; and, during 1919, seventeen additional states (South Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Indiana, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Texas, California, Illinois, New Mexico, Missouri, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Georgia) have secured such divisions, making a present total of twenty-eight states with child-hygiene divisions."

Concrete results which promise permanence are also reported from the other two drives. The very facts brought to light by these drives should be the first stage of cure; such facts, for instance, as the revelation that a successful back-to-the-school drive in one state would have meant "standing room only" in the schoolhouses for 40 per cent of the children of that state.

The concluding activity of Children's Year was the Conference, which formulated minimum standards, higher in most cases than had ever been set before, for child labor, education, maternity protection, care of infants and young children, care of school children and adolescent children and the White House Standards of 1909 for the care of dependent children. These standards are given both here and in a separate pamphlet of the Bureau.

THE report announces that thirty-two states have lined up for Children's Year follow-up child-welfare work, under the Bureau, which has outlined a full program of state child welfare.

The Child Labor division of the Children's Bureau made a special study of literacy in connection with the administration of the Federal Child Labor Law of 1916, which showed something of the equipment with which our American children start their working life. Says the report: "Of the 19,696 certificates which were issued in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Mississippi a small number (188) reported that they had never been to school at all; 1,615, or 9.2 per cent, had not gone beyond the first grade. More than half of all the children

certified (56.1 per cent) were in or below the fourth grade when they left school."

The Bureau's program of Federal legislation embraces: Federal aid to states for universal elementary education for the prompt and immediate abolition of illiteracy and of child labor; Federal aid to states for the universal public protection of maternity and infancy.

The subject of maternity care is one on which the Bureau has just brought out a special report. In the annual report it presents a very definite program, including public health nurses, accessible hospital care, teaching of hygiene of maternity and consultation centers to keep young children in health.

WHILE no state in the Union has as yet recognized the importance of cutting down by maternity benefits the enormous death and morbidity rate of the mother at child-birth—16,000 deaths a year from this cause alone—or of protecting the infant just before and after his entry into life, no less than fifteen foreign countries had such systems at the outbreak of the war. Children's Bureau Publication No. 57 gives an outline of the systems in Great Britain, France, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden and Switzerland. The compilation, which is called "Maternity Benefit Systems in Certain Foreign Countries" was made by Henry J. Harris. In her introduction Miss Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, comments on the fact that "no such system, once undertaken, has ever been abandoned. Instead, the tendency of changes in existing legislation has always been toward including larger and larger groups of the population, toward increased benefits, and toward the compulsory as contrasted with the voluntary principle of insurance." In October, 1919, a bill was introduced in Congress to provide Federal aid toward systems of maternity benefits to be put into effect by the states.

LAWS Relating to Mothers' Pensions, by Laura A. Thompson, (Publication No. 63) is another recent and timely compilation of the Children's Bureau. It covers the text of laws and often the forms of applications, rules and policies of departments administering, in thirty-nine states of the Union, three Canadian provinces, Denmark and New Zealand.

The book is invaluable for reference on the provisions of individual states and for its comparative summary of the provisions of state laws and its analysis of the trend of legislation. It comments on the administrative difficulties, on the lack of state supervision in all but a fourth of the states, and notes of the newer laws and more recent amendments that they "are with a few exceptions in the direction of more liberal allowances and of raising the age limits of the children who may be aided, to keep pace with advances made in child-labor and compulsory-education laws." "But in many of the states," says the study, "the grants are still utterly inadequate to maintain a decent standard of family life, particularly in view of the greatly increased cost of living. Perhaps no problem connected with the mothers' aid laws is more pressing at present than that of providing more adequate grants—if the end sought by the laws is to be attained. In some of the states the difficulty lies not so much with the legal limit as with the local appropriations and with the administration. The grants actually made in the majority of the states fall far below the amounts possible under the law."

The formal opening of the Chicago Convention is scheduled for the afternoon of February 13.

Illegitimacy

THE Children's Bureau Report on Illegitimacy reviewed in *The Woman Citizen* of January 1, 1920, brings up the two, one might almost say the only two, serious problems of the illegitimacy legislation, namely, fixing paternity and protecting the mothers from publicity. Many of our laws seek to compel publicity on the part of the mother; none, not even the progressive legislation of Minnesota and North Dakota, succeed in fixing a like publicity through practical measures to prove paternity, on the father. The Minnesota Children's Bureau report on illegitimacy cases notes this entirely justifiable horror of the mother at a publicity which means ruin and not help.

If the publicity that he not infrequently seeks to avert by bringing false witness in the form of other men who can be paid to testify that they also had intercourse with the mother at the time of conception, could be pinned to the father, the mother would not have so much to fear. Yet proof of paternity is well nigh impossible to establish and this is becoming so well recognized that in 1919 two of our states, Kansas and Missouri, introduced laws containing a clause modeled on the Norwegian law and providing that, in the terms of the Missouri law, "where the actual paternity of the child cannot be established, the court is permitted to place the liability of support upon the several men who are shown to have had intercourse with the mother during the period when the child must have been conceived."

That this effort is being made in Missouri is especially interesting in view of an experience with an illegitimacy bill in the Missouri legislature of 1913. The story is told by Mr. T. Porter Henry, the lawyer who framed the bill.

"You will be interested," says he, "to know of an incident in my own experience with the last Missouri legislature which will throw some light on the subject. At the request of certain influential social organizations in this city I prepared a bill compelling the father of an illegitimate child to contribute to the temporary support of the mother and providing for the payment of such monthly, or annual installments for the support of the child as might be deemed proper in the opinion of the court. The provisions of the bill were more lenient than those already in force in some of the states.

"After much effort the bill was introduced in the Senate but was subsequently literally laughed out of the committee to which it was referred; objection coming largely from rural members. Not a single legal objection was offered against the bill. The only pretense of an excuse was that it would afford an opportunity for blackmail by scheming women. Contrast this narrow field of objection with the injustice and injury resulting under the present system. Some of the members of the committee afterwards in confidence intimated that some blooming moralists were trying to spoil their fun. This is a striking example of what our men are doing to improve social conditions."

OF interest to women in the 1919 report of the Metropolitan Police District of Columbia is the report on the first year of the Women's Bureau of that department first with a staff of four, under the headship of Mrs. Marian O. Spingarn who resigned and was replaced by Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle with a maximum staff of 15. The work of the bureau is in part protective and preventive, including the supervision of dancehalls and the like; corrective, including probation and many other phases; the detection of crime, and the detention and care of criminals.

Women Voters of the U. S. A.

FIFTEEN FULL SUFFRAGE STATES

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
1. Arizona	1912	48,419	3
2. California	1911	872,802	13
3. Colorado	1893	264,647	6
4. Idaho	1896	105,146	4
5. Kansas	1912	471,854	10
6. Michigan	1918	848,916	15
7. Montana	1914	103,975	4
8. Nevada	1914	26,611	3
9. New York	1917	3,125,999	45
10. Oklahoma	1918	470,176	10
11. Oregon	1912	221,008	5
12. South Dakota	1918	161,024	5
13. Utah	1896	100,646	4
14. Washington	1910	444,919	7
15. Wyoming	1869	37,146	3
		7,303,288	137

TWELVE PRESIDENTIAL, OR PRESIDENTIAL PLUS MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE STATES

(Those starred have both. Women do not vote for Congressmen in any of these twelve states.)

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
16. *Illinois	1913	1,699,160	29
17. Indiana	1919	800,484	15
18. Iowa	1919	603,644	13
19. Maine	1919	234,765	6
20. Minnesota	1919	558,528	12
21. Missouri	1919	931,998	18
22. *Nebraska	1917	318,903	8
23. *North Dakota	1917	157,903	5
24. Rhode Island	1917	183,030	5
25. *Tennessee	1919	564,104	12
26. Wisconsin	1919	653,936	13
27. Ohio	1919	1,496,225	24
		8,212,680	160

TWO PRIMARY SUFFRAGE STATES

(The chance to help choose the Democratic candidates at the Primary is the only choice any voter can effectively exercise in these one party states.)

28. Arkansas	1917	355,514	9
29. Texas	1918	999,166	20
		1,354,680	29

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL FOR THE 29 STATES

Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
16,880,648	326

Vermont was granted Presidential Suffrage by 1919 Legislature, vetoed by Governor. Governor's veto under challenge as unconstitutional.

The Cure for Unrest

THE cure for unrest arising from real grievances is justice. The cure for unrest arising from fancied grievances is education. So says the editor of the *Outlook*; and it a good saying. That is the cure, and the only cure.

See how it has worked out in the matter of woman suffrage. A few years ago, in New York, there was widespread unrest among women because they were not allowed to vote. Thousands of women were dissatisfied, indignant, and eagerly agitating, day and night. New York adopted woman suffrage, and that particular unrest is completely stilled. It is quenched as thoroughly as water puts out fire. Nothing else could have cured it; and pretty much everything else had been tried. In the 70 years since the agitation began, the agitators had been denounced by pulpit and press, they had been pelted and mobbed, and some of them had even been jailed, as in Miss Anthony's case. They had been voted down in the Legislature again and again, and finally "snowed under" at the polls. Yet still the unrest grew, for it arose from a real grievance. Nothing could cure it but the removal of the grievance. As soon as that was taken away, by the doing of justice, the whole tumult and ferment subsided; the cure was complete. The same thing has happened in all the other suffrage states.

Observe, on the other hand, how the unrest arising from fancied grievance is cured by education. In almost every state that has adopted equal suffrage, there was a group of women who were opposed to it, and who felt aggrieved by having it "thrust upon them." Some of them honestly believed that great calamities would follow; and when they saw that suffrage was coming, they got into a state of burning unrest, and agitated with might and main in a vain endeavor to stave it off. After it comes, they are educated by the object lesson of its practical workings going on before their eyes, and ninety-nine in a hundred of them soon cease to worry about it. Sometimes a little knot of irreconcilables keeps up a feeble protest for a few years, but the large majority soon come to see that their supposed grievance was imaginary, and their agitation is entirely calmed down.

In analyzing any sort of popular unrest, we should try to understand it, and see whether the grievances at the bottom of it are real or fancied. If they are wholly imaginary, they can and should be cured by education. If there is any element of real injustice in them, they can be cured only by removing the injustice: To try to put down the unrest by repression instead of by removing the cause will only spread the agitation and make it stronger.

A. S. B.

Prisoners of War

WE have received from Vienna a touching appeal from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in behalf of the Austrian prisoners of war. It says in part:

"To the women of all countries: mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, to all who are capable of feeling love and pity, this appeal of pain is addressed. Do not suffer it any longer that in far-off Siberia, in Turkestan and in the Caucasus, there should still be hundreds of thousands of men imprisoned, while at home their families are mad with grief and despair.

"These prisoners are living in infected camps and barracks, dying by thousands of typhoid and starvation. The war has been over for a year, but those unhappy men are not allowed to return to their families. Only their calls for help reach their dear ones

(Continued on page 758)

How We Got the Vote in the Sunshine City

A Page of Florida History

ST. PETERSBURG is one of the 14 cities in Florida that has municipal suffrage for women.

In St. Petersburg there was nothing difficult in the methods employed to get it. It was just an interesting, agreeable undertaking.

Conditions here are quite different from those in some northern localities.

We had no militant parades, no soap-box oratory—it was not necessary. We have a very high class of citizens to whom quiet dignified methods make the strongest appeal. If you want to know the relative situation of this city to the state of Florida, place your left hand, palm down on a table, with the fingers pointing South, separate the thumb from the hand and hold it slightly curved. Your hand gives a fair representation of the main part of the state with the curved thumb representing Pinellas peninsula. The space between the hand and the thumb is Tampa Bay, and west of the thumb lies the Gulf of Mexico. At the first joint of the thumb is the site of the wonderful city of St. Petersburg, lovingly named by many thousand friends, "The Sunshine City." At this point the peninsula is about 7 miles wide, and the city extends from shore to shore. Being a tourist town, our 30,000 to 40,000 winter visitors keep us in pretty close touch with northern affairs.

On December 28, 1916, this city adopted the commission form of government. About two years previous to that date an Equal Suffrage League had been organized here by Mrs. McKay of Indianapolis. The activities of this league were spasmodic, suffering various relapses and recoveries until April 24, 1919,

when under the inspiration of Miss Lillian Rushing, an ardent and conscientious suffrage worker from New Jersey, a meeting was called and a re-organization effected. A charter board had been appointed by the commissioners to revise the city ordinances, and was holding regular meetings. It occurred to some of the leaders of the suffrage league that this charter board might be induced to revise the municipal election laws by inserting a provision giving the vote to women in all city elections.

A delegation from the league attended a meeting of the board, and Miss Rushing eloquently presented our plea, which was cordially received by the members of the board; but it was ascertained that this board did not have the power to make such a radical change in the city ordinances without the sanction of the Legislature.

That body was then in session, so the charter board prepared a bill asking for a referendum vote at a city election giving the elective franchise to women.

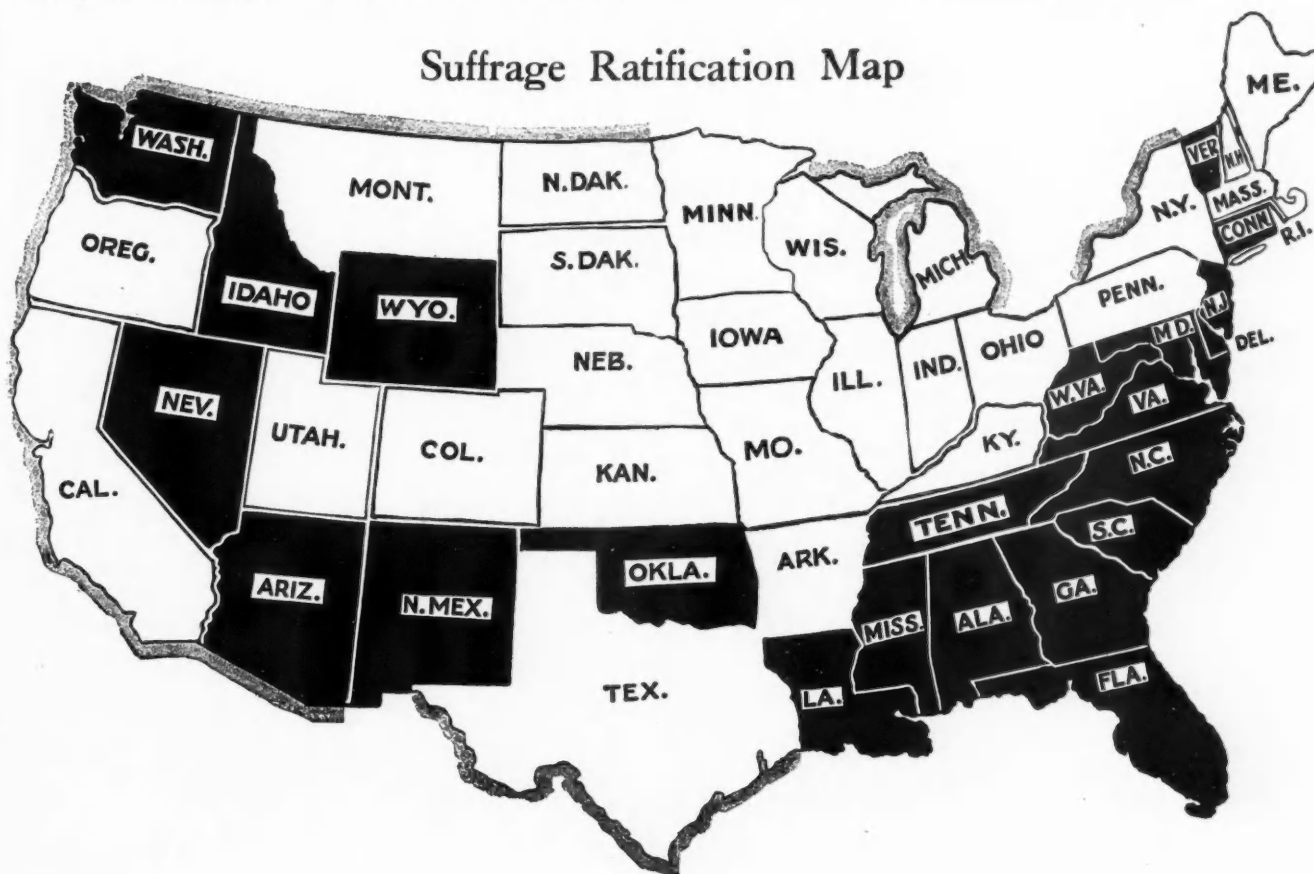
The bill was passed by the Legislature and a special election was called for July 29. The league immediately began an active campaign.

A list of all qualified voters in the city was procured. This list was subdivided into many smaller lists, which were given to the men and women who volunteered their services in the work to carry the election for suffrage.

These workers interviewed every voter in the city, asking them to vote for the ratification of the bill. We women decided that we would not go to the voting place on election day. Our work

(Continued on page 759)

Suffrage Ratification Map



KEEPING UP WITH SUFFRAGE

Where Women
Vote

ABROAD

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Africa	1919
Australia	1902
Austria	1918
*Belgium	1919
British East Africa	1919
Canada	1918
Czecho-Slovakia	1918
Denmark	1915
England	1918
Finland	1906
Germany	1918
Holland	1919
Hungary	1918
Iceland	1918
Ireland	1918
Isle of Man	1881
Luxembourg	1919
New Zealand	1893
Norway	1907
Poland	1918
Rhodesia	1919
Roumania	1919
Russia	1917
Scotland	1918
Servia	1919
Sweden	1919
Uruguay	1919
Wales	1918

(Twenty-eight countries in all.)

* Electoral Reform Bill as passed granted suffrage to widows who have not re-married and mothers of soldiers killed in battle, or civilians shot by Germans.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
New York	1917
Oklahoma	1918
Michigan	1918
South Dakota	1918
Alaska	(18 states.)

Women Were Granted Presidential and
Municipal Suffrage

in	in
Illinois	1913
North Dakota	1917
Nebraska	1917
Vermont	1917
Municipal	1917
*Presidential	1919
Tennessee	1919

(5 states.)
** Governor vetoed presidential bill. His veto under challenge.

Presidential Suffrage

in	in
Rhode Island	1917
Indiana	1919
Iowa	1919
Maine	1919
Minnesota	1919
Missouri	1919
Wisconsin	1919
Ohio	1919

(8 states.)

Primary Suffrage

in	in
Arkansas	1917
Texas	1918

Women Voters of the World!

There are approximately one hundred million women voters in the world today. Seventeen million of them in 29 states have the right to vote for the next president of the United States. This includes Texas and Arkansas, where women have the primary suffrage.

Prisoners of War

(Continued from page 756)

from time to time. What they suffer words cannot express, but all the poor little postcards they are allowed to send contain the same cry of misery: 'We are forgotten and forsaken, helpless and hopeless.'

"Of all the misery caused by the war, this is the most irritating, because it is so utterly devoid of reason. The poor little Austrian republic alone has a hundred and fifty thousand of her sons out there who are sustained only by the thought of coming home. Those young men have only seen the world through a hole in a board or through a barbed wire fence for five years. They write, 'If they do not send us home very soon, they need not bother about it, for we cannot live through another winter here.'

"Why cannot the prisoners of war come back? Is it on account of our own poverty or our helplessness? Or is it because of that supineness which is at the bottom of nearly all the misery in the world? First the Peace Treaty must be ratified, then the High Council will set up a commission to discuss the repatriation of the prisoners of war. Think of that, women! And every day hundreds of young men are dying, every day limbs get frozen off, every day the hope of those out there and of those at home sinks and sinks.

"You women of all countries, suppose your own son, your own husband, your own brother were among those unhappy ones! Would you wait till peace was ratified? Would you be silent and wait patiently while time flies? You would not and you ought not to. It is your duty now to rouse the public conscience. Keep on asking and insisting. Help the prisoners to get home!"

This appeal is backed by an earnest request from the government of Switzerland.

A. S. B.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The WOMAN CITIZEN desires to secure the services of one or more women in each city or community throughout the country to secure new subscribers and renewals on present subscriptions. This work may be done in leisure hours and will be both pleasant and profitable. If interested write us for further particulars.

Subscription Department

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

171 Madison Ave. New York City

The Sunshine City

(Continued from page 757)

was done and we would abide by the result. But leading men of the city notified our president that we must be seen at the polls, or the voters would think we had "backed down."

So it was hastily arranged by telephone that four women should sit at the entrance, and be relayed every hour or two.

A man stood by the door for an hour, saying nothing but intently watching. Finally he turned away saying, "Well! I'm disappointed. I expected to see some excitement but it's the tamest affair I ever saw." When the official announced that the women had won the election and gained the vote in all municipal elections in St. Petersburg a mighty cheer went up. Word was sent to the Salvation Army, which was holding a meeting on the street, and the announcement was made from there to the public. Some of our New York friends who had participated in Fifth Avenue parades and militant demonstrations were greatly disappointed because there was so little noise and so few "hurrahs" attending our victory. But it was not "hurrahs" we had worked for—it was the privilege of the vote, that we might use it in a constructive way to help make a better town, in all methods of human progress.

THE work of the St. Petersburg Equal Suffrage League was finished. It had been well done and there was no further work in a local way for it to do, so the name was changed to the League of Women Voters and we are studying the duties of citizenship.

Thanks to the great efforts and heroic sacrifices of the pioneers of equal suffrage, who have blazed the trail through the mass of ignorant prejudice, traditions of the cave man, and the stolid indifference of recent generations, that which seemed impossible has been accomplished; and the conditions are such that away down here in Florida, in this little pocket of the state where nestles St. Petersburg, the supreme climax of emancipation was easily attained by a few meetings, some sensible business methods, a little earnest eloquence from a woman. Lo! the little white ballots of the enlightened voters of the city fell in a shower and buried forever the deep disgrace of holding the mothers of the race as a subject class.

NELLIE R. LOEHR.

Laws Every Woman Should Know

THE fact that a given law in a special field should be framed in terms that will not allow its purpose to be defeated by another is brought out by a recent superior court decision in Washington to the effect that since the women's hour law does not limit a week to six days, the minimum wage set by law is a wage for a seven-day week. A footnote to the award specified that a six-day week was meant, but as this was not in the text of the award this did not safeguard the wage law from the loose terms of the hour law.

THE story of Montana's equal pay law has already been told in the *Woman Citizen*. 1919 added still another state to the list of equal suffrage states which forbid discrimination in the pay of men and women. This was Michigan, which passed a law providing for equal pay for equal work. Washington, whose industrial commission in 1918 laid down an equal pay regulation in industrial work, this year brought its public education standard up to the mark by passing an equal pay for teachers law and Texas passed a law applying to education and public institutions.



What does your mirror say?

DOES your mirror say you are using a soap which is too "fat," or a soap which is too "lean"?

Or does it show that you are keeping your skin soft, smooth and clear by the use of a pure soap—like Fairy Soap—which is neither too "fat" nor too "lean?" A soap which perfectly cleanses and soothes, and which thoroughly rinses off? This is very important.

Choice, balmy oils are "mellowed together" in Fairy Soap. And its soothing ingredients are blended in every pure process of its making, for the particular care of your skin.

But you cannot gain these Fairy Soap benefits for your skin unless you use Fairy Soap consistently.

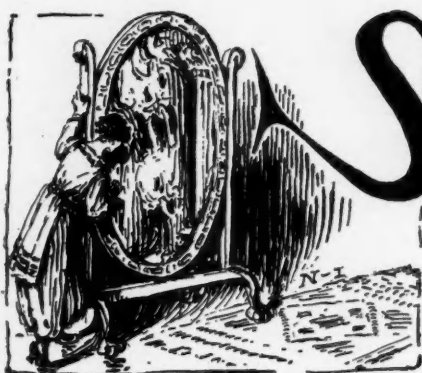
Make friends with Fairy Soap in the bath, too. Enjoy its refreshing qualities regularly, always remembering: it is the care of the skin from head to foot that helps keep your complexion soft, clear and glowing.

THE R. C. FAIRBANK COMPANY

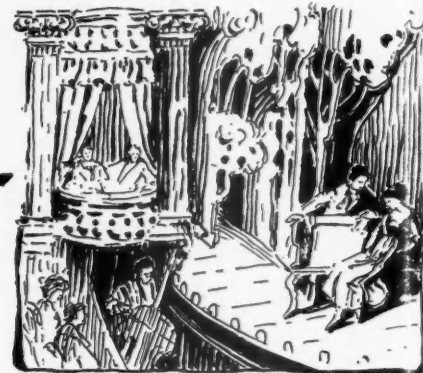


FOR TOILET—FOR BATH

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Stage Reflections



Caesar's Wife

STARLIGHT through the mist! There is actually a play, not on Broadway, but on Forty-Second St., which is realistic without being salacious; which is clean without being inane; and which is essentially dramatic because it deals with primitive emotions in a human way, and is spiritual because it accredits, to four out of its nine characters, the power to wrestle with their own temptations and to overcome them. It puts forward a heroine who is beautiful and young, but who is strong in self sacrifice, womanly, and modest in all things. And you would not suspect it from the title, which is CAESAR'S WIFE.

Mr. Florenz Ziegfeld deserves a vote of thanks for giving us

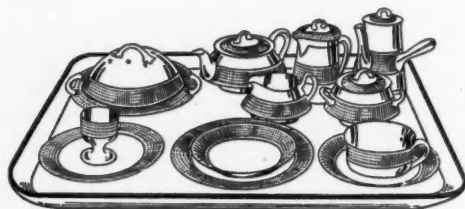
the opportunity to behold Billie Burke's winning graces in a part which leaves one with a good taste in the mouth, and sends one home with the conviction that humanity is not only attractive, but intelligent and full of noble impulses. Judging by last Saturday's audience and by the little sighs and gasps of sympathetic approval which ran over the house from time to time, the play is going to be a decided success; but I cannot help wondering if he would have risked it if such a well known and popular name as Somerset Maugham's had not certified its origin. If this is what the war has brought Mr. Maugham, the claim of vision growing out of it is distinctly upheld.

Yet the plot is simple enough. Sir Arthur Little, English Consular Agent at Cairo, has married a woman much younger than himself, and she falls in love with his clerk. The clerk's sister, who has been in love with Sir Arthur years before, sees her brother's danger and uses her "pull" to get him transferred to Paris. The news of Roland Parry's approaching departure is announced by Sir Arthur to his wife in Roland's sister's presence, and Lady Little—Billie Burke—in the surprise and shock gives herself away unconsciously. Shortly after, when Roland comes to say good bye, she betrays herself to him also, and the inevitable mutual declaration of affection comes about between the young people.

MEANWHILE, just at this juncture, the position of secretary to the khedive falls vacant, and Sir Arthur, with a high sense of duty, refuses to appoint his nephew to the vacancy and cables to England for permission to appoint Roland, who has special qualifications to make him fit it. Violet, Lady Little, seeing how this complicates the situation, first begs her husband to send away Roland for his sister's sake, and when that fails to influence him, nobly confesses the truth. Her husband does not fall into cave man rage; he admits that he wronged her in marrying her; but that not even that mistake saves him or herself, or Parry from putting personal desires aside, and doing the best for England and for character. In the end, Lady Little makes Parry believe that she no longer cares for him, and turns him in the direction of an American young girl. Her husband lets her know that Parry has magnanimously saved his, Little's, life. The curtain goes down on a Violet and a Sir Arthur very happy—not with a primitive physical ecstasy, but with a wealth of tenderness and confidence that augurs well for their future.

The play has the additional merit of being beautifully staged, of being rich in clever dialogue—dialogue with real point to it—and in the women's being both magnificently and decently gowned. It is well worth seeing—nobody can afford to miss seeing it. I said last year, in the review of "Thirty-nine East" that

January Sale of China and Table Crystal



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Dinner sets only excluded, all Ovington's china is offered in the present sale at a flat discount of 20%. And table crystal is shown in wide profusion at reductions of from 10% to 40%.

OVINGTON'S

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

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Miss Rachael Crothers stood apparently upon the verge of a discovery in dramatics, and it remained to be seen whether she recognized her position and would seize the opportunity or whether some one else would beat her to it. W. Somerset Maugham has beaten her to it—more sorrow, because he is a man and an Englishman instead of a woman and an American.

THE writer was not in America in the season of 1917-18. Caesar's Wife is the first really satisfying treatment of womanly character that she has seen in the seasons of 1916-17 and 1918-19. It would be ridiculous to accuse our playwrights of intentional propaganda, but unquestionably the inferences to be drawn from the modern drama are that a woman ceases to be regarded as a human being after she has passed the hey-day of her youth, and that love in its spiritual sense is a thing unheard of. The follies, insolences, vanities, and unscrupulous immoralities of young femininity are glossed over and made to appear exquisite and beautiful. Homely strength of character, and practical idealism are qualities unheard of. The object lesson to our young girls is that the only successful women—that is, the only women who can command the affections of able men—are those who, either from effrontery or stupidity, violate all the old ideals of womanhood. Preachers are wailing about the increase of divorces, welfare workers discourse of the growth of immorality among young girls, and flippant newspapers take occasion to point out the immodesty of modern dress; but nobody has much to say about the ideals our theaters are creating. Personally, were I rearing a daughter, and had to choose between giving her Emile Zola's "La Terre" to read or letting her go to see the average modern play or the type of novel which is strong in our modern woman's magazine, I should hand over Zola, because, in Zola, acts and impulses which have their roots in the purely animal part of human nature are not disguised. Whether they are culpable or innocent, they are delineated as what they are. I recall one modern novel in particular in which a girl opens a correspondence with an unknown man (having advertised to write love letters to order) visits him in his room, and does various other unconventional things which have their origin in the instinct which Cosmo Hamilton has portrayed in the "Blindness of Virtue," and these silly and reprehensible acts are all put forth as divinely innocent and inspired by loneliness or the craving for the romantic. The book is innocuously "clean" and sentimental, of the sort that mothers like to hand over to their growing daughters, but it presents an utterly false view of society, as perhaps many a foolish victim of romance may know to her despair. Men do not respect girls who invade their sick rooms or write love letters to order, and the girl who takes such risks is not going to receive the chivalrous treatment accorded the heroine in the book. But there is not one word or scene in Caesar's Wife which veils the selfishness of the man who would tempt or the culpability of the woman who puts self-indulgence higher than her ideals, and it teaches that there is a most exquisite happiness to come from self-conquest.

M. H. F.

Taking Account of Daughter

"SO and So and Daughter" is an innovation in London signs. It is advertising to the world that a woman is no longer to be a silent and, often unpaid, helper in the business of her father or husband.

Says the London News: "It is a sign of the times of women's interest and their recognition as responsible helpmates."

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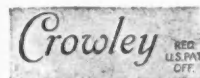
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Organization News

Rhode Island Ratification Day

NO more dramatic setting, it seemed to the women of Rhode Island, ever staged great event than that which greeted the Ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment on Jan. 6, 1920. Women knew that Rhode Island men were willing to go far to please the eager Presidential Suffrage Electorate which awaited but a stroke of the pen for full enfranchisement but after two futile attempts to secure a special session in July and again in September, naturally the inevitable questions arose even in the hearts of the most optimistic, "Will they do it?" "Dare they do it?"

When however, the announcement was made through the press several days prior to the opening of the Assembly by the Republican State Committee through the Chairman, Hon. Joseph P. Burlingame, that by a suspension of the rules, ratification, contrary to well-nigh every precedent, would be accomplished on the first day of the Assembly, the statement was taken on its face value and plans for an elaborate Victory Dinner were laid by the Providence

League of Women Voters, and former Congressman Jeanette Rankin was engaged to speak on that evening by the R. I. League.

The longed-for day dawned clear and cold, like a cleanly cut diamond in its beautiful mantle of snow. Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, beloved historian and pioneer of the suffrage cause, lay in her home on a bed of pain but with hand outstretched to the telephone to get the latest developments. Women thronged the State House as early as ten-thirty though the Legislature did not convene until twelve. Seats on the floor were at a premium, every Representative having been besought for the coveted pasteboards days before. Suffrage workers filled the house and galleries save the East section which was occupied by the Governor's party in the midst of which sat the first lady of the state, Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman, who though saddened by the death that morning of her dear friend, Mrs. Hope Shepley-Hollister, had come with her usual gracious interest to witness the final scene in the fifty years' drama.

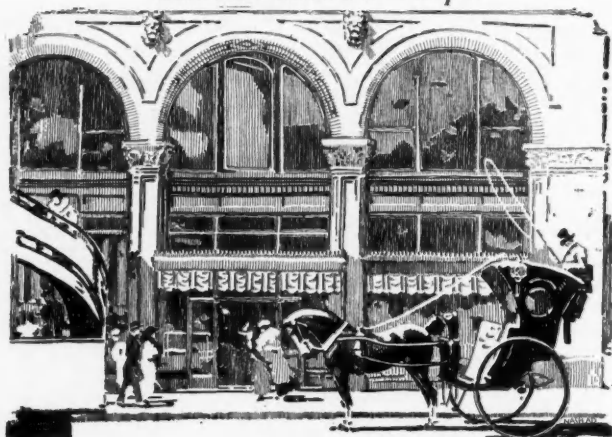
A BOUQUET of white carnations with yellow streamers graced the speaker's desk, behind which the Speaker, Hon. Arthur P. Sumner, a life-long enemy of woman suffrage and who asked the privilege of casting the first vote against the amendment, wielded the gavel. His forbidding countenance struck terror to the hearts of the bravest present who wondered if by chance as speaker he could hold up the act at the last moment.

Such fears proved groundless. After the summoning of the Senate to meet with the House in Grand Committee, the Governor read his annual message in which he recommended immediate Ratification. Affairs then moved quickly to a climax. Among the measures proposed, including the bonus for soldiers, and the day-light saving bill, the resolution providing for ratification took first place. It was passed on roll-call, 89 to 3, under suspension of the rules. The three dissenting votes were those of the Speaker, Arthur P. Sumner, William H. Taylor of Bristol, and Albert R. Zurlinden of Lincoln. But two speeches were made and these hardly worthy of so momentous an occasion by the two floor leaders, William R. Fortin, Republican, of Pawtucket and William S. Flynn, Democrat, of Providence, in which the strength of women's will and the abolishment of the property qualification in Rhode Island were extolled. Luigi De Pasquale, a member of the House, took this occasion to state his conversion to the suffrage cause.

THE vote taken, a rush was made across the corridors to the Senate. There action marched with even greater rapidity. The Chair was occupied by a friend of the cause, Lieut. Governor, Emery J. San Souci and within a few moments, with no accompanying speeches, the Resolution was passed by viva voce vote, with but one dissenting voice, that of John H. McCabe, Democrat, of Burrillville. Followed the usual dispatches to our great leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, to Alice Stone Blackwell and to others eagerly awaiting the outcome. The cartoon of the *Journal* cartoonist of excited women upsetting the staid old dome of the State House was no exaggeration of the joy which prevailed.

The Victory Dinner on the eve of Ratification was a wonderful success. Held at the select Turks Head Club, wholly democratic in the happy mingling of men and women of all walks of life, who have stood from the beginning shoulder to shoulder in their fight for women's rights, with prominent state officials, among whom were again numbered Gov. Beekman and his beautiful wife, conversing freely with political party leaders and distinguished men and

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women in private life, it was a memorable occasion, one worthy to be recounted to the children and grand-children of future generations.

THE turkey dinner served was a good one and the program was an excellent feast in itself. Twenty speakers held forth on the glories of the victory and, wonderful to relate, they were all brief and to the point so that the toast-mistress of the dinner, Mrs. James W. Algeo, was able to conclude with the Doxology at 10:15.

In making up the program, Mrs. Algeo had planned carefully to invite all who had played a well-nigh indispensable part in bringing about so great a victory and judging from the number present who had been more than fifty years in the work and also from the fact that hardly a refusal was received except through necessity, she was quite successful.

In the absence of the Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, who was called away at the last moment, Mrs. Edward L. Marsh invoked in a few sincere and earnest words the divine blessing. At the conclusion of the dinner, all stood for a few moments to honor the memory of Mrs. Hope Shepley-Hollister who had endeared herself to the people of the state by her splendid work during the war in the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense. Jolly little speechlets were then made by Gov. Beekman, who invited women to come in and clean house from the inside, Hon. Joseph H. Gainer, who welcomed the fresh and untainted point of view of women in politics, and by other party leaders who gave the women much good advice which the chairman said they would receive with much humility of spirit and then do exactly as they pleased, which was just what the men expected them to do, judging from the applause which greeted her remark.

MR. THOMAS W. BICKNELL, Rhode Island's historian, aged 85 years young, read an original poem, as did also Miss Enid M. Pierce.

Mrs. Edward L. Marsh and Mrs. Edward H. Whitney, President of the Federation of Church Societies, struck the note of lofty Christian idealism in their conception of what the vote of women should bring to the body politic and Miss Mary E. Jackson cast a flaming sword in our midst in her presentation of the wrongs that must be righted among our colored brothers and sisters.

Mrs. Jerome Fitts, Secretary of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, who sat in the place of honor next to Governor Beekman, in her toast to the Antis under the forlorn but still stubborn leadership, of the Honorable Speaker of the House, Arthur P. Sumner, brought down the house in gales of laughter.

Telegrams and letters were read or referred to from Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, the Mas-

sachusetts Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Anna Garlin Spencer, Miss Sarah Eddy, Mrs. Nathan W. Littlefield, Miss Mary B. Anthony, Mr. Arnold B. Chace, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, and Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt.

Mrs. J. K. Barney spoke for the pioneers, some of whom were present, including Mrs. Amey M. Jewett, Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell, Miss Ruth Haskell, and some who could only be represented by proxy, such as Mrs. Barton A. Ballou, Mrs. Amey A. Edmands, and Mrs. George Gladding.

Other speakers were Hon. Joseph P. Burlingame, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Hon. Alberic A. Archambault, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Ex-Senator Henry B. Kane, Mr. Walter A. Presbry, Chairman of the Providence Police Commission, Judge Frank E. Fitzsimmons, Collector of the Port, Ex-Governor L. F. C. Garvin, Hon. Samuel H. Davis, and Hon. Richard W. Jennings whom the toast-mistress presented last as "the noblest Roman of them all" for it was he who drew up the Presidential Suffrage Bill which became a law in 1917. She recalled how Mr. Jennings, while in the Legislature had led fights for other good bills brought in by the women

and how in the early days "straight as Dick Jennings" used to be a metaphor often employed on the Hill.

THE signing of the Ratification Resolution by Governor Beekman was witnessed by a large delegation of suffragists representing the various organizations the next day, Jan. 7, at eleven o'clock. Gov. Beekman had three pens before him on the inkstand and alternated them in affixing his signature twice on the documents before them while the photographers were busy taking pictures of the group. He handed the first in a silver handle to Miss Mary B. Anthony who represented the Old Guard among the suffrage workers. The second in a black handle he passed to Mrs. James W. Algeo who stood for the newer elements in the suffrage work in the state. Later Mrs. Barton P. Jenks and Miss Mabel E. Orgelman were given pens. Thus ended in a most satisfactory manner the glorious victory which will long be remembered in the annals of Rhode Island.

SARA M. ALGEO.

See page seven hundred seventy for some Convention information.



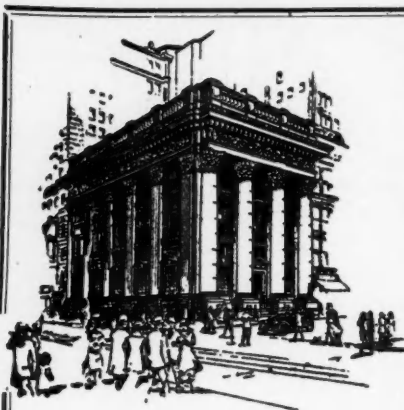
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Organization News

Kentucky

IT took just seventeen minutes for the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature to pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment by a vote of 72 to 25. It took slightly longer in the Senate, where the vote was 30 to 8.

That the Amendment would pass by a large majority seemed a foregone conclusion among those who were acquainted with the situation. At the Republican caucus on the night prior to the opening of the legislative session, a resolution was adopted pledging the party members to immediate ratification of woman suffrage. Governor Morrow in his address to the Legislature included among his principal recommendations, the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Speaking to the woman suffrage question, the Governor said in part: "A government 'of the people by the people' cannot and does not exist in a commonwealth in which one-half of its citizens are denied the right of suffrage. The women of Kentucky are citizens of Kentucky, and there is no good or just reason why they should be refused the full and equal exercise of the sovereign right of every free people—the ballot. Every member of this General Assembly is unequivocally committed by his party's platform declaration to cast his vote and use his influence for the immediate enfranchisement of women in both nation and state. Party loyalty, faith-keeping with the people, and our long-boasted chivalry all demand that the General Assembly of Kentucky shall break all previous speed records in ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment and passing all measures granting political rights to women."

The suffragists under the leadership of Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, president of the Kentucky

Equal Rights Association, have conducted a wonderfully effective campaign. Mrs. Breckinridge has been untiring in her work and was determined that Kentucky should lead the South in this progressive movement.

Hardly was the amendment ratified when the political leaders began showering marked attention upon the suffragists in the hope of lining them up in their particular parties. A large number of the suffragists were present at the passage of the Amendment, and the whole affair became one of self-congratulation for both the women and the legislators.

New Jersey

THE press of New Jersey has long been back of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association in its campaign for ratification.

Mrs. E. F. Feichert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, recently announced that a press section had been formed from the Men's Council for suffrage ratification. Among the prominent editors who are members of the press section are: Mr. Joseph A. Dear of the *New Jersey Journal* of Jersey City; Mr. James Kerney of the *Trenton Evening Times*; Mr. George M. Hartt, of the *Passaic Daily News*; Mr. John M. Matthews, of the *Paterson Press Guardian*; Mr. E. A. Bristor of the *Passaic Daily Herald*; Mr. Elmer B. Boyd of the *New Brunswick Home News*; Mr. Julius Grunow, of the *Jersey Journal* of Jersey City; Mr. Ernest L. Smith of the *Atlantic City Press Union*; Mr. J. Logan Clevenger of *Perth Amboy Evening News*; Mr. Wm. H. Fischer of the *New Jersey Courier* of Toms River; Mr. J. Lyle Kinmouth of the *Asbury Park Shore Press*; Mr. Charles

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A. Prickett of the Metuchen Recorder and Mr. John H. Cook of the Red Bank Register.

A poll of the newspapers of New Jersey taken by the Suffrage Association shows that 95 per cent of the papers favor woman suffrage and the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. "The press of New Jersey has always been friendly to the cause of woman suffrage," says Mrs. Feickert "and we should be very ungrateful if we did not acknowledge the debt we owe our many friends among the editors. There is no doubt that the rapid growth of the suffrage movement in New Jersey has been very largely due to the sympathetic and helpful support of the newspapers."

Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI suffragists have opened headquarters at Jackson, and Mrs. B. H. Trotter of Winona, president of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. B. F. Saunders of Swan Lake, chairman of the ratification committee, are taking active charge.

"Suffrage leaders are not letting any grass grow under their feet," says the Jackson Daily News. "For the past few days they have been quietly but effectively at work holding interviews with in-coming law-makers, and are apparently much gratified over the good results thus far achieved."

Governor Bilbo presented to the Legislature last week an official copy of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. The amendment went directly to the judiciary committee for consideration. It was expected that it would be called for a first reading and passage shortly after the new Governor went into office on January 20th.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS have long contended that woman's place is in the home, and that dire would be the result should she step out. To prove their point a group of Alabama anti-suffragists went recently to Jackson, Missis-

sippi to organize the women to work against the franchise. About twenty gathered together—a number of them suffragists who went out of curiosity, and one lone man. All went smoothly until it came time to find a chairman. It was a difficult task. The leader of the gathering, pointing to one woman, besought her to take the chairmanship. The woman replied that she would, but that she would soon change the name and the object of the organization. She then explained that she was Mrs. Lilly W. Thomson, a former suffrage president. The meeting disbanded without a chairman, but with some hilarity in the environs.

TRADITION cracked again recently in the House of Representatives of Mississippi when all the men candidates for the office of postmaster withdrew from the race, leaving Miss Henrietta Mitchell of Jackson in possession of the field.

Registration Estimate

IT is estimated there will be 200,000 women in St. Louis eligible for registration at the next general election in November, according to Vincent Dempsey, member of the Board of Election Commissioners. The estimate is based on the early returns of a canvass which is being made by election clerks for the purpose of determining the total number of St. Louis women voters.

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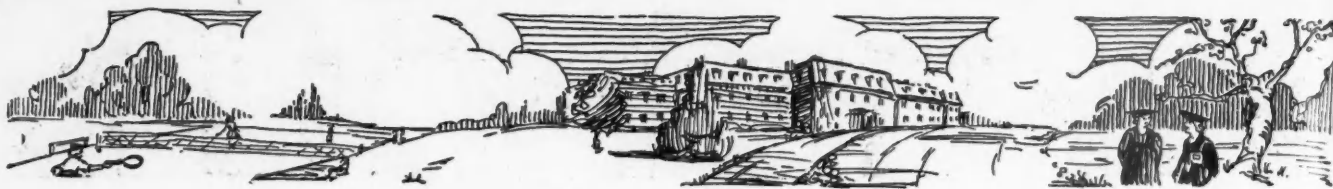
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Door-to-Door Americanization

CITIZENSHIP and Americanization; how much we hear about those two things and what a vast amount of time is given to discussion of how and where to begin the great work of Americanizing the citizens of America!

The need is obvious, almost equally obvious is the fact that education is the answer. The manner and method of applying education to the foreign-born being the debatable point.

Why not begin next door and continue from door-to-door until there be but one people in the land, a people speaking, thinking and working for the same common end in the same common language.

A sustained drive, lasting over a period of months, years if need be, managed on the same general principle of the Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns, carries with it the assurance of success because anything that the majority of the people are interested in and are actively participating in has the support of public opinion and the enormous power of co-operative effort.

THE fundamental principle of these drives was to use the influence, power and labor of each and every individual where that influence counted most, and above all to establish personal contact with, by, and between all the persons of a community and through the community to that collection of communities known as the state and beyond that as the nation, for in the last analysis it is the individual who makes the nation.

There are certain out-standing necessities of the foreign-born if they are to be useful citizens, A common language, understanding of the conditions under which they live, the rights and privileges and responsibilities of government, with a fundamental belief in and understanding

of the ideals and aspirations of the American people, coupled with active participation in community matters.

For the foreign-born and non-English speaking races this is difficult and yet the majority of the incomers came with high ideals and high hopes for opportunity to learn and to better the condition of their children. An incident of Christmas week shows the trend of their thought through the impress on the children. Hordes of children came pattering down the subway steps at Twenty-third street, dancing and twittering over the coming visit of Santa Claus and, when questioned as to what Santa was to bring them, replied in many accents but with much unanimity of feeling "a book." No mention of toys or amusements, only the book, and these children were tiny things, not more than ten or eleven, and this was the season when games and dolls and skates were on the lips of most pilgrim-born children.

Door-to-door citizenship would provide a way of utilizing the splendid forces of women and the organizations in which they did such good work during the period of war stress. Many of these are disbanding with regret as the following frequently heard comment will show. "Well, of course I'm glad the war's over but I did enjoy the Red Cross (or canteen or whatever it was) it was so nice to have real work instead of just movies or parties."

THE citizenship drive should be planned for a definite period, six months or a year in order that reports and results may be definitely shown and also for the psychological value of driving to a certain goal. District outlines will probably be found in the hands of the committees who managed the liberty loans and together with their lists of names make a good starting point.

The size of committees, etc., depends on the territory to be covered and the amount of work to be done, the principal thing being to have very sincere, keen people on the central committees.

Before deciding what should be taught, a survey of the definite and most immediate needs of the people should be made and in order to lose no time the teams of women making this survey can do a large and important piece of work as they make their first contacts.

Get together the women who have time and let them plan out a schedule which insures the

covering of every street in the town and then have teams of women guarantee to call on a definite number of other women, foreign-born, going to them with the proposition that, knowing the difficulty of strange customs and strange foods, they wish to give them counsel as to American ways and, further, the wish to learn from them something of their ways and customs, so that out of the composite of ideas the best and most valuable may be retained and used.

THE health of the kiddies and the matter of food are simple and sure methods of approach to people who have learnt suspicion under another form of government and who by reason of their traditions are disposed to rebel at constituted authority. Friendliness must be the first factor: teach a foreign woman how to make her baby well and how to keep the children strong on breakfast foods and milk, and the rest will be easy.

Carry this campaign of house-to-house education for a time and you will shortly find a demand for education along lines of civic interest. The foreigner, finding you are a friend with

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Citizenship

apparently no axe to grind, will question you as to how his living conditions may be bettered, how the opportunities for little Yetta or Angelo may be secured and finally what he can himself do about it. By this time family and neighborhood interest are aroused and a demand created for group study which, by reason of its logical growth, will have the co-operation of and backing of the people and will therefore be a success.

All of this organization, the contact of the visitor with unknown conditions, her own seeking as to reasons and her difficulty in giving logical answer to many foreign "Whys?" as to housing, health, school, police and city hall, will lead to an increased sensible interest in conditions, will certainly lead to much civic reform and to an increased sense of the power and responsibility of government.

Another tremendous opportunity for the people who have the gift of plain speech and understanding of subjects is the short educational talk, given for a few minutes only, still following the plan of the drive, in popular amusement places on important current matters.

GOING further these talks might be used to describe most briefly the responsibility and power of the various city departments, the functions of city officials, the interrelationships of the city, state and federal departments. There is no limit to the things which might be discussed and from my personal experience I am sure of good response.

In one district in a large city a group of painted, powdered, ear-padded, giggling, high-heeled girls gathered together for an evening's amusement under the auspices of a war organization.

A short talk was planned and the subject left to me by the organizer who warned me that they would probably giggle, chew gum and shuffle their heels all through anything which I might attempt.

With a feeling of great temerity I talked for fifteen minutes on the frame-work, policy and probable result of the League of Nations. The girls were entirely silent, during the talk, applauded vigorously at the end and later, almost without exception, came to me with the comment that they did want to know about things but that they had neither time nor education to learn from the daily papers.

They asked for more talks and chose such matters as "National Prohibition" and "How to Keep Well," the "Cost of Living" etc.

It convinced me that the same thing could be done by anyone who would use simple language and talk from the standpoint of "We all want to know and I just happen to have more time to study this particular thing than you have."

MARGARET C. CHRISTIE.

Urge New Portfolio

A GENERAL committee on educational legislation to work specifically for the passage of the Smith-Towner Bill, which would create a department of education with a head in the cabinet, has been formed by the Democratic women, according to announcement made by Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the Woman's Bureau, Democratic National Committee. Miss C. Williams, associate committee woman for Tennessee, is chairman of the Committee. She will have associated with her Miss Mary Owen Graham, North Carolina; Mrs. William Hickey, South Dakota; and Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Connecticut.

The Republican women in conference at San Francisco took a similar stand and urged the creation of a secretary of education to sit in the cabinet. A resolution to this effect was passed, asking that the idea be made a plank in the Republican national platform.

Citizenship School

"THE citizenship school is a big success in every sense of the word," is the way Mrs. Harriet L. Hubbs, the executive secretary of the Pennsylvania League of Women Citizens, writes of the school which was in session in Philadelphia, January 9 to 15. The faculty presented a telling list of men and women prominent in state and national affairs.

Mayor J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia opened the school, which made a brilliant record for itself. Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, who has gained a reputation for herself in Connecticut and other states for her work in conducting citizenship schools, had a leading part at each session of this school, talking on government—city, county, state and national. Parliamentary Law was closely studied under Mrs. W. Anderson; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of the Congressional Committee of the National American

Woman Suffrage Association at the time of the successful passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, spoke on "Congress, Its Personnel, Its Procedure," and Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, on "What You Should Do For Your Country."

Various phases of politics and government were handled by the various speakers. Included in the faculty were: Mr. John C. Winston, Director of Public Works; Mr. Ernest L. Tustin, Director of Welfare; Miss Helen Taft, Acting-President of Bryn Mawr College; Attorney General William I. Schaffer; Dr. J. George Becht, Assistant Superintendent of the State Department of Public Education; Congressman Darrow, Judge J. Willis Martin; Professor A. E. Martin, head of the department of History, Political Science, and Economics at the Pennsylvania State College; and Mr. George Wharton Pepper, who is characterized as the "most prominent Philadelphian."

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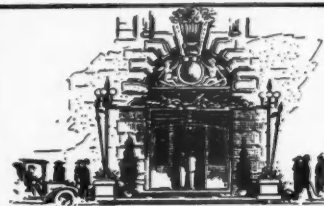
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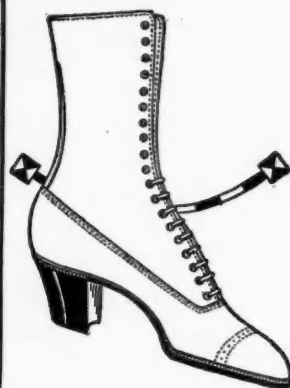
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JANUARY 31, 1920

No. 28

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JANUARY 31, 1920

NUMBER 28

A Frank Expression of Her Opinion

AS an example of New York's women's opinion as to the eligibility of Senator Wadsworth as a successor of himself in the senior senatorship for New York, we submit the following correspondence which took place between Senator Wadsworth and Miss Kathleen Taylor, a prominent business woman of New York city, and strongly Republican in her political faith.

"United States Senate,
"Committee on Military Affairs,
"January 10, 1920.

"My dear Madam:

"My term of office as United States Senator will expire on March fourth of next year. I write to you, a representative Republican, to say that I shall be a candidate in the Republican primaries of this year to succeed myself; and to say further that I would be very glad if I could have your support.

"It is impossible to set forth in a letter all the issues which may be brought before the Republicans of New York in the primaries. I must therefore be content with assuring you that during the canvass I shall lay before the Republicans of the state the reasons which have actuated my course in the Senate during the last five years.

"Before the third of August of this year, it will be necessary for me to file, in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law, a petition containing the requisite number of names of enrolled Republicans, in order that my name may appear on the Primary ballot. If you feel favorably disposed toward my re-nomination, may I send you, at the proper time, some petition blanks for circulation in your election district? And will you be good enough to give me a frank expression of your opinion of the situation in your district concerning my candidacy?

"Hoping to hear that I shall have your support and assuring you that I shall appreciate any suggestion you may make, I remain,

"Sincerely yours,
"(Signed) J. W. WADSWORTH, JR."

"New York City, January 30, 1920.

"MR. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter of January 10th, received today, has been of much interest to me.

"For the past eight years my time has been given to further the cause of justice and democracy by giving the right of citizenship to the women of our state and country.

"Through all this heartbreaking struggle for freedom and a square deal, you have opposed and thwarted us in every way in your power. You now turn to us, Senator, and ask for our support.

"I assure you that, to the best of my knowledge, you will be opposed by every straight-thinking, fair-minded Republican and Democratic woman in the state.

"Personally I shall use all the power I can command to oppose the re-election of any candidate, you or any other, who has stood against the will of the people of our state and party on the question of woman suffrage.

"Sincerely yours,
"(Signed) KATHLEEN TAYLOR."

Miss Taylor admirably makes the case for the woman voter. No woman voter who thinks straight can vote for Senator Wadsworth. The only woman voter who can vote for him is the anti, who will vote for him not only because he fought suffrage in the past, but because she can rely on him to fight it in the future. To use your vote to get your vote taken away from you is typical anti straight thinking.

Vital Questions

MRS. CATT has called the pre-convention meeting of the Executive Council to be held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Friday morning, February 13th, at 9:30 A. M.

The Convention opens in the afternoon. The chief business to come before the Council will first be considered by the Board of Directors which will probably make recommendations to the Council. If it does the Council will consider those recommendations and make its own recommendations to the Convention for final action. Seldom have subjects of such prime importance been on the Council's program. Included are these vital questions:

(1) Shall the National American Woman Suffrage Association dissolve when the last task concerning the extension of suffrage to women is completed?

(2) Shall it recommend its members to join the League of Women Voters?

(3) Shall this be the last suffrage convention held under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association? If not, when shall the next be called?

(4) If this is to be the last convention shall a Board of Officers be elected at this Convention to serve until all tasks are completed? If this be done, to whom shall such a Board render its final report and by whom shall it be officially discharged?

(5) If dissolution is determined upon what disposition shall be made of (a) the files of data; (b) the property; (c) and funds if any remain?

(6) In the event that the National American Woman Suffrage Association shall be dissolved what agency shall become the auxiliary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance?

(7) What plan for the intensive education of new women voters is possible and shall it be recommended that the League of Women Voters take up this work or shall it be conducted under the National American Woman Suffrage Association?

The Party Politics of Legislatures

Party in Power in Legislatures that Have Ratified

Ratified		Not Ratified	
Democratic	Republican	Democratic	Republican
Arkansas	California	Arizona	
	Colorado		Connecticut
		Florida	Delaware
			Idaho
	Illinois		
	Indiana		
	Iowa		
	Kansas	Louisiana	
	Maine		
	Massachusetts	Maryland	
	Michigan		
Missouri	Minnesota		
	Non-Partisan		
	Legislature,		
	but Republi-		
	can in presi-		
	dential elec-		
	tions		
	Montana		Nevada
	Nebraska		New Jersey
	New Hamp-		
	shire		
	New York		New Mexico
		North Car.	
	North Dakota		
	Ohio		
	Oregon	Oklahoma	
	Pennsylvania		
	Rhode Island		
	South Dakota		
Texas		Tennessee	Vermont
Utah	Wisconsin	Virginia	
	Wyoming		Washington
			West Virginia
	Kentucky	South Car.	
4	23	9	9

Of Twenty-two Special Sessions Called

By Democratic Governors		By Republican Governors	
New York.....	Smith	Arizona	Campbell
Missouri	Gardner	Kansas	Allen
Arkansas	Brough	Kentucky	Morrow
Utah	Bamberger	Maine	Milliken
Montana	Stewart	Massachusetts	Coolidge
Nevada	Boyle	Michigan	Sleeper
		Minnesota	Burnquist
		Nebraska	McKelvie
		New Hampshire	Bartlett
		New Mexico.....	Larrazolo
		North Dakota	Frazier
		Oregon	Olcott
		Pennsylvania	Sproul
		Rhode Island	Beeckman
		South Dakota	Norbeck
		Wisconsin	Philipp
		Wyoming	Carey

Rejected	Republican
Democratic	
Alabama	
Mississippi	
Georgia	

Recapitulation	
Ratified by Republican Legislatures.....	23
" " Democratic "	4
	27
Rejected by Republican Legislatures.....	0
" " Democratic "	3
	3
Special Sessions Called by	
Republican Governors	16
Democratic "	6
	22

Shaw Memorial Service

MISS CAROLINE RUUTZ-REES, Chairman of the Shaw Memorial Committee, announces the following program for the Memorial, which is to be held in the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Chicago on Sunday, February 15th, during the fifty-first annual convention of the N. A. W. S. A.

Music will be a feature of the program, which will be given in connection with the church's vesper service at four o'clock.

Witter Bynner, the poet, has written a song to Dr. Shaw, which will be rendered by a string quartette with organ accompaniment. There will be speeches by Miss Jane Addams, Dr. Charles B. Crane, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, of Arkansas; Mrs. Catt, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, of New York, and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, of Missouri. Letters will be read from Miss M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, Secretary of War Baker, ex-President Taft, and others. Miss Ruutz-Rees will preside.

A Little Incident

THE high cost of living continues to be a question of pressing personal interest to the majority of American women. A little incident that lately happened in Boston throws an interesting light both on the high profits of the meat-packers and the unwillingness of the general press to turn on the light in their case.

One member of the Consumers' League owns \$350.00 worth of Swift & Company's stock. During the last six months she received \$500.00 in profits on this small amount. She is much interested in the fight against profiteering. At a recent meeting held under the auspices of the Boston League of Women Voters, by its Committee on Food Supply and Demand, to launch a campaign against profiteering in food, she made public announcement of the exorbitant profits that she herself had received as a stock holder in that much-discussed firm. This was a juicy bit of news which would have been of much interest to the public. It was sent out to every daily paper in Boston with the report of the meeting and not one of them printed it.

A widespread effort is now being made to get housewives to keep tab on the prices of the retailers. Undoubtedly many of the retailers, too, are profiteering, and it is desirable to bring them to book; but this will be merely scratching the surface of the difficulty until something effective is done to the men higher up.

If any women think that they need no longer press for passage of the Kenyon Anderson bill, because the packers have consented to allow an injunction to be held permanently over their heads forbidding them to combine and to profiteer, those women should read the December issue of the *Searchlight on Congress*. The editor there reminds us that in 1903 the Department of Justice secured a similar injunction against the big packers, forbidding them to do all the things which are now complained of; and apparently they have gone right on doing them ever since.

A. S. B.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

(Nine)

Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
 Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
 Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
 Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
 Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
 Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
 Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.
 Georgia—June 24, 1919.
 Alabama—July 8, 1919. (Does not meet again till 1923.)

(Seven ratified)

By Special Session

(Twenty-two)

New York*—Ratified June 16.
 Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
 Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
 Colorado*—Ratified Dec. 12.
 Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
 South Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 4.
 Utah*—Ratified September 30.
 Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
 Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
 California*—Ratified Nov. 1.
 Montana*—Ratified July 30.
 Minnesota*—Ratified September 8.
 New Hampshire*—Ratified September 10.
 Maine*—Ratified Nov. 5.
 North Dakota*—Ratified Dec. 1.
 Oregon*—Ratified January 12.
 Indiana*—Ratified January 16.
 Idaho—Called for February 11.
 New Mexico—Date not set.
 Wyoming*—Called for January 26.
 Arizona—Date not set.
 Nevada—February 7.

(Eighteen have ratified)

Annual

Legislatures Meeting in 1920

(Four have not ratified)

	Next Legis- lature Begins	Limit of Session
Kentucky*	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 14	60 days

Annual

Legislatures Meeting in 1920 and 1921

(Three have not ratified)

	Next Legis- lature Begins	Limit of Session
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island*	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

(Seven of the states that have not yet ratified hold regular legislative sessions in 1920.)

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921

Unless Special Session is Called

Have not yet ratified

Biennial

(Nine)

	Next Legislature	Limit
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
North Carolina	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
West Virginia	January 8	45 days
Washington	January 13	60 days

Recapitulation

Ratified

1. Illinois (June 10)
2. Wisconsin (June 10)
3. Michigan (June 10)
4. Kansas (June 16)
5. Ohio (June 16)
6. New York (June 16)
7. Pennsylvania .. (June 24)
8. Massachusetts . (June 25)
9. Texas (June 28)
10. Iowa (July 2)
11. Missouri (July 3)
12. Arkansas (July 28)
13. Montana (July 30)
14. Nebraska (July 31)
15. Minnesota . . . (Sept. 8)
16. New Hampshire (Sept. 10)
17. Utah (Sept. 30)
18. California (Nov. 1)
19. Maine (Nov. 5)
20. North Dakota .. (Dec. 1)
21. South Dakota .. (Dec. 4)
22. Colorado (Dec. 12)
23. Rhode Island... (Jan. 6, 1920)
24. Kentucky (Jan. 6, 1920)
25. Oregon (Jan. 12, 1920)
26. Indiana (Jan. 16, 1920)
27. Wyoming (Jan. 27, 1920)

Still to act before the Amend-
ment becomes effective, 9

Work for the Special Session!

IT will be seen from the above that the Legislatures of five states that have not yet ratified have regular sessions scheduled for January, 1920; one for May, 1920 and one for June, 1920. And it will be further seen that there are still nine states that have not yet ratified in which the Legislatures will not meet in regular session until 1921 and in which the only chance for ratification in 1920, in time to complete the ratification schedule before the spring primaries, lies in the calling of a special session.

KEEPING UP WITH SUFFRAGE

Where Women
Vote

ABROAD

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Africa	1919
Australia	1902
Austria	1918
*Belgium	1919
British East Africa	1919
Canada	1918
Czecho-Slovakia	1918
Denmark	1915
England	1918
Finland	1906
Germany	1918
Holland	1919
Hungary	1918
Iceland	1913
Ireland	1918
Isle of Man	1881
Luxembourg	1919
New Zealand	1893
Norway	1907
Poland	1918
Rhodesia	1919
Roumania	1919
Russia	1917
Scotland	1918
Servia	1919
Sweden	1919
Uruguay	1919
Wales	1918

(Twenty-eight countries in all.)

* Electoral Reform Bill as passed granted suffrage to widows who have not re-married and mothers of soldiers killed in battle, or civilians shot by Germans.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
New York	1917
Oklahoma	1918
Michigan	1918
South Dakota	1918
Alaska	1913

(15 states.)

Women Were Granted Presidential and
Municipal Suffrage

in	in
Illinois	1913
North Dakota	1917
Nebraska	1917
Vermont	1917
Municipal	1917
**Presidential	1919
Tennessee	1919

(5 states.)

** Governor vetoed presidential bill. His veto under challenge.

Presidential Suffrage

in	in
Rhode Island	1917
Indiana	1919
Iowa	1919
Maine	1919
Minnesota	1919
Missouri	1919
Wisconsin	1919
Ohio	1919

(8 states.)

Primary Suffrage

in	in
Arkansas	1917
Texas	1918

Women Voters of the World!

There are approximately one hundred million women voters in the world today. Seventeen million of them in 20 states have the right to vote for the next president of the United States. This includes Texas and Arkansas, where women have the primary suffrage.

Income and Outlay

IN urging the study of citizenship upon women, Mrs. John K. Ottley, of Atlanta, Georgia, stresses a subject of great national interest at the moment, namely, the question of a budget system for the government of the country.

Pointing out that all associated human life turns on problems of the budget, Mrs. Ottley establishes the relation between income and outlay.

Every issue of the family, the municipality, the state or the nation begins with the budget or comes back to it. As is the accuracy of its budget system so is the efficiency of any administration, large or small.

"The whole world runs on budget-bearings. How are yours?"

"Isn't it worth your while to find out? Do you know what you have? Do you know what you spend? Are you satisfied with the way the two compare?"

"Is what you spend of what you have apportioned to the best advantage? Rent, heat, light, food, clothing, taxes, services, illness, recreation, investment?"

"Does the family income turn smoothly round to the tune of these demands? If not, why not? Can you hope to find out without a budget? What about making one right away?"

"Start 1920 off on budget-bearings. So much for the family budget. But that item 'taxes?' Where does it go?"

"And what comes back to you and the family in return for these taxes? This is your business, surely. How about your budget-bearings of nation, state, county and city?"

"What about the budget of the United States? Not guilty! Ours is the only civilized nation on the face of the earth without a budget. Our enormous income comes in and goes out without benefit of budget-bearings. Does that throw a lurid light on some national deficiencies?"

"DO you know about the belated legislation now before Congress to create a budget system for the United States? Citizenship study brings such things to your attention and shows how you can help take care of your own.

"Has your state a budget? Georgia, for one, is as guiltless of budget-bearings as the union of which she claims to be the empire state. Does that explain some of the deficiencies from which Georgians and their children suffer?"

"Do you know that Georgia last year, for the first time, tried the budget system under a tentative budget committee? The results were most illuminating. Do Georgians know about this important incident in the life of their state? Citizenship study would acquaint you with these budget-bearings of your state.

"They concern you.

"What about the budget-bearings of your county, your city, your town, village or hamlet?"

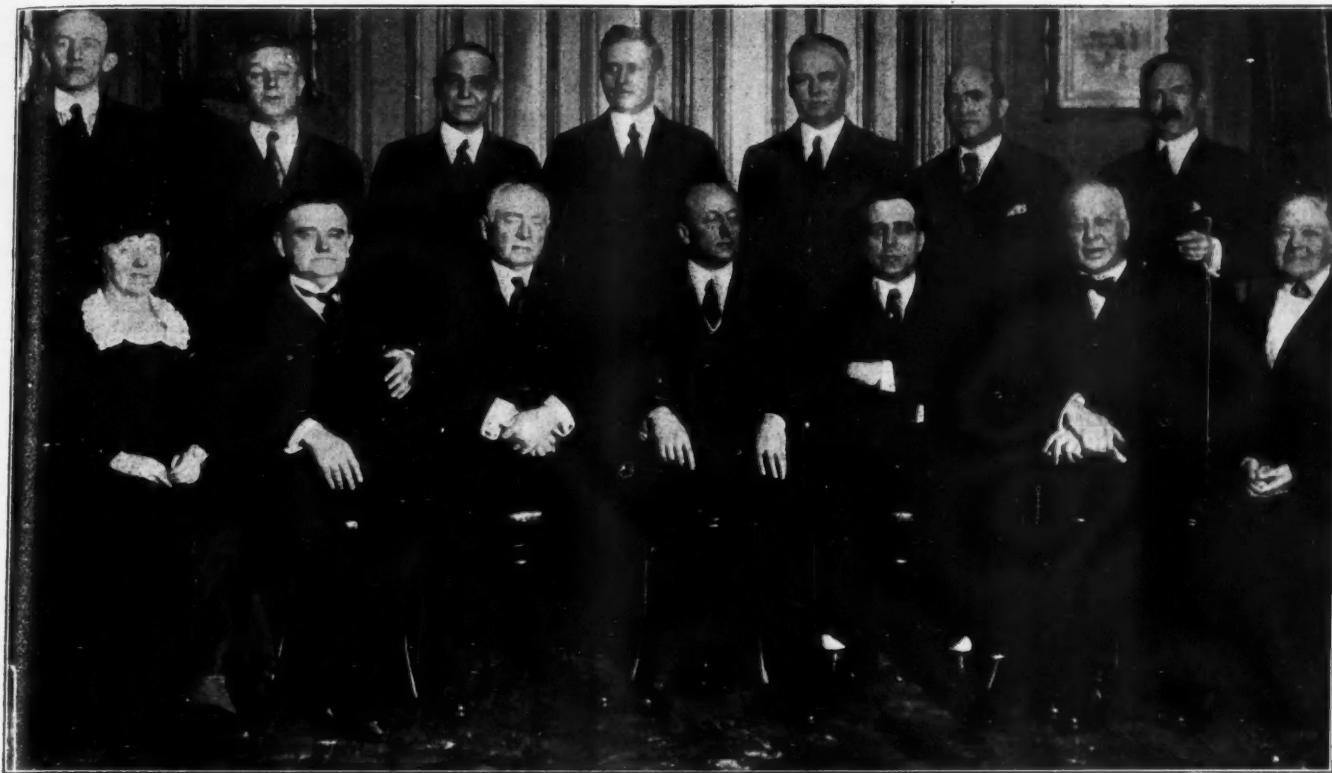
"Have you a budget in any of these places which touch your daily life so closely?"

"Are the millions, thousands or hundreds of dollars which go every year from your pocket and the pockets of your neighbors to these branches of government spent according to any ordered plan and with a view to the best or most uniform results? Are they spent, for instance, as a man tries to spend in his own business, or is your county or city treasury a sort of grab-bag?"

"Are its various departments financed by a method of 'pull-devil, pull witch!' which ends in 'the devil take the hindmost?'"

"Every man, woman and child in the United States should be

(Continued on page 781)



MR. CUMMINGS CONFERS WITH THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CONVENTION

International

Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, with the members of the Committee on Arrangements at the National Democratic Club in New York City. Details of the Democratic National Convention to be held in June in San Francisco were discussed.

Photo shows Chairman Cummings and members of the Committee on Arrangements in session: Sitting, left to right: Mrs. Geo. Bass of Chicago; Isidor R. Dockweiler of California; Norman E. Mack of New York; Homer S. Cummings, chairman; J. Bruce Kremer of Montana; Fred B. Lynch of Minnesota, and Miss Mary E. Foy of California. Standing: Geo. F. Maraof, Connecticut; Edward G. Hoffman of Indiana; Chas. Boeschenstein of Illinois; John T. Barnell of Colorado; Patrick H. Quinn of Rhode Island; Robt. H. Elder of Idaho, and John W. Coughlin of Massachusetts.

Delaware Democrats

THE Democratic State Central Committee of Delaware urged a special session of the Legislature of that state for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment on January 22, at a meeting of the committee held at Dover. The Democrats not only favored a special session, but promised to use their active support in behalf of ratification.

The action of the State Central Committee was taken following talks on the suffrage situation by Mrs. Henry Ridgely, president of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Albert McMahon, field representative of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The resolution, passed by the Democratic Committee follows:

"Resolved, that the Democratic State Central Committee of Delaware favors the early ratification by the state of Delaware of the proposed Amendment to the Federal Constitution granting suffrage to women and, in the event that the Governor shall call a special session of the Legislature, urges the Democratic members of the Legislature to vote for such ratification."

A Republican Choice

THE League of Women Voters of Missouri announces that Mrs. Walter McNab Miller has been appointed by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee, a member of the Committee on Policies and Platforms authorized

by the Republican National Committee at Washington. The purpose of the Committee is to give, between now and the time of the Convention, consideration to the problems confronting the country with a view to making recommendations to the Resolutions Committee at the Republican Convention. This Committee will consist of about sixty of the representative men and women in the nation, from all groups, in the interest of the country. It will maintain an expert headquarters force for investigation of all matters and references to members of committees.

Income and Outlay

(Continued from page 780)

enough concerned with citizenship to know the answers to these questions.

"You are suffering terribly today in every department of your life because these answers are not what they should be.

"It is hard to find money to pay taxes.

"Can you, for one, afford to pay them to the governments of the United States, of your state, of your county, of your city, unless, by means of a careful budget you are assured that you are getting back from them 'value received'?

"What about putting the 'whole blooming works' on budget-bearings in 1920?

"This is an immediate task of American citizenship."

The Press and Public Opinion

FOR five years there has been no free play of public opinion in the world.

Confronted by the inexorable necessities of war, governments conscripted public opinion as they conscripted men and money and materials.

Having conscripted it, they dealt with it as they dealt with other raw recruits. They mobilized it. They put it in charge of drill sergeants. They goose-stepped it. They taught it to stand at attention and salute.

This governmental control over public opinion was exerted through two different channels—one the censorship and the other propaganda. The ostensible function of the censorship was to keep the enemy from obtaining useful military information. Its ultimate function was to suppress all information that government wished to suppress for any reason whatsoever. There is a popular notion, born of cynicism and suspicion, that the legitimate objects of the censorship were deliberately prostituted to the business of concealing military and administrative blunders. I am inclined to doubt it. There are instances in which it was so employed, but on the whole the censor usually followed the ordinary military routine, suppressing everything that might give aid to the enemy and then suppressing everything else which his superior officers might criticise him for not suppressing. The censor's motto was "safety first," which meant safety for the censor. In consequence, the censorship was usually stupid and generally ineffective. *Figaro* once maliciously remarked that the French censorship had managed to keep the movements of the French troops a secret from everybody except the Germans. That was true, in the main, of all censorships.

As the war progressed, the censorship became less and less a factor, and propaganda increased in importance. Modern warfare is not a conflict between armies, but between nations, and what is going on back of the lines may be far more important than what is going on at the front. Governments relied on propaganda to equip and sustain their armies, to raise money, to furnish food and munitions and to perform all those services without which armies would be vain and helpless. The organized manipulation of public opinion was as inevitable a development of modern warfare as airplanes, tanks and barbed wire entanglements.

THERE were two kinds of propaganda, one that represented the appeal to reason and the other that represented the appeal to any emotions that could be directed toward the winning of the war. The classical examples of the first kind of propaganda are the British White Book, and the state papers of President Wilson defining the aims and objects of the war in terms of human liberty.

The effect of this kind of propaganda cannot be over-estimated. Without it the war could not have been won.

The other kind of propaganda resembled in a general way the activities of the cheer leaders at a football game. It was noisy and demonstrative and emotional and spectacular, and as such it often served a highly useful purpose. Sometimes it was frankly mendacious, for mendacity plays no insignificant role in the drama of war. When government lies, it does not lie sneakily and furtively, but proudly and ostentatiously.

When the armistice was signed and demobilization began, public opinion was demobilized, too. It was turned loose to shift for itself and naturally it felt a little awkward in civilian clothes. It

An Address Delivered Before the Women's City Club of New York

By Frank I. Cobb

Editor of the *New York World*

had been trained to think only in terms of war and had almost forgotten how to think in terms of peace. Moreover, it was like the emancipated slaves of the South after the Civil War. Its shackles were struck off, but it did not quite know what to do with its freedom. It was in the habit of being told

what to think and what to feel, and when it was left to its own resources it was bewildered. At this point private propaganda stepped in to take up the work that government had abandoned, and when we deal with public opinion today we are dealing largely with private propaganda.

Government suppressed the truth; government distorted the truth; government lied glibly and magnificently when occasion seemed to require; but, after all, governmental propaganda was at least directed toward war ends, and those ends were the protection of the country and its institutions against its armed and embattled enemies.

WHEN we come to the question of private propaganda we are on wholly different ground. Private propaganda is not one of the by-products of war, but it has taken on new phases since the war. It established itself long before the war and was a development of the press agent, who from being merely a theatrical attachment, had extended himself to Wall Street, to big business and to most of the institutions that have to deal with public opinion. Shortly before the war the newspapers of New York took a census of the press agents who were regularly employed and regularly accredited and found that there were about 1,200 of them.

How many there are now I do not pretend to know, but what I do know is that many of the direct channels to news have been closed and the information for the public is first filtered through publicity agents.

The great corporations have them, the banks have them, the railroads have them, all the organizations of business and of social and political activity have them and they are the media through which news comes. Even statesmen have them.

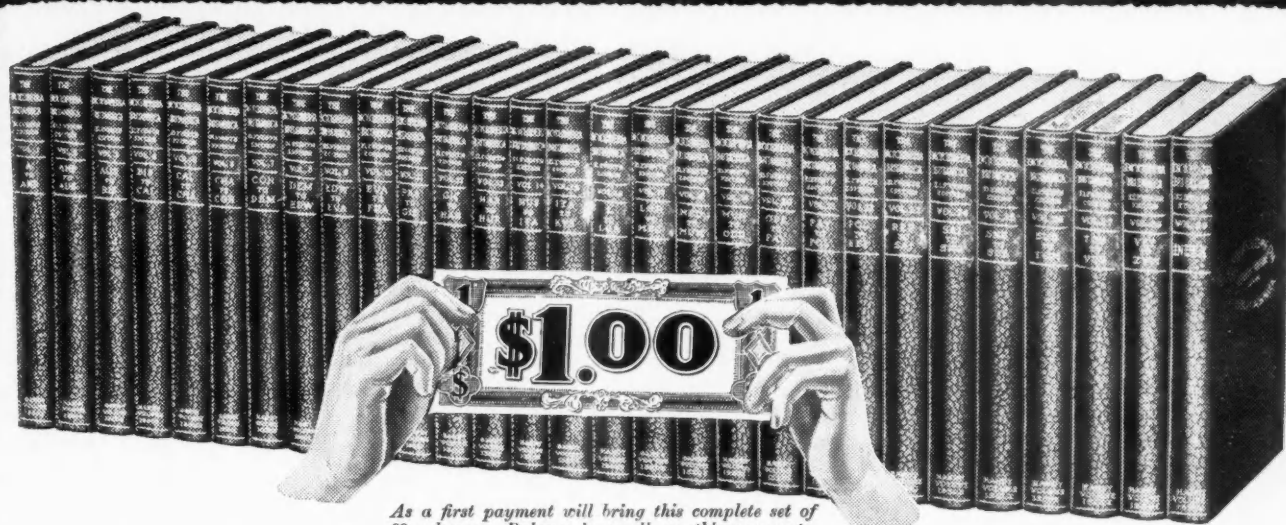
These publicity agents, on the whole, are a very able body of men and in some respects they perform a highly valuable service, but at the same time they are essentially attorneys for their employers. Their function is not to proclaim the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, but to present the particular state of facts that will be of the greatest benefit to their clients—in short, to manipulate the news.

A great deal of the confusion of public opinion today is the direct product of that system.

Take, for example, a great industrial disturbance like the coal strike. What are the essential merits of it? Do you know? If you do, you are very fortunate. I don't, although I have spared no effort to get at the facts, many of which lie further underground than the coal itself.

THE reason none of us can get at the basic truth is very simple. The coal operators meet in secret and through their publicity agent they give out a statement of their side of the case. The leaders of the miners meet in secret and they give out a statement of their side of the case. Either statement by itself is

(Continued on page 784)



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What Is Before Us?

There are many serious post-war problems confronting us. Do you understand the tendencies in our industrial life? Why are the prices of commodities high? Will wages go still higher or down? Will the cost of living gradually drop? Is there likely to be some great cataclysm that will serve to send prices and wages tumbling downward? Are you inclined to be stamped with fear of what is before us? Are you sitting down and studying

the facts of past cases that are somewhat similar? Are you familiar with what has happened after other wars? In England after the Napoleonic campaigns; in the United States after the Civil War; to France, to Germany and to the neutrals after the Franco-Prussian war?

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plausible and believable. The two of them, taken together, are wholly irreconcilable and simply add to the sum total of human ignorance.

And thus it goes. The more of that kind of publicity we have the less we know, the less certain we can be of anything. But while this is a pernicious propaganda, it is by no means the most dangerous form that is now manifesting itself.

After the Thirty Years' War, bands of marauding soldiers wandered around Europe terrorizing the inhabitants of every town and village to which they could gain access, and something of that sort is going on now in the United States. Bands of propagandists are wandering around terrorizing public opinion and trying to frighten it into submission to theories of government that are strange to American institutions.

Some of these marauders represent radicalism and some reaction, but there is a striking similarity in their methods. Radicalism appeals to violence against reaction and reaction appeals to violence against radicalism. One menaces with threats of the torch and the bomb and the other with threats of the rope and the rifle. Both profess to be champions of human freedom. Radicalism pretends to be engaged in restoring human liberty to its primitive simplicity, and reaction, wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, is ready to have everybody else die for the Constitution as it thinks the Constitution ought to be interpreted.

A war that has shaken the very foundations of human society is bound to produce some extraordinary mental reactions. A war that has wrecked vast empires, overthrown dynasties and brought about sweeping revolutions is not likely to leave society just as it was before. Yet large numbers of excellent people think that mankind should have picked up its work where it left off when it went into the trenches and go on as if nothing at all had happened. Others are convinced that because war has resulted in revolution in certain countries there ought to be revolution everywhere—the more the better.

What the United States needs more than anything else today is the restoration of the free play of public opinion. That requires, first, the re-establishment of the freedom of discussion, for without freedom of discussion there is no public opinion that deserves the name.

WILL HAYS, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, made a speech recently in New York in which he proudly proclaimed that: "There is in this country a religious faith which believes in the divine origin of the Constitution of the United States." When I first read Mr. Hays's words I was staggered by this new incarnation of Hohenzollernism. Then I saw that he had probably hit upon a serious and lamentable truth. A most energetic propaganda is engaged in converting the Constitution of the United States into a cult, into a religion, and its champions are eager to burn all dissenters and heretics at the stake.

The Constitution of the United States is one of the great achievements of all history, but criticism of it is not blasphemy, and a man is not necessarily damned who thinks that in the light of 130 years' experience a better framework of government might be constructed.

The men who drafted the Constitution certainly did not consider it a piece of divine inspiration. They knew how it was made. Nor had they any superstitious reverence for government as an institution. They regarded it rather as a necessary evil. Nor were they altogether certain, from the meagre data of a limited experience, as to the ability of the people to rule themselves. That is why they established a government of checks

and balances which could not function too freely. To this day the government they created operates with great difficulty under even favorable conditions, and whenever the President and Congress happen to belong to different parties government is deadlocked and must wait for another election. But what the fathers did clearly understand was human liberty, at least in so far as the white man was concerned, and there they took nothing for granted.

It is not the powers that they conferred upon the Government, but the powers that they prohibited to the Government which make the Constitution a charter of liberty. The Bill of Rights is a born rebel. It reeks of sedition. In every clause it shakes its fist in the face of constituted authority and thunders "Thou shalt not," and because its ultimatum is "Thou shalt not" it is the one guarantee of human freedom to the American people unless they themselves destroy their safeguard.

We are in danger of forgetting this under the terrorism of mass thought, but we can forget it only at our imminent peril. There is revolution in reaction as well as in radicalism, and Toryism speaking a jargon of law and order may often be a graver menace to liberty than radicalism bellowing the empty phrases of the soap-box demagogue.

Writing from Paris to Abigail Adams, Thomas Jefferson said that:

"The spirit of resistance to government is so valuable on certain occasions that I wish it always to be kept alive. It will often be exercised when wrong, but better so than not to be exercised at all."

If the author of the Declaration of Independence were to utter such a sentiment today the Post Office Department could exclude him from the mail; Grand Juries could indict him for sedition and criminal Syndicalism; legislative committees could seize his private papers and search them for evidence of Bolshevism, and United States Senators would be clamoring for his deportation on the ground that he had been tainted with the ribald doctrines of the French Revolution and should be sent back to live with the rest of the terrorists.

Thus the political philosophy of one generation becomes the political anathema of another.

NOW, I am not much disposed to agree with Jefferson's dictum on the moral duty of resistance to government unless it is abundantly qualified. Nevertheless, all the liberties that we hold today have come from resistance to Government, and most of them were won by blood and iron. Thanks to the men who were willing to challenge authority and die for liberty, we, their political heirs, have been armed with newer and better weapons.

To Abraham Lincoln the issue of the Civil War was very simple. It was that "among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet." There we are on solid ground. With universal suffrage, that is a foundation which can never be shaken, and we can build on it in complete confidence. Under free institutions, whatever can be taken to the ballot box has the inalienable right to make its appeal to the ballot box. Whatever denies the final authority of the ballot box is a challenge to the Republic, and that alone is a challenge.

This standard of judgment can be applied to all the unrest and discontent to which the country is now subjected. In so far as discontent appeals directly to violence, there is an abundance of law to meet it if public officials, municipal, state and federal, will discharge the commonplace duties.

The policy of repression that has been generally adopted by Governors, Mayors and police officials—in some cases by Federal

authority—to meet this propaganda of radicalism is fatal. Two thousand years of history bear witness to its folly. Nobody ever succeeded in bettering the weather by putting the thermometer in jail, and nobody will ever remove the causes of unrest and discontent by trying to suppress their manifestations.

Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court recently said in a dissenting opinion in a sedition case that "the best test of the truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market." That will always remain the best test of truth, and we cannot afford to tamper with it, however strong the immediate provocation may be, nor can we afford to suppress that competition.

In a speech delivered in Carnegie Hall last week a very eminent New York lawyer, Mr. Henry W. Taft, complained that the Department of Justice was shifting to the states the duty of prosecuting radicals, and asked: "But is not the protection of American people against revolutionary propaganda peculiarly within the function of the Federal Government?" The protection of the people against crime and violence and the destruction of property is an elementary function of government. But government protecting the American people against revolutionary propaganda is a new manifestation of paternal authority. I wonder what old Sam Adams would say to that? Or Patrick Henry? Or Benjamin Franklin, with his grim joke about hanging together or hanging separately? Or Thomas Jefferson? Or George Washington? Or all the rest of that noble congregation of rebels who to their defiance of George III pledged their lives and their fortunes and their sacred honor?

THIS theory that it is the duty of government to protect the people from propaganda is Prussianism. It was the gospel of His Imperial Majesty, the German Kaiser. Protecting people from revolutionary propaganda was one of his most sacred functions. Now there is no Imperial Majesty and no German Kaiser, and no Majestaets-beleidigung and no Divine Right. Autocratic Russia saw the doctrine in its fullest flower, and it was eventually followed by the most horrible, by the most ghastly, by the most degrading revolution known to human history. Significantly enough, no sooner was this new tyranny established than Lenine and Trotzky proceeded in their turn to "protect the people from revolutionary propaganda" by suppressing all but the Bolshevik newspapers.

Either the people are fit to govern or they are not. If they are fit to govern, it is no function of government to protect them from any kind of propaganda. They will protect themselves. That capacity for self-protection is the very essence of self-government. Without it popular institutions are inconceivable, and the moment that a republican form of government sets itself up as the nurse maid of the people, to train their immature minds to suit its own purposes and to guard them from all influences that it considers contaminating, we already have a revolution and a revolution backward, a revolution by usurpation.

How is there to be any public opinion at all if government is to be the final arbiter of political theories and economic doctrines?

When government undertakes to regulate opinions the burden of proof must always rest upon it. If history teaches any lesson whatever, its lesson is that the most dangerous and futile of all methods of combating erroneous political and economic beliefs is for government to set itself up as a judge and executioner.

But, it will be said, the doctrines that government is called upon to suppress are of foreign origin; they are advocated in large part by an alien population; they are antagonistic to the principles of the Republic, and we cannot afford to have the

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SOCIETY'S gay flight to the South this year for the first great gala season since the War, promises to be a brilliant mustering of social forces—fairly establishing this new Riviera of America, as the Play Place of a Continent where fashionable women launch the Spring's new styles and dictate the season's Vogue.

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American people adopt them. Quite true. But what of it? This is not the first time that there has been nation-wide unrest and discontent. It is not the first time that wild and lunatic remedies have been prescribed for public ills. It is not the first time that foreign revolutionary theories have invaded the United States. It is not the first time that property rights have been attacked in their very citadel.

American conservatives were once quite as terrified by the spread in this country of the extreme theories of the French Revolution as they are now terrified by the spread of Bolshevism. They were quite as eager for repression; yet the French Revolution never shattered a single American institution. It raised up no American breed of Marats and Robespierres. It set up no guillotines on American soil and beheaded no aristocrats. The American people threshed the issue out and went on their way.

Is it not possible that they still retain a scanty remnant of their ancient common sense? Is it not possible that they might even listen to a sympathetic exposition of the maniacal principles of Bolshevism without being seized with an irrepressible desire to destroy everything they have created and give themselves over to famine and disease and anarchy in order to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat?

I AM not afraid of Bolshevism in the open, where the American people can examine it and weigh it and consider it. I am not afraid that the American people are going to rise up en masse and join the I. W. W. to destroy the institution of their own private property, unless government prevents them by force. It is just as well to remember that the preamble of the Constitution of the United States does not begin "We the Government of the United States," but "We the People of the United States." The history of this country for more than 140 years proves that the American people can be trusted, and in the long run they can be trusted a great deal further than the professional politicians that they generally select to represent them in their government.

The failures of popular government have always been failures of public opinion—mostly of public opinion that was ill-informed, of public opinion that was denied the facts, of public opinion that was misguided by self-constituted masters. That will always remain a great menace, and public opinion is never to be safeguarded by trying to prevent it by law from coming into contact with political heresy. There is no surer way to give those doctrines a foothold than to proscribe them. It is not the revolutionary doctrine which is shouted from the market place that is to be feared, but the revolutionary doctrine that is whispered everywhere in the ear of discontent and that can claim in its favor the test of martyrdom.

There is no other such prolific breeder of revolution as reaction, and reaction is now engaged in capitalizing the militant patriotism that the war aroused. It is denying freedom of speech, denying freedom of assemblage—denying the most sacred guarantees of the Constitution that it professes to guard and defend.

When the French soldiers began to return home after four years in the trenches, thousands of them declared that they would never again do any work. It sometimes seems that after the armistice was signed, millions of Americans must have taken a vow that they would never again do any thinking for themselves. They were willing to die for their country, but not willing to think for it, and under the influence of propaganda they had lost the habit of independent thought.

It is here that we squarely confront the question of the responsibility of newspapers in respect to the formation of an enlightened and fully responsible public opinion.

Of the work of the American newspapers in the war the most chronic fault finder cannot justly complain. They printed all the news that government would permit them to print. They almost bankrupted themselves to obtain it. They were the first victims of the censorship and the daily prey of the propagandists. They never hesitated in rendering any service of which they were capable, and they never counted the cost. On the whole, they displayed a sense of responsibility that in itself is the highest decoration for distinguished service.

When we come to the newspaper in relation to the events of the last year, it is a very different story and a less satisfactory story. Newspapers are very human institutions, and when the fighting ceased they reacted in much the way the general public reacted. The notion was general that, with hostilities ended, pre-war conditions would naturally be restored, and the newspapers followed the common notion.

That was a great mistake. They were not prepared for the waves of discontent and unrest that spread over the country. They were not prepared for the social ferment that followed the war. They were not prepared for the industrial upheavals that came. For the most part they had settled down to the comfortable assumption that with Germany beaten, with the Kaiser exiled, with the war won, everything was going to be for the best in the best possible of worlds, and that is not the way it turned out at all.

WHEN strike followed strike, when industrial disturbances became nation-wide, when labor and capital instantly began a hand-to-hand fight over a new division of the profits and the spoils, when the labor leaders discovered that there was a tight labor market and began to squeeze the employer just as the banks squeeze the borrower when there is a tight money market, a vast number of perfectly good and respectable people were much disturbed in their souls, and the newspapers reflected this disturbance. Instead of trying to get at the basic cause of it all, they adopted the primitive medicine-man procedure of hunting out the devil upon whom the responsibility could be laid.

Four hundred thousand steel workers had gone out because the leader of the strike had once been a Syndicalist. All the shipping in New York was tied up because I. W. W. agitators had taken possession of 80,000 longshoremen. Four hundred thousand miners quit in defiance of Federal law because two factions in the union were battling for control. And so it went. Nothing in this complicated world is ever quite so simple as that.

The first duty of a newspaper to public opinion is to furnish the raw materials for it and the tools for its formation. American newspapers are not doing this in respect to this new economic situation, as many newspaper men keenly realize, without quite knowing how to remedy it. The war has left a new set of problems and the newspapers have not yet met them. They are not driving to the heart of things. They are still skimming the surface, and it is only now and then that a reporter gets under the skin of these great events.

This, in a way, helps to account for the more or less chaotic state of public opinion in this country, and it is doubly unfortunate, because the American people have no passion for profound study of public questions until these questions reach the stage of a crisis. Day by day they like to get their news from headlines and to rely for their judgments on what somebody tells them.

The gravest duty that confronts the American press today is to bring these vast questions that have come out of the war into the forum of public discussion. The barrier of propaganda must be broken down. The competent, independent investigating re-

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To Standardize Women's Wages

TAKING to the women voters of the country what they declare will be the first standardization of women's wages on the same basis as men ever made on a large scale in the history of the world, women employed in the federal civil service and represented in the membership of the National Women's Trade Union League have asked the assistance of the women's divisions of the Republican and Democratic parties.

In letters signed by representatives of the Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League and five affiliated organizations of women in Government employ, addressed to Mrs. John Glover South, chairman of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the Woman's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, the women party leaders have been asked to urge their respective parties to support the work of the Joint Congressional Commission on Reclassification of the Civil Service.

The Commission's forthcoming report, it is stated, if its recommendations are in accord with the results of the Commission's work as published to date, will not only standardize the pay of 60,000 women from every state who are employed in the Government departments in Washington, and the thousands more in the Government's field service, but will indirectly benefit millions of women in private industry as well.

"The women employed by the Government," says the letter to the Democratic and Republican women leaders, "are engaged in almost every kind of occupation—not only in clerical and professional work, but in the sewing trades, the printing trades, machine trades of many kinds, and various miscellaneous callings, all of them underpaid from any viewpoint, and notoriously underpaid as compared with men doing the same or comparable work. Until American women are justly treated by their Government, the largest employer in the world, it will continue to be difficult for them to obtain economic justice from private employers.

"THE Commission's report will be made to Congress in the near future, and if the recommendations follow the results of the Commission's work as published to date, they will provide the first standardization of women's wages on the same basis as men's ever made in the history of the world."

"The principles which we ask the Reclassification Commission to embody in its report, and for which we ask the support of Democratic and Republican women and the Democratic and Republican parties are as follows:

1. Equality of opportunity for men and women and equal compensation for the same work for work of corresponding skill.
2. A minimum wage for Government service, which minimum shall not be less than the cost of living as shown by authentic and official investigations.
3. Classification of salaries above the minimum according to degrees of skill and training.
4. An enlarged Civil Service Commission, with broader powers, as a central administrative agency for the Civil Service, the membership of this Commission to include representatives of the department heads, of the employees and of the general public, with an equal number of men and women in each of these three groups.

The letter is signed by Miss Ethel M. Smith, Executive Secretary of the Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Gertrude M. McNally, Secretary of the Women's Union, Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Miss

Nannie T. Daniel, President Women's Bindery Union; Miss Juliette S. Stebbins, President Women's Unit, Federal Employees' Union No. 2; Miss Alice Deal, President High School Teachers' Union; and Miss Maude E. Aiton, President Grade Teachers' Union.

The members of the Joint Congressional Commission on Reclassification of the Civil Service are: Senator A. A. Jones of New Mexico (Democrat); Senator Charles B. Henderson of Nevada (Democrat); Senator Selden D. Spencer of Missouri (Republican); former Representatives Edward Keating of Colorado (Democrat); C. W. Hamlin of Missouri (Democrat); and William Allen Cooper of Wisconsin (Republican).

The Press and Public Opinion

(Continued from page 788)

porter must come back to his own. This is vital. The American people cannot deal intelligently with any of these problems without knowing the facts, and they cannot know the facts until the newspapers brush aside the propagandists of contending factions and get back to first principles of news gathering. All this is fundamental.

It is impossible of fulfilment, nevertheless, unless the newspapers set themselves squarely against this rising Prussianism which is seeking to make a fetich out of government and endow it with the power of damnation over all dissenting political and economic beliefs. If the guarantees of the Bill of Rights are to be overridden in the name of super-patriotism, the newspapers themselves will be the ultimate victims of the new dispensation that is called to suppress freedom of speech and of the press, and we shall have no public opinion at all except that which cringes under the lash of office holders. If government is to be erected into a god, who of us can be sure of salvation?

LORD ACTON made the security of the minority the basis of freedom and that will always be the basis, however offensive the minority's views may be and however mischievous the principles that it advocates may appear. De Tocqueville framed essentially the same definition in still more striking form when he voiced his warning against the tyranny of the majority. The inherent sovereignty of the citizen over Government was pictured by Pitt in words that for a century and a half have been part of the political heritage of the English-speaking peoples.

"The poorest man in his cottage may bid defiance to all the force of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storms may enter, the rain may enter—but the King of England cannot enter; all his forces dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement."

Free government must forever be the resultant of all the forces that are brought to bear upon it, radical and reactionary, liberal and conservative, revolutionary and Bourbon, Socialistic and individualistic, and whenever any of those forces is compelled to resort to secrecy the equilibrium is destroyed and the way is open to disaster.

What I have said tonight is not a plea for the new radicalism, for to me most of this new radicalism is the very negation of political and economic sanity. What I am pleading for is the restoration of the traditions of the Republic, for the restoration of the proved safeguards of human liberty, for the restoration of the free play of public opinion, without which democracy is stifled and cannot exist; for the restoration of the old faith of the Fathers which has never yet failed the Nation in a crisis—the faith that they themselves sealed in their own blood.

God forbid that our supreme achievement in this war should be the Prussianizing of ourselves!

Your Town and Mine

"YOUR TOWN AND MINE" is the name of an entertaining little citizenship play composed by a teacher of Winchester, Mass., Miss N. J. Davis. It was given a few days ago, for the first time, before the Citizenship class that Mrs. F. P. Bagley has been conducting every Saturday at the Massachusetts Suffrage Headquarters.

The object of the class is to train teachers to give instruction in citizenship, and this play is an ingenious way to do it by appealing to the eye, the ear and the dramatic instinct. The performers were Winchester boys and girls of junior high school age.

In the first scene, Mr. Smith, "a real American," is talking with Tony Russo, his Italian gardener, and praising his skillful work. Tony asks how the things that he most enjoys in the town are managed. Mr. Smith explains, in general terms, and offers to take him around and show him.

The second scene is in the Town Hall. There Tony learns about the work of the Selectmen, the Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, and other officials.

In the third scene, Mr. Smith and Tony, on their way home, meet a member of the Board of Health, a Public Health Nurse, and a member of the School Board, and receive some good suggestions from each.

In the fourth scene, the Fire Chief invites Tony to visit the central station, and the Chief of Police explains his work, and his wish to be Tony's friend.

The walk around town is illustrated with stereopticon views of Winchester's beautiful scenery.

The last scene is on the porch of Mr. Smith's house, Mr. Smith's son Tom and Tony's son Johnny come in, on their way home from school. Johnny recites what he has learned at school. Tom's sister Mary arrives with some of her girl friends, and they and the boys all sing together.

This same enterprising teacher, Miss Davis, is going to have her class hold a town meeting a little later, and has also in preparation a pageant based on the history of Winchester.

All over the land, intelligent and hard-working teachers are exerting themselves to train the boys and girls to be good citizens; yet in some of our states the teachers themselves are not yet thought worthy to have a vote. It is well that the end of this great anomaly is now in sight. A. S. B.

Mrs. Ward, Judge

OF the seven women just appointed as judges in England, one is Mrs. Humphry Ward. It is laughable to think that, after years of strenuous and ardent opposition to woman suffrage, Mrs. Ward should now find herself holding a judgeship—a thing that would seem to most men and women much more unusual and masculine than the mere act of casting a vote. But this is only one among many comic situations in which prominent anti-suffragists have found themselves since the suffrage won.

In Mrs. Ward's case, the inconsistency is not so great as it appears at first sight, or rather, it is an inconsistency of long standing. If we remember correctly, Mrs. Ward always favored having women hold office, though she predicted the most fearful disasters if they should be trusted with the ballot. Her idea probably was that a few very superior women, like herself, were fit to hold office, but that the common or garden variety of women were not competent to cast a vote.

Mrs. Ward has not hitherto shown a very judicial mind, but as a magistrate we wish her all success. A. S. B.

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THE ratification of the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution by Rhode Island and Kentucky swells to twenty-four the number of states whose legislatures have declared themselves for the national enfranchisement of woman.

The early action by these twenty-four states emphasizes the force of public sentiment which found its initial expression in the resolution to submit the amendment to the states, passed by a vote of 304 to 89 in the House and of 56 to 25 in the Senate.

It now requires the "yea" votes of only twelve more states to make up the three-fourths alignment of commonwealths that will put the nineteenth amendment into the constitution. Six or

seven legislatures are to register their ratification of the amendment in the near future.

But for the recalcitrant attitude of three or four states like Connecticut, where Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb has not seen fit to call a special session of the biennially meeting legislature, the ratification of the amendment would be assured in time to give the women of the country full participation, not only in the election itself but also in the party councils preceding the election.

The case of Connecticut in this connection is peculiarly difficult to excuse. Surrounded on all sides by states that have ratified the amendment—New York, Massachusetts, and now Rhode Island—Connecticut is being held back from joining in a movement which is as beneficial as it is belated.

Equal suffrage by constitutional amendment has long since passed the stage in which the strength of public sentiment in its favor could be questioned or minimized. The enfranchisement of American womanhood is a certainty of the immediate future. The opponents of suffrage in states like Connecticut cannot hope to change the ultimate result by their tactics of delay.

It is high time these opponents, hopelessly out of touch with the spirit of the time and the inexorable logic of events, aligned themselves with the forward-looking spirit of the overwhelming majority of the American people instead of persisting in a futile effort to block the will of that majority.—New York *Evening Mail*.

One Night in Rome

"ONE NIGHT IN ROME" is interesting, and as the vehicle of Laurette Taylor's dramatic possibilities, an excellent medium of exposition. It has not much of a plot and the characters in it are not of a sort to arouse intense sympathy—nor does Laurette Taylor herself in the role of Madame L'Enigme particularly touch the sympathies until, in the third act, she explains the circumstances which have contributed to the development of Madame L'Enigme. Before that, we take her on trust, knowing that, since she is the heroine of the play, she has got to be all right in the end. It is a pity that a greater division of action was not made between the star and the support. While Miss Taylor's art is masterly—within certain limitations—after all, when one goes to the theater and pays for an admission to a play, one expects a play, and not a monologue with brief and convenient intervals of dialogue.

There is another theatrical convention also which is worked to its extreme in this production. The whole theatrical trick of sending out minor characters first in response to applause instead of meeting it with an honest appearance of the persons to whom it is given in the first place is vulgar and artificial in the extreme. It is a sort of cruel emphasizing of differences, and betokens a meanness of spirit on the part of eminent actors little becoming to them. In "One Night in Rome" this is more than usually stressed, and leaves us at the last with the conviction that our hands have been forced a little bit. The play is merely educational—not because it has much educational value in itself, but because, when it is finished, we know just how well Miss Taylor can imitate a foreign accent and how cleverly she can reproduce certain foreign qualities which are of the sort particularly to antagonize a wholesome American. But it is art of the finest quality—first class acting. The European vulgarity of her one outburst of rage is a magnificent portrayal of something we Americans like to let pass—it is so intensely more common than mere American wrath. One gesture in the play is so completely the exponent of a certain inherent commonness of soul that pervades even the much vaunted European aristocracy that its mere conception marks Miss Taylor's art as the very best—in detail. But, though she would not believe it, she is really unfortunate in having a husband to write plays especially for her. She would show to much better advantage and be a greater artist in the long run, if she took her chances and found just plays in which she had to divide up a little with the others and had the benefit of a keen competition. M. H. F.



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Organization News

Progress in Georgia

IN our last annual report the prediction that the year 1919 would see the growth of a strong and widespread sentiment throughout the state in behalf of woman suffrage has been more than fully realized.

While our Legislature failed to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment in July, the discussion of it developed many friends among the strong men of Georgia, who for the first time championed the cause and whose speeches in both House and Senate resulted in so much valuable educational propaganda that we feel sure it must have an immense influence in the next Legislature upon men who had hitherto given the subject but little consideration. We were very fortunate in having Mrs. Elliott Cheatham in charge of the legislative work. Her brilliant and forceful arguments, when speaking before the Judiciary Committee in behalf of ratification, won many friends for the cause.

Early in the year all the District Public School Superintendents in Georgia inaugurated a series of competitive debates upon the subject, "Shall Georgia Grant Suffrage to the Women of the State?" These debates created an intense interest in every county and the Equal Suffrage party found it difficult to meet the demand for literature upon the subject, which these hundreds of schools taking part in the discussion demanded.

In May we circularized every woman's club in Georgia, asking that each club discuss the question of woman suffrage and the advisability of securing an endorsement of it by the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The replies to our circular letter, with but few exceptions, proved that the organized women of the state were deeply interested in this vital question and desired favorable action on the part of the State Federation. Consequently, in November, when in annual convention in Columbus, the State Federation, by a vote of two to one, voted for a resolution asking the Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. This action on the part of thirty thousand organized women should wield a tremendous influence upon the next Legislature. These are the women who, by their efficiently organized war work, their fine cooperation with men in educational work, and their devoted efforts along every line which promises a betterment of conditions, especially for women and children in the rural counties, have already proved themselves a great asset in public welfare work and more than worthy of full citizenship.

THE University of Georgia, for the first time in its history, has this year opened the doors of every department to women, a privilege for which the women of the state had

vainly pleaded for many years. Emory College also has just offered to women the splendid advantages of its literary department. Women are not eligible to hold state offices in Georgia. Several years ago it was necessary to have a special act of the Legislature in order to appoint as State Librarian Mrs. Maude Backer Cobb, a suffragist and a member of one of the most distinguished families in Georgia. Her administration of this responsible position has been marked by the greatest efficiency and success. Mrs. W. H. Felton also holds a state position on the Educational Board. In the intensive drive which is now in progress for the elimination of illiteracy in Georgia, and which promises the most remarkable success, the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia has the honor of furnishing the only two women appointed on the State Board to take charge of this work—Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan of Savannah, our First Vice-President, and Mrs. Rogers Winter of Atlanta.

IN Atlanta the suffragists secured from the City's Executive Board the privilege of voting in the municipal primaries. The enthusiasm of the women in city politics was amply proved by a large registration. A central committee was formed at once, with Miss Eleanor Raoul as Chairman, who took charge of a splendidly conducted educational campaign. A sum of \$1,200.00 was raised to finance the campaign, and for weeks almost daily public meetings were held, which were addressed by the most prominent men and women of the city. The voting strength of Atlanta's women was proved by the defeat in the primary election of those men who had made themselves objectionable to the women. The privilege of voting in municipal primaries would have been granted women in other cities in Georgia had not the charters of those other cities given this right to males only.

Five women have recently been elected members of Atlanta's Chamber of Commerce in recognition of their valuable service in public matters.

The women of our state, realizing that they will soon be called upon to share the responsibilities of citizenship, are determined to be prepared for an intelligent use of these privileges, and throughout the state schools for the study of state, county and municipal, as well as national government, have been formed. For the past year the suffragists in Savannah have held an open forum for the study of these questions, which has become very popular with both men and women. In other cities the wards have organized separate schools over which able public citizens preside.

In spite of the fact that Georgia lags behind in the matter of ratification, we are able to feel a just pride that our state, through the votes of Senator W. J. Harris and Representative W. D. Upshaw, contributed to the victorious passage through Congress of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

EMILY C. McDUGALD,

President, Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia.

A Missouri Scheme

"DON'T you want to make money for suffrage and have fun doing it? See your quota expand itself to its pledge's limit? Then try our scheme." So runs an intriguing circular letter sent out by the Missouri League of Women Voters:

"Get your League together at a Calendar Tea. Have the Calendar sent you from Headquarters. Pay one dollar apiece. There are four kinds, the same in size and appearance, but different within. There is a page for each month, headed by a quotation into the selection of which has gone much affection and discrimination. There is the Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Calendar, quotations chosen by Lucy E. Anthony (Dr. Shaw's niece), in each one of which we hear Dr. Shaw's familiar and inspiring call to service. The Carrie Chapman Catt Calendar, quotations chosen by Mrs. Schevill, each word sounding the note of leadership which we follow so joyously. Then there is a Roosevelt one and a Woodrow Wilson one. If you have any curiosity about the political or personal leanings of your friends, put up your Wilson and Roosevelt Calendars. There will not be a dull moment. The Roosevelt quotations were made by Father Russell Wilbur, whose sonnets on Roosevelt, published in the New Republic and later in book form, are well known. The Wilson sayings were chosen by Mrs. Susan Boogher. Her enthusiasm found no dearth of 'quotations' from which to choose.

"NEXT step. One person takes a calendar and leaves her month with the Chairman. She then unties the cord that fastens the leaves together and gives each leaf—one month—to some friend to complete the job and return to her, the job being to get Mrs. Jones to give you 5 cents and to put her name on the space opposite the fifth of the month. Mrs. Brown may choose to give 7 cents or 29 cents. She will put her name opposite 7 or 29, and so on until all 31 spaces are filled.

"The largest amount anyone could be called upon to contribute would be 31 cents, unless one should wish to transcend the rules of the game by writing a whole page, or by casually flinging over a bill with a command to keep the change. By the rule of three, each should

total to \$4.65 or \$4.96. One calendar would be twelve times that. And they are good looking too. Mr. William Schevill did the cover with the seal of the League of Women Voters. Thus, penny wise, they might do for your quota what 'little drops of water, little grains of sand,' do for the mighty ocean and the great big land.

"Do you like the idea? Do you think it practical for you? Shall we send you some? How many?"

The Missouri League's headquarters is the Century Building, St. Louis.

South Carolina

FORMER United States Senator Pollock in his address at the annual convention of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage Association held at Columbia on January 15, speaking in behalf of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, claimed that it was in accord with the doctrine of states' rights, and challenged anyone to debate it with him before the assembly.

Governor Robert A. Cooper in his address of welcome at the opening of the convention paid high tribute to the women of South Carolina, and to the part they have taken in the development of the state. He said that he was convinced the women of that state were going to vote before long, and when they did that the state would be benefited. He pledged his support to the women should the vote be granted them.

South Carolina had a rousing convention, well attended by women from all parts of the state, and enthusiasm for the Federal Suffrage Amendment was marked. Mrs. Julian Salley in her annual address to the convention body said: "The old organization of suffragists is dying out and the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League will soon be no more, but in its place will come the League of Women Voters, so there is no mourning in the passing of the old suffrage association."

TO the question, "now that political freedom is within our grasp, what shall we do with it?" the League answers for us in these three aims:

1. To use its utmost influence to secure the enfranchisement of women of every country in the world.
2. To remove the remaining legal discriminations against women in the Codes and Constitutions of the several states, that the feet of coming women may find these stumbling blocks removed.
3. To make our democracy so safe for the nation and so safe for the world that every citizen may feel secure, and great men will acknowledge the worthiness of the American Republic to lead.

Mrs. Salley reviewed the year's work, telling of ten thousand copies of Senator Pollock's speech on the Federal Suffrage Amendment hav-

ing been sent throughout the state. She told also of the many speeches on behalf of suffrage, and of the tremendous growth of the organization, paying tribute to the work of Miss Lola Trax, who had organized forty counties for the petition work, and had carried suffrage into towns that "had never heard of it before."

Through the efforts of the Columbia members of the executive committee, Mrs. Salley said a course of citizenship had been added to the curriculum of the University of South Carolina. One of Mrs. Salley's chief recommendations was that the organization become a member of the League of Women Voters as soon as it was eligible.

At the afternoon session Miss Marjorie Shuler of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was one of the principal speakers. The press speaks of the enthusiasm with which Miss Shuler's address was received and the impetus it gave for future work. Miss Shuler reviewed the progress of the Federal Suffrage Amendment ratifications, stating that 37 Legislatures are now pledged to ratify, making complete ratification within a short period inevitable.

Among the important reports made were those by Mrs. F. S. Munsell, chairman of state organization, and Mrs. W. C. Cathcart, state legislative chairman, and the legislative chairman for the various counties.

The South Carolina Equal Suffrage League has been on a good financial basis throughout the year, \$1,000 having been raised and spent to further the cause in that state. At the convention, in less than five minutes, \$250 was raised as the League's contribution to the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The following officers were re-elected for the coming year: Mrs. Julian B. Salley, Aiken, president; Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch, Cheraw, honorary president; Mrs. Leroy Springs, Lancaster, first vice-president; Mrs. Henry Martin, Columbia, second vice-president; Mrs. T. I. Weston, recording secretary; Mrs. C. Fitzsimmons, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. C. Hammond, Columbia, treasurer; Mrs. W. E. Duncan, Aiken, auditor.

Rhode Island

GOVERNOR BEECKMAN of Rhode Island in his annual address to the Legislature, which recently ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment, spoke as follows on the suffrage question:

"The Congress of the United States has proposed an amendment to the Constitution, which will be a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states in words following: 'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex. Con-

gress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'

"IT is in my judgment only an act of plain justice long delayed to give women the same right of voting as is now enjoyed by men. I, therefore, unqualifiedly favor the ratification of this amendment and urge that it be accomplished without a day's delay.

"If we believe, as we profess to believe, that a democratic government is maintained by the consent of the governed, there is neither justice nor reason in a system which deprives one-half of the people, equally interested, equally capable, equally intelligent, from exercising an equal voice in selecting the officers of the Government and equally participating in its political concerns.

"The history of suffrage in republics reveals that those who had the right of voting have been opposed to extending that right to others, in violation of the golden principle that all persons should grant to others the same rights and liberties which they claim for themselves. In the early history of this state, and in other states, the right of suffrage was much more restricted among men than at present. The selected few selfishly opposed any enlargement of the suffrage. Perhaps they honestly believed that they were better qualified to exercise their exclusive privileges than those to whom those privileges were denied. But, suffrage takes no backward steps and slowly and gradually class distinctions gave way to a fuller democracy.

"In the interests of plain honesty, of social betterment, of political welfare, of a deeper faith in democracy, let us manfully and unselfishly say 'That the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.'"

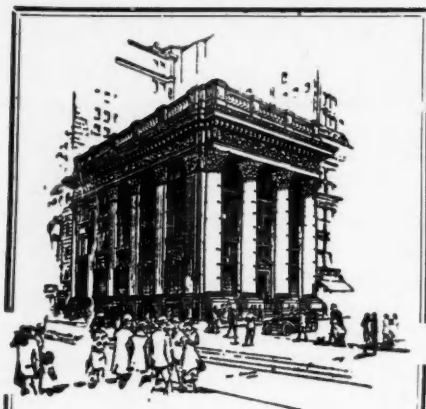
Praise for Miss Hay

THE stand of Miss Mary Garrett Hay in opposition to Senator Wadsworth has the backing of many women leaders, not only in New York state, but throughout the country.

Mrs. Charles Ellicott, of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland, when questioned recently as to her opinion on Miss Hay's attitude, said that "she did not feel that any defence of Miss Hay was needed—she was a woman well qualified to know what she was doing and could be trusted to do the right thing."

Mrs. Robert Walker, vice-president of the Just Government League, stated that she supported fully Miss Hay's attitude towards Senator Wadsworth. She contended that "suffragists should continue to ask for the recall of any men who opposed real democracy."

THE Kentucky Equal Rights Association is now the Kentucky League of Women Voters. This action was taken at a recent session of the Association.



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From Florida

MRS. J. T. Fuller, State President, Orlando; Mrs. Edgar Lewis, Fort Pierce; Dr. Mary Safford, Orlando; Mrs. J. W. McCollum, Gainesville; Miss Elizabeth Skinner, Damedin; Mrs. C. E. Hawkins, Brooksville; Dr. Mary Jewett, Florence Villa; Mrs. W. F. Blackman, Lake Monroe; Mrs. Charles Cay, Tallahassee; Mrs. S. G. Capen, Jacksonville; Mrs. W. R. O'Neal, Orlando.

From Georgia

MRS. E. P. Dismuke, Columbus; Mrs. John Dozier Pou, Columbus; Mrs. Thomas Charlton Hudson, Columbus; Miss Stella Akin, Savannah; Miss Jane Judge, Savannah; Miss Annie Wright, Augusta; Mrs. L. S. Arrington, Augusta; Mrs. Edward Van Winkle, Atlanta; Mrs. A. G. Helmar, Atlanta; Mrs. Beaumont Davison, Atlanta; Mrs. Emily C. MacDougald, Atlanta; Miss Dora Freeman, Greenville.

From Illinois

MRS. WIRT HUMPHREYS, Evanston; Mrs. E. F. Snyder, Kenilworth; Mrs. A. W. Hofstetter, Wilmette; Mrs. William M. Green, Evanston; Mrs. Carl M. Mohr, Evanston; Mrs. Robert D. Cunningham, Evanston.

ALTERNATES

Mrs. E. Lindley Jones, Mrs. C. H. Betts, Mrs. John C. Bundy, Mrs. Hope Thompson, Miss Bertha Bowman.

Other names to be announced later.

From Iowa

MISS FLORA DUNLAP, Des Moines, State Chairman; Mrs. James A. Devitt, Oskaloosa; Mrs. Fred B. Crowley, Mrs. Pleasant J. Mills, and Miss Anna Finkbine, Des Moines.

From Maryland

MRS. Charles E. Ellicott, President of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland, Baltimore; Mrs. William Milnes Maloy, Second Vice-President, Woman Suffrage League of Maryland, Publicity Chairman, Baltimore; Miss Julia Rogers, Corresponding Secretary, Baltimore; Miss Elizabeth Gilman, Baltimore; Miss Emma Weber, Baltimore.

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St. Paul.—Mrs. Stiles Burr, Mrs. James Forrestal, Miss Anita Furness, Mrs. J. M. Guise, Mrs. M. W. Hill, Miss Cornelia Lusk, Mrs. Frances Buell Olsen, Mrs. S. B. Rosencrans, Mrs. C. A. Severance.

Mrs. J. W. Andrews, Mankato, Minn.; Mrs. C. C. Colton, Duluth, Minn.; Mrs. J. A. Melone, Rochester, Minn.; Mrs. D. L. Morse, Blue Earth, Minn.

From Nebraska

MRS. W. E. Barkley, Lincoln; Mrs. Draper Smith, Omaha; Mrs. H. C. Sumney, Omaha; Mrs. R. B. Richardson, Omaha; Dr. Jennie Collfas, Omaha.

From North Carolina

MISS Eugenia Clark, Raleigh; Miss Harriet W. Elliott, Greensboro; Miss Louise B. Alexander, Greensboro; Miss Mary D. Tyler, Greensboro; Mrs. E. Sternberger, Greensboro; Mrs. Lydia Engstrum, New Bern.

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From Ohio

MRS. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren; Mrs. O. F. Davison, Dayton.

DELEGATES

Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, Girard; Miss Zara DuPont, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Kent W. Hughes, Lima; Miss Florence E. Allen, Cleveland; Miss Rose Moriarty, Cleveland; Mrs. Malcolm McBride, Cleveland; Mrs. James C. Wallace, Cincinnati; Mrs. H. R. Cooley, Cleveland; Mrs. N. M. Stanley, Dayton; Mrs. N. L. MacLachlan, Findlat; Mrs. Homer Roberts, E. Cleveland; Mrs. William McPherson, Columbus; Mrs. Frank Mulhauser, Cleveland; Mrs. T. J. Bray, Youngstown; Mrs. David Craig, Washington, C. H. O.; Mrs. W. G. Waitt, Cleveland; Miss Agnes Hilton, Cincinnati; Mrs. S. J. Brandenburg, Oxford; Miss Annie McCully, Dayton; Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman, Columbus.

ALTERNATES

Miss Mary Graham Rice, Mrs. George S. Stewart, Norwalk; Mrs. O. E. Peabody, Oberlin; Mrs. John N. Stockwell, Cleveland; Mrs. E. F. Miller, Ashland; Mrs. O. D. Dryer, Columbus; Mrs. H. M. Weaver, Mansfield; Mrs. Horace H. Sears, Harpster; Mrs. Mary Cale Smith, Akron; Mrs. Pauline Steinem, Toledo; Mrs. C. B. Flagg, Columbus; Mrs. B. A. Gramm, Lima; Mrs. W. E. Crayton, Lima; Miss Grace D. Treat, Cincinnati; Mrs. Mary White Slater, Ironton; Mrs. Julius F. Stone, Columbus; Mrs. Alice Whittlesey, Atwater; Mrs. William Neil King, Columbus; Mrs. James E. McNally, Columbus; Mrs. E. P. Breckenridge, Toledo.

From Rhode Island

MISS MARY B. ANTHONY, Providence; Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Newport; Mrs. Walter Peck, Providence; Mrs. Fred S. Fenner, Providence; Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, Providence; Mrs. Edwin C. Smith, Providence.

ALTERNATES

Miss Elizabeth M. Barr, Providence; Mrs. Horatio Wilcox, Providence.

From Missouri

FROM St. Louis—Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Mrs. David O'Neil, Mrs. George Gellhorn, Mrs. Ernest W. Stix, Mrs. John R. Leighty, Mrs. F. B. Clark, Mrs. B. Morrison-Fuller, Miss Mary Semple Scott, Miss Marie B. Ames, Mrs. A. Buschman, Mrs. Fred English, Mrs. Aaron Rauh, Mrs. Tyrrell Williams, Miss Carol Bates, Mrs. E. T. Senseney, Miss Myrtle Wood, Mrs. Fred J. Taussig.

Mrs. W. K. James, St. Joseph; Mrs. Jules Rosenberger, Kansas City; Mrs. Geo. Still, Mrs. Mae Hamilton, Kirksville; Mrs. W. T. Shanks, Sikeston; Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Joplin; Mrs. W. F. Divoll, Butler.

From South Carolina

MRS. WALTER DUNCAN, Aiken; Mrs. F. S. Munsell, Columbia; Mrs. W. C. Cathcart, Columbia.

From Texas

MISS M. ELEANOR BRECKENRIDGE, San Antonio; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Georgetown; Mrs. Lee Joseph, San Antonio; Mrs. E. B. Reppert, Dallas; Mrs. Thomas Atlee Colman, San Antonio; Mrs. Anna B. Cade, Chester; Mrs. Jesse T. Cope, Karnes City; Mrs. Mary H. Ellis, Austin; Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, New York; Mrs. W. E. Spell, Waco; Mrs. C. C. Klumpp, Runge; Mrs. S. J. Fennell, El Paso; Mrs. A. M. McCallum, Austin; Mrs. S. A. Lindsay, Houston; Mrs. C. A. M. Adkin, Marshall; Mrs. Edward Rotan, Waco; Mrs. Nonie Boran Mahoney, Dallas; Miss Annette Finnegan, Houston; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Potter, Tyler; Mrs. W. H. Sims, Bryan; Mrs. L. B. Wiseman, Floresville; Mrs. Peeler Williams, McGregor; Mrs. Helen Lower, Texas City; Mrs. E. L. Humphries, Waco; Mrs. Ella Pomeroy, Donna; Mrs. Charles Metcalf, San Angelo; Mrs. A. C. Goeth, Austin; Mrs. W. B. Sharp, Houston; Mrs. W. G. Hudgins, Texarkana; Miss Lillian Glass, Marlin.

(Continued on page 798)

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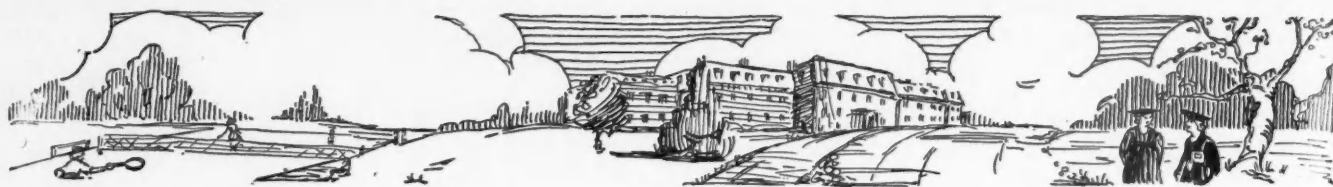


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Citizenship

Bureau of Civics

THE Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association has opened a bureau of civic information, which will be under the direction of Mrs. Ruth McIntire Dadourian of Hartford. Mrs. Dadourian plans to keep on file information of a civic and social nature, which will be of particular interest to women, and available to Connecticut women.

The establishment of the bureau conforms to the policy of extension which was adopted at the last state convention, and which called for increasing the scope of the general civic work of the organization.

While the bureau aims primarily to give information to Connecticut citizens concerning Connecticut conditions along the lines of child welfare, education, Americanization and citizenship work, it will also have on hand national statistics along all these lines.

A legislative branch will be an important feature of this bureau. The records of members of the state legislature and their stand on various

public questions will be card catalogued, bills will be listed, and matters of general legislative interest placed at the disposal of those desiring this information.

Mrs. Dadourian, who is the wife of Professor H. M. Dadourian of Trinity College, Hartford, was graduated from Radcliffe College in 1912. After a year's study abroad she did newspaper work in Boston and New York. Later she taught in a school for Mountain Whites in Kentucky, and in 1917 returned to New York to become director of publicity for the Gary School League. In January, 1918, she entered the publicity department of the National Child Labor Committee in New York, where she served as a writer of special articles until last summer. One of the most important of these was embodied in a paper given before the Association for the Advancement of Science on "The Effect of the War on the American Child."

Mrs. Dadourian writes under the name of Ruth McIntire, and is a frequent contributor to papers and magazines, particularly to social service magazines. She is a member of the state executive board of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association.

is active in this campaign to gain recognition for the yeo-women. Miss Agnes Cheetham was elected chairman of a committee to convince the members of the General Assembly and solicit their aid in passing the amendment. Miss Mildred C. Drinan was chosen secretary of the committee.

The press of Rhode Island in writing of the matter says that blame for the failure of the assembly to include this class of veterans is placed squarely on the Republican party. "In the House and again in the Senate, when the Soldier Bonus bill was under consideration amendments were offered by the Democrats, who fought valiantly for the Yeo-women," says one. "Solid party votes defeated both the amendments, however. The only excuse offered was that the other states had not done it. Some Republican members even went so far as to belittle the work done by the women."

It is said that so far the only reason given by anyone for the direct slight to the young women when Democratic minorities of both houses of the General Assembly attempted and failed to get the Republicans to join with them

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Soldiers' Bonus Act

HARDLY had Rhode Island closed its celebration of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by its Legislature, than the members of the Rhode Island League of Women Voters turned their attention to another important matter.

This time the League is making a fight in behalf of the yeowomen who were not included in the Soldiers' Bonus act. This bill provides, as introduced into the Legislature, that Rhode Island soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses be given \$100 each. This involves a \$2,500,000 bond issue.

About 150 girls are affected by this movement. The amount of money is not the matter really at question, it is recognition of service. The posts of the American Legion in the state are going on record in favor of the movement, which has been started by Rhode Island women, and have already sent resolutions to the Legislature to that effect. The press of the state is also standing by the women.

Miss Mabel Orgelman, legislative chairman of the Rhode Island League of Women Voters,

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Citizenship

in passing the amendment to the Bonus Bill was the reason advanced by Senator Howard W. Farnum of the Senate Finance Committee. He told a delegation of women who went to see him that the only reason he was against it was "because Massachusetts did not do it." Those who believe in the amendment to the Soldiers' Bonus bill say there are two reasons why the policy pursued in other states should not be followed by Rhode Island: First, because in justice to the Yeowomen themselves, they should share in the state bonus; and, secondly, Rhode Island's situation is not parallel to that of other states.

This story further says: "If Governor Beekman does not put forth every atom of political strength he may possess in behalf of the women in this bonus matter, he will lose much of any credit he may have taken to himself in the passage of the woman suffrage ratification and in the quick passage of the bonus bill, it is believed."

The Rhode Island League of Women Voters passed a resolution of praise for the splendid editorial support given the cause of suffrage by the press of Rhode Island, previous to the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

A Rhode Island "Who's Who in the Legislature" will soon be issued under the direction of Miss Orgelman. At a series of legislative teas, the important bills before the General Assembly will be discussed. That the women in each town and city of the state shall know the attitude of their own representatives in the assembly on various important bills, the Legislative Committee will keep a woman in each of these places informed on the matter, and in turn she will be expected to disseminate the news.

Civil Service

AN example of the discrimination made against women in civil service was given recently at Atlanta, Georgia, when some two hundred representatives of the Post Office employees of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and North and South Carolina were gathered in conference with the congressional investigating committee. The men were anxious for higher salaries, they urged that postmasters be chosen from the ranks of the workers rather than being political appointees and many other reforms. It was a progressive program until it

came to the women and then, to quote the Atlanta Constitution, "They questioned the right of women to hold the position of day window clerks in the offices where men would be promoted to such places but for their (the women's) presence."

One prominent Atlanta woman in commenting upon this attitude said, "Would you have thought that this could have happened at this time and generation?" She further calls attention to the fact that a certain school at Rochester, N. Y., which prepares persons for the civil service examinations prints in its bulletin that to be appointed at all to civil service positions women have to pass much better examinations than men.

The Atlanta Council

THE City Fathers of Atlanta, Georgia, have still considerable to learn on the subject of equal pay for equal work, to judge from press reports from that city. At a recent session of the council the matter of a City Warden was up for decision, that office having been vacant for more than a year owing to the death of the late incumbent. During that period the duties of the city warden have been discharged by the chief clerk of the office, Miss Elizabeth Ivey. For a monthly remuneration of \$90, Miss Ivey has discharged the duties which carry a remuneration of \$175 a month when a fully elected warden is in charge.

A lively debate ensued in the council, supporters of Miss Ivey making vigorous speeches to the effect that she and her assistant were perfectly capable of running the office, and that in recognition of her ability and faithful service Miss Ivey should be given the appointment to the office of City Warden of Atlanta.

It was argued by the opposing side that there were certain duties, certain "necessary investigations" which could be better done by a man.

The various angles of parliamentary procedure were gone over and finally the city attorney was asked for an opinion. He gave it as his opinion that the council could not legally elect Miss Ivey to the position, but that there was no legal obstacle against deciding to hold the office vacant, thus putting Miss Ivey in charge.

As a result Miss Ivey at her salary of \$90 remains in charge of the office with its certain "investigations" that require a man to make, and she will remain there unless the council changes its mind, and decides to go into an election for

city warden before the next general elections.

Vigorous protests have been made at the action taken by the council in regard to Miss Ivey, the protesters insisting that there is no reason why a woman should not be chosen to fill the office. If the law prevented her being elected or appointed, then the law should be changed.

Praise from the Press

THE action of the suffragists in carrying out their nation-wide plan for preparation for citizenship through schools, lectures and literature, has received the commendation of the press everywhere. The *Times-Picayune* of New Orleans says that "the women will go to the polls far better informed as to the political and civic questions before them than the average young man who is a maiden voter."

"With the greatest vigilance possible the women of America are studying public questions, civic, economic and political, to equip themselves in the active exercise of their right to vote. In no way can they more surely vindicate their right to the ballot."

AN average salary increase of fifty dollars a month will be granted to the teachers in the public schools of Chicago after February 1st, according to an announcement of the Superintendent of Schools.

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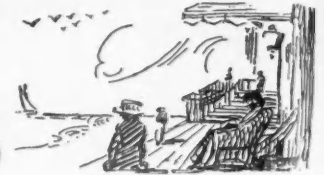
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Double Room with Bath... 3.50 and up
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Dining Room a la carte, serving the highest grade foods at moderate prices.

Convention Delegates

(Continued from page 795)

From Wisconsin

MRS. HENRY M. YOUNG, President;
Mrs. Ben Hooper, Member Council;
Mrs. Harvey J. Frame, Waukesha; Miss Harriet F. Bain, Kenosha; Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids; Mrs. E. R. Borler, Sheboygan; Mrs. L. D. Harvey, Menomonie; Mrs. Charles W. Norris, Milwaukee; Miss Isabelle Miller, Milwaukee; Mrs. A. J. Rogers, Milwaukee; Mrs. H. A. J. Upham, Milwaukee; Mrs. J. E. Birkhauser, Milwaukee; Mrs. Clinton M. Batt, Milwaukee; Mrs. Walter Reed, Racine; Mrs. E. H. Byrne, Madison; Mrs. Mary D. Bradford, Kenosha; Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, Madison.

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Charles B. Quarles, Milwaukee; Mrs. Mary Scott Johnston, Superior; Mrs. W. E. Collette, Green Bay; Mrs. W. H. Kestin, Eau Claire; Mrs. John S. Walbridge, Jr., Milwaukee; Miss E. E. Robinson, Kenosha; Miss Myrtle D. Baer, Milwaukee; Miss Lenor Lindblom,

Milwaukee; Mrs. Louis Rohr, Burlington; Mrs. W. G. Bleyer, Madison; Mrs. H. W. Chynoworth, Madison; Miss H. L. Alden, Janesville; Dr. Ida L. Schell, Milwaukee; Mrs. Wm. T. Bell, Milwaukee; Mrs. C. P. Crosby, Rhineland.

(List not complete, see next issue for continuation.)

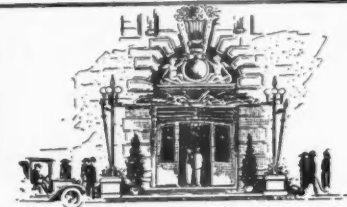
The Devil and Dress

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I LAUGHED when I read Milton Scott from Newark, Ohio, on woman's dress. Sure, all clothing is the devil's handiwork. Let's all read Rev. 12 for a start. Note how Satan was undisturbed in Heaven before the advent of the wonder woman. Note why he was thrown overboard—he and his “angels.” Note his vow of enmity against the woman and her seed. Then read Gen. 3 to see how he started in on mother Eve—to pay his vow. And then began “clothes” controversies. Was God pleased with man's efforts in fashions? Evidently not. 'Twas after He had cursed the serpent, made him travel on his belly and eat dust; after he had pronounced Eve's (and her daughters') punishment; after he had cursed the earth for Adam's (and his sons') sake; after he had condemned Adam to a life of toil—drudging, sweating toil—after all these things that the Almighty made Adam and Eve coats of skin and clothed them. Then man's skin and woman's skin is God Almighty's clothing for the human family. And any man or any woman who sees aught unholy in that clothing needs to look within and to Christ for purification of thought, word and deed. Isn't woman's skin, God's clothing for her, just as holy as man's skin, God's clothing for him? And shall man excuse himself (or his fellow man) for impure thoughts, words or deeds because he sees the skin of a woman's body other than that of her face? And is it consistent to condemn her for exposing skin of her body, and in the same article, condemn her for “covering” her face with “daub and powder”?

Will the Government ever get rid of vice as long as men only preach Seventh Commandment sermons? Were Government to compel churches to ordain women as ministers would not our advance toward purification be swifter?

When followers of the Almighty deal like punishment to Satan's “angels” who defile Eve's daughters as the Almighty handed “the father of lies”—and clothes—for defiling Eve, methinks we will “finally arrive to the stature of full men in Christ Jesus”—Ah, there's the secret:



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“Without me ye can do nothing.” With Him, no sinful man dares stone a woman.

1 Cor. 3: 16 and 17; 6: 19 and 20

2 Cor. 6: 16, 17 & 18

Ellet P. O., Ohio.

MINNIE J. ELLET.

All Woman Jury

AN all woman jury was chosen for a criminal case tried recently in California. This is the second time in the history of the courts of that state that an all woman jury has officiated. The case which was tried in the superior Court was a felony charge against one of four men, who held up and robbed a cashier and teller of a bank in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

The members of the jury were all married women, some of them mothers with sons no older than the young man whose fate was in their hands.

The decision of the jury was “guilty” on the first charge, robbery, and “not guilty” on the second charge, assault to commit murder.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

BRANCH OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

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FEBRUARY 13-18

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Suffrage Convention
and the Joint Convention of the
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Most Thrilling Program Ever Planned
by the Suffragists
and You Know That the Suffragists
Can Execute Their Plans



KNOX Women's Sailors and Sport Hats for Spring
have been produced in a splendid variety of straw
braids which are exclusively Knox.

*They are shown in natural, henna, jade, Copenhagen blue,
bluebird blue, orange and other brilliant shades so much in
vogue. Many are trimmed with imported puggaree bands.*

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

10 Cents a Copy

February 7, 1920



**First All-Woman
Jury**
By Helen H. Gardener

**A Southern Woman's
View of the Federal
Suffrage Amendment**

**The Abridged
Program of the Great
Chicago Convention**

That Tom Cat's Tale

**A Woman's Fight
Commercialized Vice
in India**

**The Party Politics of the
State Legislatures**

**The Distinguished
Service Certificate**

**Suffrage Meeting
in Spain**

**The New Poor and
Education**

**Colonel Roosevelt
Concerning
Senator Wadsworth**



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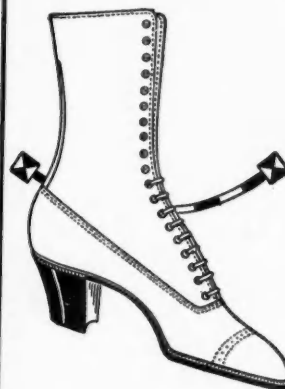
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Jordan Marsh Company, Boston.
Lansburgh & Bro., Washington, D. C.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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Continuing THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL (founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published from 1870 to 1917). As the official publication of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the WOMAN CITIZEN maintains intimate contact between the Association and its two and a half million members throughout the United States.

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AT 171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

FEBRUARY 7, 1920

No. 29

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Consult

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

FEBRUARY 7, 1920

NUMBER 29

"Flu" Notice

WE are informed by the Committee of Arrangements in Chicago that the reports of influenza in that city have been much exaggerated. Everyone who has a cold calls it influenza. The disease has been much lighter than usual and there is no danger whatever of an epidemic interfering with the Convention, nor is there any more risk in Chicago than elsewhere if suitable care is taken of one's habits. They beg of us not to worry about the "flu."

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
President.

Suffragists to Get Theirs

NO, not from the antis. From their own co-workers. The organization does not propose to hold a last suffrage convention without laying the seal of its appreciation upon those workers who have given to suffrage history the brilliant record that has distinguished the last three-quarters of a century.

The D. S. C. (Distinguished Service Certificate) is to be conferred on all those to whose efforts, year by year, decade by decade, the suffrage triumph of 1920 is to be attributed.

In classifying for the D. S. C., the following distinctions and authorizations are made:

1. All who labored for the cause before 1880 are pioneers, between 1880 and 1900 are veterans.
2. Each state is authorized to make a list of its honored dead suffragists. No one will be put on this list who has not rendered SIGNAL service. The number will not be limited. The names of these dead will be read, state by state, and some appropriate comment made, perhaps a prayer of gratitude for their lives and service.
3. Each state is authorized to make a list of its living pioneers who have rendered SIGNAL service. This number will also not be limited.
4. Any living state presidents who have served for five years will be eligible for a certificate.
5. Any member of a state Board or president of a town, city or county Board for ten years will be entitled to a Service Certificate.
6. Certificates will also be given to those who have rendered SIGNAL and EXTRAORDINARY service of a legislative, financial, propagandistic, organization or educational nature.
7. Names of living governors or legislators or men who have rendered SIGNAL service may be sent in.
8. The list of veterans and distinguished workers from any one state must not exceed the number of representatives it has in both Houses of Congress.

9. As in many instances the presidents who will receive these bulletins are comparatively new workers, a committee will probably be appointed in each state; this committee to include women who have worked during different periods and who will be able to report the kind of work done and sacrifices made by women who, owing to age or other conditions, may have fallen out of the general work.

Tale of a Tom Cat

WELL, what happened to the tale of a tom cat, mentioned as a feature of the last issue of the *Woman Citizen*, was that it got cut off. But we saved it and here it is, beautifully illustrative of the superior claims of the male sex over the female as allowed by Senator James W. Wadsworth, of New York.

There is, it seems, a professor at Vassar, who has followed the fate of the Covenant of the League of Nations with an anxious eye. Her first name is Vida, or Gladys, or Mary—some definitely feminine cognomen. Some time ago, so the tale goes, she wrote Senator Wadsworth and asked him to state his attitude on the League of Nations. No reply. After a while she wrote again, asking him the same questions. Still no reply. Thereupon she wrote a third letter and signed the name of her tom cat—which was a definitely masculine name, like John Smith or James Davis. Three days later, so irresistible is the efficiency of the masculine appeal to Senator Wadsworth, the tom cat had a nice letter telling him all about the Senator's stand on the League of Nations.

"Miaow!" said the tom cat.

"Well, I'll be something-or-othered," said the professor.

It's an apt tale, whatever its degree of authenticity. It could be told only of a Senator who recognizes women as a wholly negligible part of his constituency save when he wants their votes to help keep him in a senatorial position where he can neglect them some more.

Primarily

MRS. SUSAN M. DORSEY, the newly elected superintendent of schools at Los Angeles, California, was elected for a four year term at a salary of \$8,000 a year. When asked her platform in regard to the administration of schools, she replied that she would administer the schools "primarily in the interests of the children."

A Correction

THE Shaw Memorial Service as scheduled for the suffrage convention at Chicago carried an error in that it listed one of the speakers as Dr. Charles B. Crane, instead of Dr. Carolyn Bartlett Crane, the well-known suffragist and civic worker of the Michigan and the limited states.

Women Voters of the U. S. A.

FIFTEEN FULL SUFFRAGE STATES

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
1. Arizona	1912	48,419	3
2. California	1911	872,802	13
3. Colorado	1893	264,647	6
4. Idaho	1896	105,146	4
5. Kansas	1912	471,854	10
6. Michigan	1918	848,916	15
7. Montana	1914	103,975	4
8. Nevada	1914	26,611	3
9. New York	1917	3,125,999	45
10. Oklahoma	1918	470,176	10
11. Oregon	1912	221,008	5
12. South Dakota	1918	161,024	5
13. Utah	1896	100,646	4
14. Washington	1910	444,919	7
15. Wyoming	1869	37,146	3
		7,303,288	137

TWELVE PRESIDENTIAL, OR PRESIDENTIAL PLUS MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE STATES

(Those starred have both. Women do not vote for Congressmen in any of these twelve states.)

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
16. *Illinois	1913	1,699,160	29
17. Indiana	1919	800,484	15
18. Iowa	1919	603,644	13
19. Maine	1919	234,765	6
20. Minnesota	1919	558,528	12
21. Missouri	1919	931,998	18
22. *Nebraska	1917	318,903	8
23. *North Dakota	1917	157,903	5
24. Rhode Island	1917	183,030	5
25. *Tennessee	1919	564,104	12
26. Wisconsin	1919	653,936	13
27. Ohio	1919	1,496,225	24
		8,212,680	160

TWO PRIMARY SUFFRAGE STATES

(The chance to help choose the Democratic candidates at the Primary is the only choice any voter can effectively exercise in these one party states.)

28. Arkansas	1917	355,514	9
29. Texas	1918	999,166	20
		1,354,680	29

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL FOR THE 29 STATES

Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
16,880,648	326

Vermont was granted Presidential Suffrage by 1919 Legislature, vetoed by Governor. Governor's veto under challenge as unconstitutional.

The New Poor and Education

THE drive is on in full force for millions of dollars to secure higher education for the young men and women of tomorrow. Enormous sums for Harvard, modest sums for the Boston Tech are in process of achievement. Smith's call for \$4,000,000, Bryn Mawr's for \$2,000,000 just going forth seem modest to the point of insignificance in face of the present overwhelming crisis in education.

Miss Helen Taft, acting president and spokesman for Bryn Mawr's demands made some startling statements to the press at a recent dinner in the Bryn Mawr club. What she said ought to make every thoughtful person take notice.

The most important fact brought out was not that some baseball players and a few movie stars are paid individual salaries, which would about run many a college for women—nor was it the flaming instance that Bryn Mawr had recently been forced to pay an engineer to run the college heating plant more than a \$3,000 salary—the maximum for professional work in that institution.

MISS TAFT said further that while she had never seriously advocated a strike of University professors, a statement she was widely advertised to have made, she did seriously believe upon second or third thought that a collective strike would be less damaging to the status of education than is the present individual strike by which one after another the teaching profession is becoming slowly disintegrated. The results of this defection into better paid posts will inevitably cause a slump in education and lower its standards everywhere.

Even this did not stagger the attentive listener so much as the conclusion reached by both Miss Taft and Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman of the Bryn Mawr campaign. Both speakers said again and again that the one thing that can meet the parlous conditions of education in this country is money.

In view of this deep significance of the educational drive for funds, an appeal from Mrs. Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff of the *Delineator* that girls be more specially prepared at college to step into business and professions seemed quite aside from the point.

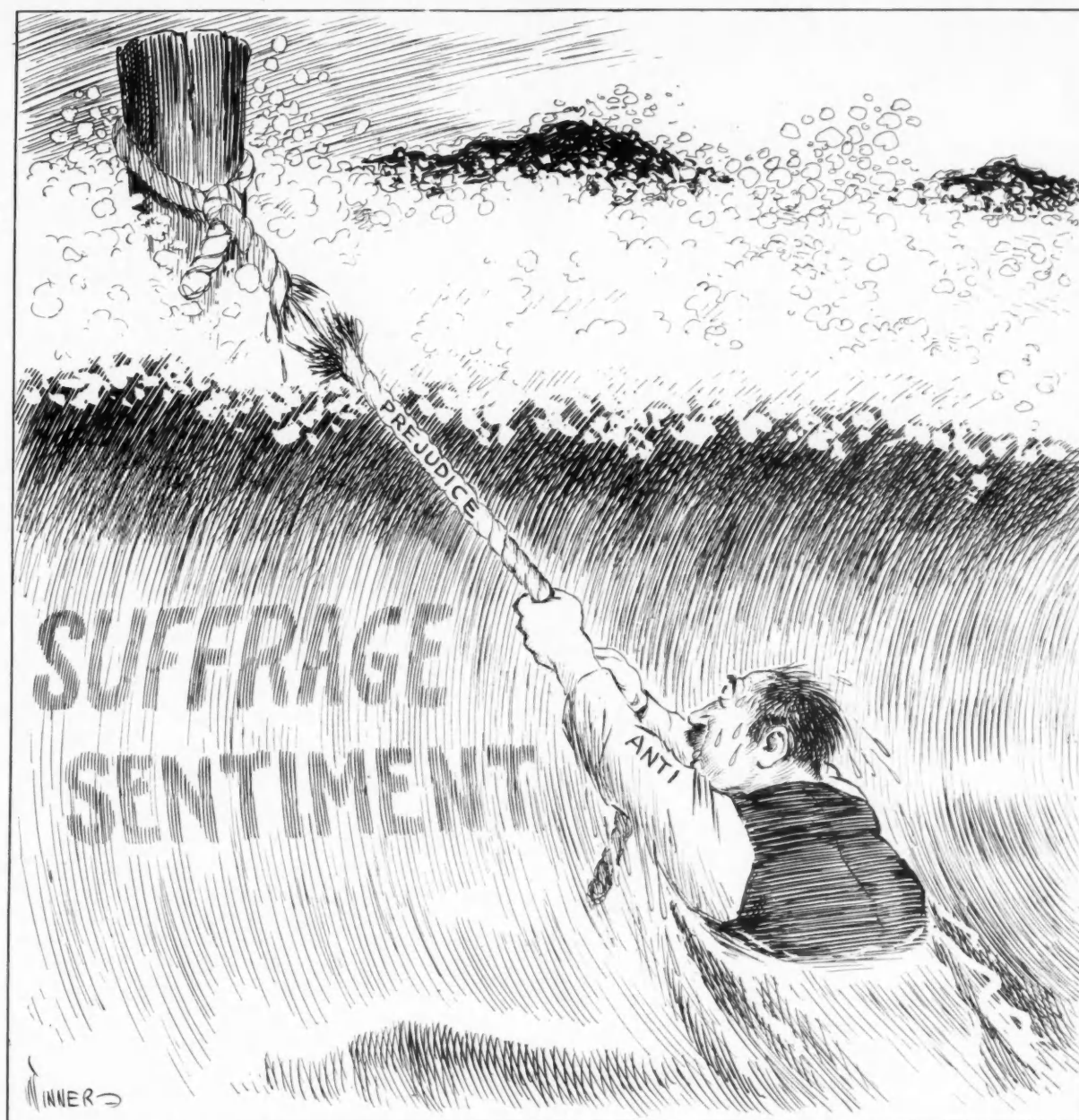
The question before the world at this present moment is not so much what—as whether. It is quite bluntly this: Can the world afford to go on educating its young even according to such standards as the past has furnished? Just now it is less important to discuss whether college girls shall be turned out reading modern journalese without a lexicon, and recognizing period furniture at sight, than it is to know whether they are going to be turned out at all. The vital thing in Miss Taft's speech, and in Mrs. Slade's always appealing approach to an audience is that money must be had somehow from "the public." But it is to a public more or less in the plight of college professors that such an appeal comes most directly. This public is made up rather more than less of those someone has just called "the new poor."

COLLEGES have always been run at about fifty per cent loss. Hitherto a few spectacular gifts from the extraordinary well-to-do, the constant self-denials of the *intelligensia* in every country have combined to keep a group of teachers hypnotized into the belief that "high thinking and plain living" were marks of an intellectual aristocracy.

The plain living ideal has gone into the ash-can like a starved cat. It can't be done any more on any present professional salary whatsoever.

An appeal must be somehow made from the new poor to the new rich for the money to "carry on," unless the world wants to try the experiment not only of an economic *boulevercement*,

OUR
OWN
ANTI-
SUFFRAGE
NEWS
CORNER



GOING! GOING!! G——

but of an educational one. Must there be also a *nouveau élevé*, as well as a *nouveau riche* group?

Reports from every country tend to show that this war has fallen hardest on the professional classes of people. They have given much and made nothing. "To those who have not shall be taken away even that which they seem to have had."

A GAIN it is up to the new poor, to save the world. They are going to be the worst hit in the educational slump and they will have to go out and fight for the money asked for by these colleges, every penny of which is needed. This time they will not only have the self-denying, humiliating task of pleading for something which should be as free as air, but they will be obliged to initiate many holders of the world's post-war funds into an understanding of the blessing sought.

Education is, bluntly speaking, up against the crassest materialism the world ever saw.

Which will win?

THE
WAY
of
TOO
MUCH
FLESH



The Party Politics of Legislatures

Party in Power in Legislatures that Have Ratified

Ratified		Not Ratified	
Democratic	Republican	Democratic	Republican
Arkansas	California Colorado	Arizona	Connecticut Delaware
		Florida	Idaho
	Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Maine Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota	Louisiana	
Missouri	Non-Partisan Legislature, but Republi- can in presi- dential elec- tions	Maryland	
	Montana Nebraska New Hamp- shire New York		Nevada New Jersey
		North Car.	New Mexico
	North Dakota Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota	Oklahoma	
Texas		Tennessee Virginia	Vermont
Utah	Wisconsin Wyoming		Washington West Virginia
	Kentucky	South Car.	
4	23	9	9

Of Twenty-two Special Sessions Called

By Democratic Governors		By Republican Governors	
New York.....	Smith	Arizona	Campbell
Missouri	Gardner	Kansas	Allen
Arkansas	Brough	Kentucky	Morrow
Utah	Bamberger	Maine	Milliken
Montana	Stewart	Massachusetts	Coolidge
Nevada	Boyle	Michigan	Sleeper
		Minnesota	Burnquist
		Nebraska	McKelvie
		New Hampshire	Bartlett
		New Mexico.....	Larrazolo
		North Dakota	Frazier
		Oregon	Olcott
		Pennsylvania	Sproul
		Rhode Island	Beeckman
		South Dakota	Norbeck
		Wisconsin	Philipp
		Wyoming	Carey

Rejected	Republican
Democratic	
Alabama	
Mississippi	
Georgia	

Recapitulation	
Ratified by Republican Legislatures.....	23
" " Democratic "	4
	27
Rejected by Republican Legislatures.....	0
" " Democratic "	3
	3
Special Sessions Called by	
Republican Governors	16
Democratic "	6
	22

Voting Versus Choosing

ACCORDING to the ruling of attorneys general in at least two presidential suffrage states, though women can vote for president in those states it may for the time being be Hobson's choice with them, for they have no part in nominating him. In an unofficial opinion of December 9, 1919, Edward J. Brundage, Attorney General of Illinois, says of the woman suffrage law of 1913: "It does not include delegates to national nominating conventions among officials for whom women are given the right to vote. Nor did the act passed at the same session, which act governs the election of delegates to national nominating conventions, confer upon women the right to vote for such delegates. Section 43 of the Primary Elections act, paragraph 494 of said chapter 46, as amended by an act approved June 30, 1913, gave to women who are qualified electors the right to vote at primary elections for the nomination of such officers, for whose election they are entitled to vote. Said amendment did not add anything to section 1 of the Woman's Suffrage act, concerning officers for whom women were given the right to vote. The Legislature has not passed any act which amends or enlarges the provisions of the Woman's Suffrage act of 1913.

"Under the rule announced by the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of *People ex rel. v Byers*, 271, 111, 600, women will not be entitled to vote for delegates to national nominating conventions to be held in 1920."

Of the presidential suffrage law of Wisconsin John J. Blaine, Attorney General of that State, says: "It will be observed that (in that law) delegates to a national party convention are not state officers. They are elected in Wisconsin and in many other states under the direct ballot system by suffrage of the respective national party organizations. Any of the national party organizations might deny the seating of delegates in a convention, if elected under the direct system, or the national parties in their conventions might prescribe a different manner of electing delegates thereto.

"In a way the several national political parties are a law unto themselves and are not controlled by legislation.

"Therefore, the state only affords the machinery for the election of such delegates under the ballot system.

"The respective national parties might require as a condition precedent to seating delegates from a state that if the Legislature has not provided the machinery by which women may vote in their respective districts the delegates from such state would be denied a seat.

"On the other hand, I know of no reason why the Legislature might not pass a valid law providing that if any national political party refused to seat delegates in their national convention elected under the ballot system, that such party should be denied the right of having their presidential electors' names printed on the official ballot."

Mr. Blaine points the way to a means to obtain that right, but a way that is of little help in a year when the Legislatures of few presidential suffrage states are in session.

Ratification Schedule

*The Woman Citizen Is Indebted to Mr. A. T. Bell of the Chalfonte,
Atlantic City, for This Very Clear Schedule*

States That Have Ratified

R—Regular Session.

S—Special Session.

In 1919

1. Illinois.....	R	June	10
2. Wisconsin.....	R	June	10
3. Michigan.....	R	June	10
4. Kansas.....	R	June	16
5. Ohio.....	R	June	16
6. New York.....	S	June	16
7. Pennsylvania.....	R	June	24
8. Massachusetts.....	R	June	25
9. Texas.....	R	June	28
10. Iowa.....	S	July	2
11. Missouri.....	S	July	3
12. Arkansas.....	S	July	28
13. Montana.....	S	July	30
14. Nebraska.....	S	July	31
15. Minnesota.....	S	Sept.	8
16. New Hampshire.....	S	Sept.	10
17. Utah.....	S	Sept.	30
18. California.....	S	Nov.	1
19. Maine.....	S	Nov.	5
20. North Dakota.....	S	Dec.	1
21. South Dakota.....	S	Dec.	4
22. Colorado.....	S	Dec.	12

In 1920

23. Rhode Island.....	R	Jan.	6
24. Kentucky.....	R	Jan.	6
25. Oregon.....	S	Jan.	12
26. Indiana.....	S	Jan.	16
27. Wyoming.....	S	Jan.	26

Next to June, 1919, January, 1920, is the heaviest ratification month to date. There were nine ratifications in June, five in January.

Special Session to Ratify Announced

1. Idaho.....	Feb. 11, 1920
2. New Mexico.....	Date not set
3. Arizona.....	Date not set
4. Nevada.....	February 7, 1920

Regular Session in 1920

Only the States that Have Not Ratified Are Listed

1. Maryland.....	January
2. Mississippi.....	January
3. New Jersey.....	January
4. South Carolina.....	January
5. Virginia.....	January
6. Louisiana.....	May
7. Georgia.....	June

Regular Session in 1921

(*) Also meet in 1920

Only the States that Have Not Ratified Are Listed

1. Connecticut.....	January
2. Delaware.....	January
*New Jersey.....	January
3. North Carolina.....	January
4. Oklahoma.....	January
*South Carolina.....	January
5. Tennessee.....	January
6. Vermont.....	January
7. West Virginia.....	January
8. Washington.....	January
9. Florida.....	April
*Georgia.....	June

Regular Session in 1923

1. Alabama.....	January
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Recapitulation

Ratified.....	27
Special Session Promised.....	4
Meet in 1920.....	7
Meet in 1921.....	9
Meet in 1923.....	1

48

An Old Clarion Call

WITH the announcement that the League of Women Voters will be formally launched at the fifty-first convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to be held at Chicago in February, it is interesting to note the first step taken by the Illinois suffragists following the granting of presidential suffrage to the women of that state in the year 1913. Illinois had taken a tremendous step forward and the women were fully awake to the responsibility that rested upon them. One of the first acts of the state suffrage president, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, was to sound the "Call to Duty" to both the men and women of Illinois. It read as follows:

The Call to Duty

MEN AND WOMEN OF ILLINOIS:

IT matters not what we believed yesterday. It is what we do today that counts.

There has been no event since the Civil War of such far-reaching national significance as the passage of the Woman's Suffrage Bill in this state.

Over one and a half million Illinois women will vote for presidential electors at the next election and thus become a factor in national politics.

Let men and women of all political faiths unite in carrying on a non-partisan educational work throughout the state.

Let us arouse our people to their civic duties and responsibilities, and bring in a new era of civic righteousness.

THE WORLD IS WATCHING ILLINOIS. LET US PROVE WORTHY. (Signed) GRACE WILBUR TROUT.



The First All-Woman Jury

By Helen H. Gardener*

THE first all-woman jury to sit in a criminal case was empaneled in San Diego, California, in the spring of 1916, Judge T. L. Lewis presiding.

The case was one in which four men, two of middle age and two under age, were accused of knocking down and robbing another man. They all pleaded not guilty, mistaken identity on the part of the police and firemen who chased and caught them, and that they ran only because they were frightened when they heard a shot fired by the police. They had been examined in the lower court and held for the higher criminal court.

When the case was called there were fifty-seven men and thirteen women in the panel from which to draw the jury. For one reason or another every man drawn was challenged either by the lawyer for the defense or by the prosecuting attorney. When the twelve "good men and true" of the completed jury were sworn in, both sides expressing themselves as satisfied, the jury consisted of twelve women.

A number of these had served previously on mixed juries. One sweet-faced elderly lady had served several times, once on a jury of seven men and five women which had been locked up over night. In that case the jury was a "hung" one, two of the women and five of the men having held out for conviction and three of the women and the other two men standing steadily together for acquittal.

In this all-woman jury the elderly lady, with the unusual experience, was chosen foreman. The case was ably presented by the prosecution, witnesses were heard and the defense had its cross-examination and plea, the Court instructed upon the legal points and the case was given to the jury about four o'clock in the afternoon. They had been sent out for the noon meal under escort of the bailiff.

So far, aside from the fact that "ladies of the jury," instead of "gentlemen of the jury" had been the form of address used by

the judge and lawyers, not even a ripple of difference between this and other cases was to be observed. When the jury had not sent in word of a verdict at six o'clock the judge adjourned court until eight and left for his dinner, the bailiff, again taking the jury to a nearby eating place. A Legal Pessimist of the old school freely prophesied in my hearing that: "There'll never be a verdict until kingdom come. Who ever heard of twelve women agreeing on anything? You just watch!" Then he went off to his dinner in a state of mind bordering on that of Congressman Heflin when woman suffrage is mentioned, for, "be it known of all men by these presents" there were at that time still a few men in woman suffrage states unable to believe either their eyes, ears or experience. They were still relying on their prejudices for both facts and results.

Before court adjourned the jury had sent in once for instruction on a point of law.

AT eight o'clock, when His Honor took his seat, the jury filed in. There was rather a tense feeling in the court room. The sweet-faced elderly forewoman handed up the verdict. They had found all four men guilty as charged, and as the testimony seemed to prove, but, woman-like, they had recommended the two younger ones, both under twenty-one years of age, to the clemency of the Court.

It was felt to be an eminently fair, wise and well-considered verdict, and was so accepted by all, even by the lawyer for the defense. The Legal Pessimist faded away while the Judge, in discharging the jury said:

"This case completes the trial of criminal cases on the calendar at the present time, and when you are discharged you will be discharged from further attendance upon the court.

"This I presume is the first occasion in the history of San Diego county where a jury composed entirely of women have served as jurors in a case in the Superior Court. As far as the Court can observe, the case has been quite as satisfactorily tried as though men formed the whole or a portion of the panel. At all events you have been able to agree upon a verdict. The Court is not indicating at this moment any opinion that it may have in

* Mrs. Gardener is known to *Woman Citizen* readers as a distinguished and especially effective member of that brilliant coterie which, under Maud Wood Park's leadership, secured the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the 66th Congress.

regard to the verdict but feels inclined to congratulate the jury that a verdict has been reached. It sometimes happens that juries do not agree at all and fail to bring in a verdict of any character. It is quite important in all cases that the jury agree upon a verdict, for otherwise the time and expense of the trial are practically wasted. You have been able after deliberating a reasonable time to render a verdict. There is no farther occasion for the attendance of a jury at the present time and you are now excused from further attendance upon the Court and the clerk will hand you an order for the payment of your jury fee."

And so passed into history the first all-woman jury in a criminal case. But it did not pass out of existence.

WITHIN a few days those women, together with a number of other ex-jury women, got together and decided to form an organization which should better fit them to meet not only this but other civic and legal duties. They called themselves the "Jurisprudence Club", to perpetuate the memory of the "first ever", after the manner of all first evers, "with the object of studying the jury system of the county and the laws of California, especially as they bear upon women and children."

The members of that first all-woman jury were the charter members of the club, but other women who served on juries from time to time were eligible.

It seems that these "unsexed" women wanted to understand fundamentally the system of which they are a part and be able to do their share intelligently. The Legal Pessimist promptly remarked: "Just like 'em! Always nosing into something! Who's going to look after the baby, I'd like to know?"

The "baby" of one of those women was in the state Legislature. Several of the others had "babies" who were school teachers, doctors, clerks and the like. They probably did not miss mother's care more than usual. Anyhow, the case did not last much longer than an average bridge party or a church festival, and woman's God-given sphere remained gloriously intact.

WRITING of women as jurors in 1916, Mrs. Gardener said:

"In California, Illinois and Oregon, it was at first taken for granted after the granting of woman suffrage that women had become eligible for jury duty, and women actually served on juries, and did well; but the legal authorities later decided that women were not eligible. In the last California Legislature, the women's clubs tried to secure a law making women eligible, but it did not pass."

"Nevertheless, in at least one county in California women are serving on juries and no objection is made to the same."

"The Attorney General of the state did give an opinion to the effect that women were not eligible but this opinion does not bar them from serving and there has been no test case and the Supreme Court of the state would have to make that decision before it became established as the jury status of the women of the state. Meantime in this San Diego county (which is about the size of Massachusetts) they do serve with entire satisfaction both in the lower and higher courts.

"I have known, personally, of several cases in San Diego during the last six months where from two to seven of the jury were women and one case where the foreman was a woman.

"This latter case was tried about a month ago and was in one of the lower courts. The case involved the theft of clothing and other articles by a girl who was a guest in a home here. My memory is that she was a trained nurse. She was found guilty and the foreman who brought in the verdict was a woman.

"I did not attend the trial but the reports of it in the daily press here made no more of it than if it had been the usual jury of twelve men.

"The method is for the county supervisors to select names of men and women who are eligible and put them in a box. There are about six hundred put in. Out of the first seventy-five drawn the last time there were seven or nine women.

"This is for the Superior or Criminal Courts.

"For the lower courts and the cases that come before the Justice of the Peace the process is somewhat different and the proportion of women drawn or called has been larger."

Women and the Law

THERE is one thing that an adult woman of average intelligence resents and that is to be talked to as if she were a fool and belonged to a class of fools. "The Law and the Family," by Robert Grant (Charles Scribner's Sons) is a book which, though the author claims to be sympathetic and not antagonistic to the aspirations of the modern woman, yet talks as if those aspirations were the dreams of a romantic child, and more than half a joke. Of the handicaps still existing for women, the writer, though a lawyer, seems to have small understanding. Of the *femme covert*, he tells us that her separate property is now her own, but he tells us nothing of the many strings still tied to it in all states, which make this ownership of a sort very inferior to her husband's outright ownership and control of his. On the handicaps of the professional woman he unconsciously throws some light when he speaks, as though it were a charge against her and not against the men who create her false position, of the women lawyers who "shrink into their shells in a male presence, which, however kindly, is from force of habit condescending." The book contains some information about marriage and divorce; for the rest it is mainly not what the hopeful reader opens its pages to find, a storehouse of useful facts, but rather over two hundred pages of whimsical commentary on women as he sees them through the medium of what, if a man's name did not stand after the title, we should characterize as a distinctly "feminine mind" in the old disparaging use of the term.

A MUCH more interesting, intelligent and suggestive book than the routine civics is John B. Howe's "Eve of Election" (Macmillan Co. Price, \$1.25). Mr. Howe from his life long study and observation in the character of a newspaper man has picked out many of those matters under civics and politics that the voter wants most to know about. Though it does not claim to cover the whole field of civics it shows in a readable way the transition from old to new methods of government and voting. The details it does not give can be supplied by any cut and dried civics in any library, but the intelligent interpretation of American government is very unusual to find between the covers of a civics.

The Case is Bigger

"SENATOR WADSWORTH, of New York, is beginning to feel the heavy velvet hand of the women voters for fighting equal franchise."

The LEADER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Well, not wholly for that. The case is a bigger one. Senator Wadsworth refuses to represent the voters of his state. Whether the issue happened to be suffrage or another, the menace is the same. The voters of New York state cannot cast their own votes at Washington. They expect Senator Wadsworth to do it for them. He doesn't. He betrays them. He votes his way, not the state's way.

HON. THOMAS NELSON PAGE, discussing the proposed Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, expresses surprise that "any one who is the least familiar with the history of suffrage in Virginia should advocate placing the suffrage under the control of the national government.

A review of the history of the framing and ratifying of the Constitution of the United States shows that not only did Virginia agree to place in the hands of the Federal government three very important functions directly concerning suffrage in the several states, namely: The guarantee to every state of a republican form of government, the power to confer citizenship uniformly throughout the United States upon aliens, and the right of the people to a numerical representation in the lower House of Congress, with the power of Congress to prescribe the time, place and manner of the vote for said lower House; but it was in the Virginia Convention of 1788 that objection was made to the lack in the Constitution of a Declaration, or Bill of Rights, defining the rights of the people; it was a Virginian—Patrick Henry—who objected to the difficulties involved in amending the Constitution as endangering the liberties of the people; it was a Virginian, no less than Chancellor Wythe, whose committee in that convention proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States incorporating into that instrument the clause from the Bill of Rights which reads, in part: "All men having sufficient evidence of permanent interest in the community ought to have the right of suffrage." By which acts it would seem that Virginia strongly desired to have the Federal government insure the right of the people of the several states to a voice in their government.

The proposed woman suffrage Amendment gives to the Federal government no further authority with regard to the political liberties of the women of the United States than it already exercises and has exercised since its formation with regard to the political liberties of the men of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States, in its intention to preserve both popular rights and state's rights, established an interstate citizenship which equals, if it does not supersede, intrastate citizenship. See the opening words of the Constitution: "We, the people of the United States." See also the term, "Citizen of the United States," appearing in Art. I, sec. 3; Art. II, sec. 1; Art. III, sec. 2, etc., and the term, "Rights of the people," in No. I, II, IV, IX, and X. of the first ten Amendments, as well as the distinction made in No. X: "of the States—or the people."

WHILE the rights of the people are so insistently stressed, however, each state is left free to make such qualifications for the electorate as do not interfere with the above specified rights. Qualifications of duration of residence, of education, of the payment of capitation taxes, or of the ownership of property are not in conflict with the rights guaranteed to the people by the Federal Constitution, and, as Mr. Page states, have been and are declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. They exist in Virginia in regard to man suffrage today. The same qualifications and restrictions will be imposed upon the women voters as are now imposed upon the men. They will operate to eliminate the illiterate and irresponsible women of both races, as they eliminate the illiterate and irresponsible men.

In any discussion of the race question, moreover, let it not be forgotten that every man in the South and in Virginia today is consenting to a classification of the women of the South and of

Adele Clark's Reply to Thomas Nelson Page on the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment

Virginia unparalleled in history, for, by the fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, with its unwarranted interpretation of the rights of citizens being applicable only to male citizens, together with the fifteenth Amendment, the white women of the South are declared before the world, and are in fact, the political inferiors of negro men.

Moreover, by the fact that Virginia makes citizenship in the United States the basis of her electorate, the women of Virginia are made the political inferiors of the newly assimilated foreigner naturalized by the Federal government and not by the state law.

THEREFORE, let Virginia enfranchise her women in the only practical way now available—she having refused the plea of suffragists to enfranchise the women of Virginia when the present constitution was in the making, and again during the past ten years having refused three times to amend the state constitution, let her now, by the historic method of amending the Federal Constitution in a way devised by the Virginian, Madison, and in the spirit of 1788, insure to the women people, as well as to the men people, of each state their political freedom.

Primary Suffrage Constitutional

THE constitutionality of the Texas Women's Primary Franchise Act was upheld by the Supreme Court of that state in a decision handed down January 28. A similar decision was rendered by the District Court of that state and by the Third Court of Civil Appeal.

The decision rested upon the case of Tom H. Hamilton versus Davis, tax collector of McLennan County. Hamilton sought an injunction to restrain the tax collector from issuing poll tax receipts to women, the holding of such a receipt being necessary for voting.

From the first the women were confident that their case would be decided favorably, but it has meant a long-drawn-out session. These three decisions settle the question definitely in so far as the constitutionality of the Primary Law is concerned.

Women Refuse Shorter Hours

WOMEN employed in the department of the president of the Borough of Manhattan, New York city, refused to shorten their working day, preferring to work the same hours as the men.

It was proposed to the president of the Borough that the women be permitted to leave at 4.30 in the afternoon, instead of 5, thereby avoiding the subway jam.

The general opinion of the women was expressed by Miss Harriet E. Porritt, secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, who said: "You cannot separate the working hours of men and women employed in the same room in the same office."

Women and the Presidency

IT is interesting to note that the New York *World* in gathering nationwide opinions as to the suitability of Herbert Hoover for the office of president turns not only to the women of the enfranchised states, but also to the women of the unenfranchised states of Alabama, Louisiana and Maryland, in its list of quoted opinions from prominent women.

Concerning the Madrid Congress

"SEVEN years ago the International Woman Suffrage Alliance held its Seventh World Congress in Budapest, and the women who met together there, bent on co-operation in enfranchising, raising and freeing for full human service the womanhood of the world, parted in the knowledge that that World Congress had materially helped the cause of women, and in the hope that after the passage of two years they might meet again for further work.

"The years between have been laden with sorrow and suffering for the women of every nation. But they have also brought to many that political enfranchisement which is the first step towards full enfranchisement: to others a clear awakening of all that the emancipation of women means, coupled with an active desire to gain the suffrage.

"From one of these unenfranchised countries, Spain, comes an enthusiastic invitation to hold our Eighth Congress in Madrid, an invitation to which the I. W. S. A. has responded with equal enthusiasm. Our Congress in Madrid, from May 2nd to 8th, will help the Women's Movement both in Spain and in the other Latin countries of Europe, and the whole of Spanish-speaking South and Central America, where there is a new and growing movement for enfranchisement.

"THE moment, too, has come when the enfranchised women of the West must not only co-operate in obtaining their own full emancipation, but must lend their organized help to the women of the East in their efforts to free themselves.

"We stand at the threshold of a new era. There is a growing consciousness that the organized power of woman is not only necessary for the protection of woman's interests and the raising of her status, but essential to the working out of better world conditions.

"This International Woman Suffrage Congress is of vital importance to woman's progress and to world progress.

"Will you help us? Two things are of supreme importance:

"(1) The presence as visitors or delegates of those who have the world welfare of women at heart.

"(2) Financial help. As one who is warmly interested in the progress of women will you give a donation? We look on the smallest donation, no less than the largest, as a token of earnest sympathy and support for the emancipation of women throughout the world."

For the Headquarters Committee,

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,

ADELA COIT,

MILLCENT GARRETT FAWCETT,

CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

At the Chicago Convention

FRATERNAL DELEGATES

From any organization of men or women will be hospitably welcomed.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP

The two conventions will be followed by a seven-days' Normal School of Citizenship, designed to train competent teachers of American Citizenship. The dates will be Thursday, February 19th, to Wednesday, February 25th, inclusive. Candidates may become members without fee by filling out an enrollment blank which will be sent with program upon application to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City. At the close of the session an examination will be held which will entitle successful candidates to a certificate if previous preparation and endorsements of character so warrant.

KEEPING UP WITH SUFFRAGE

Where Women Vote

ABROAD

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Africa	1919
Australia	1902
Austria	1918
*Belgium	1919
British East Africa	1919
Canada	1918
Czecho-Slovakia	1918
Denmark	1915
England	1918
Finland	1906
Germany	1918
Holland	1919
Hungary	1918
Iceland	1918
Ireland	1918
Isle of Man	1881
Luxembourg	1919
New Zealand	1893
Norway	1907
Poland	1918
Rhodesia	1919
Roumania	1919
Russia	1917
Scotland	1918
Servia	1919
Sweden	1919
Uruguay	1919
Wales	1918

(Twenty-eight countries in all.)

* Electoral Reform Bill as passed granted suffrage to widows who have not re-married and mothers of soldiers killed in battle, or civilians shot by Germans.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
New York	1917
Oklahoma	1918
Michigan	1918
South Dakota	1918
(15 states.)	
Alaska	1913

Women Were Granted Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

in	in
Illinois	1913
North Dakota	1917
Nevada	1917
Vermont	1917
Municipal	1917
**Presidential	1919
Tennessee	1919

(5 states.)
** Governor vetoed presidential bill. His veto under challenge.

Presidential Suffrage

in	in
Rhode Island	1917
Indiana	1919
Iowa	1919
Maine	1919
Minnesota	1919
Missouri	1919
Wisconsin	1919
Ohio	1919
(8 states.)	

Primary Suffrage

in	in
Arkansas	1917
Texas	1918

Women Voters of the World!

There are approximately one hundred million women voters in the world today. Seventeen million of them in 20 states have the right to vote for the next president of the United States. This includes Texas and Arkansas, where women have the primary suffrage.

Equal Suffrage and the Social Evil

IN 1876 I went, as the young bride of a clergyman, to a small Yorkshire town in England, absolutely ignorant of the social evil. I and my five sisters knew nothing of this festering sore of our cities. Once I asked my mother "What is a bad woman?" She hushed me hurriedly, and warned me never to ask such a question again.

My mother was a saint, but it was the fashion of saints in those days to ignore the whole question, and leave it to a few who ran what were called "Magdalen" Homes.

Looking back upon my girlish life, I realize that it was a very unsafe policy for well-brought-up girls; taught to be obedient and unselfish, they were all the more unfortified, when the advances of false lovers called for love and self abnegation.

My dense ignorance was soon dispelled. Visiting with my husband in a street of the town where we lived, we came upon a "bad" house. A girl with long fair hair, who sat on the door step, her elbows on her knees, her hands supporting her miserable face, attracted my attention. At first she refused to tell me anything, but, seeing that I was really interested in her, she unfolded a repulsive story of seduction, desertion, and present suffering from disease.

Plunged into horror, I questioned my husband as to the extent of these "houses," and made him tell me the whole shameful story of the social evil. From that day I entered upon rescue work driven by my conscience, and my pity, to endeavor to pluck some of these "brands from the burning" in my own town.

OPPOSITION from men, and astonishment from women, were the usual responses to my appeal for practical help. One man I remember wrote to my husband and asserted "that if I was allowed to take girls off the streets, respectable women could not walk abroad safely." Another reputable solicitor declared to me that if his wife helped me in this rescue work "he would not touch her with a pair of tongs."

Such opposition did not deter me for a moment. I was disgusted at their defence of this evil, but I never lost faith in men; I believed then, and I believe still, that men are inherently pure and chivalrous, thanks to my noble, pure husband, a knight "sans reproche." He, all his life, worked among men and boys for purity, and was to me, "guide, philosopher and friend" in my public work.

A few brave women rallied round me; one gave herself entirely to rescue, and after, to the training of women who left the "life." A Home of Hope was started and supported for twenty years by a few. This proved a very real haven of hope and safety to a large number of girls. Space forbids my telling the tale.

Mrs. Josephine Butler's Work against "regulation" stirred us greatly. I had once the delight of hearing her speak, and was an enthusiastic follower of hers.

But as time went on, an uneasy suspicion grew in my mind that we were dealing with results, rather than with causes. Prostitution did not grow less; we saved a girl, and another filled her place! The demand was unaffected. Society received the men but banned the women, accepting that shameless lie that prostitution is "necessary."

Some Lessons Gathered from Forty Years' Work in England and India

By Mrs. J. F. T. Hallowes

National Superintendent of Moral Education for the Women's Christian Temperance Union of India

There is an old adage "Experience makes fools wise." So that however foolish I was, when I began, I ought to have a measure of wisdom at the end of forty years. That wisdom I offer now to those who are interested in the sweeping away of Commercialized Vice from the civilized countries of the World.

THEN came that apostle of prevention, Miss Ellice Hopkins, with her eloquent speaking and writing, in favor of "fencing the precipice at the top, instead of providing ambulances at the bottom!" She stayed some days with me, and pressed the necessity of a home where girls in danger of falling should be trained and warned.

For some time I held out, I had no will or strength; my life was over full, but she vanquished me by the argument "if you want a blessing on your own children, have pity on less fortunate ones."

A home for girls in danger was taken, and run by ladies of the town. But this, I was told, was not enough. There must be education of mothers and of school mistresses, the churches must be asked to co-operate. This was done. Still the evil showed no diminution, and my mind was not at rest. We still seemed to be dealing with results, not causes.

I was at this time much drawn towards woman suffrage. I had attended few meetings; we had none in our town, but pioneer women came to Sheffield, which was near. When in London I attended some of the meetings held by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies which had been founded in 1861. I came to the conclusion that until women had political power, the social evil would continue, and from that time, 1886, I was a keen believer in women's enfranchisement.

I CAN most truthfully say that I desired the suffrage for women with my whole heart, but first of all because I believe it was the only way to bring about a single moral standard.

In 1886 we removed to Birmingham. Here my work was mainly preventive; writing booklets, addressing meetings of ladies, poor mothers, elementary school mistresses and girls. But still I visited in houses of ill repute; was on a rescue home committee, went to police courts once a week, and aided mothers of illegitimate children to place their children out, and bring the fathers to pay an affiliation fee.

Suffrage work in Birmingham was much to the front, and I had the joy of intercourse with some pioneer women who trained me in the best methods of woman suffrage propaganda.

Yet we were still "mopping up the floor instead of turning off the tap;" still society ignored—with wretched prudery—this curse which tainted the great source of life. It was wicked then, it is more damnably wicked now, in these days of scientific knowledge, that our lads should be allowed to slip into habits which bring the deadly Nemesis of venereal disease, through ignorance, and through want of a public opinion which should condemn prostitution as a social curse.

IN 1903 we removed to India. Here I found what had ceased to exist in England, authorized vice, in the cantonments, ('cantonment' is the name given to the district where the soldiers are quartered.)

There are 67 such in India. I was elected National President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of India, in 1906. Almost at once, requests came from South India asking me to undertake an inquiry into a report that "Regulation" authorized by the army authorities, was in existence and that European, Indian and Japanese brothels were allowed in cantonments, on condition that the keepers of these houses compelled the inmates

to submit to an eight-day periodical examination, and allowed them to attend hospital for treatment.

I must say here that our American sisters, Mrs. Andrews and Dr. Kate Bushnell, had in 1894 made a searching examination through India as to "regulation" and their representations in parliament had resulted in a more modified form of Indian cantonment rules for some few years before this date. This new act was passed in 1895.

EVIDENCE was sent to me from 30 cantonments of the truth of the assertion made by our workers in South India. Not content with this I visited the "houses," European, Indian and Japanese, in one of our largest garrison towns, and found women in all, who are periodically examined. Their "tickets of health"—certificates of their freedom from disease, which had led before to "parliamentary interference"—were now withheld.

Then ensued a correspondence with Lord Kitchener, who was Commander-in-Chief of India. Our evidence was sent to him. His reply was that it was necessary for the health of the men, and not an incentive to vice. This correspondence was forwarded to the British Committee of the International Federation against State Regulation of Vice, and a new parliamentary inquiry into matters in India was undertaken.

A "White Book" was issued, but with little result. In 1916 Mrs. Dixon, the wife of an army chaplain, took the matter up, and as an agent of the British Association of Moral and Social Hygiene, travelled, interviewing officers and soldiers, all over India. The result was that the present Commander-in-Chief in October, 1918, ordered the closing of army brothels.

We old workers thanked God and took courage for fresh efforts. At any rate one bad side of the social evil was cleared away—the reproach was lifted from army authorities, and men could not talk now of government sanction!

Out of the preceding work against 'regulation' had grown knowledge of the extent of the traffic in girls for immoral purposes. The splendid work of W. A. Coote of the London Vigilance Committee in procuring a European convention for the punishment of traffickers in women stirred us greatly. We helped to promote a bill, which should punish men who brought these girls to India. We wrote pamphlets, held meetings, wrote to newspapers. But alas! The bill was dropped by the Imperial Legislative Council.

The status of women begets carelessness with the girl baby. Early marriage and the position of widows are powerful incentives to the easy "passing" of the female child. Polygamy and its demands mean an unfair distribution of women. There is a disparity in the sexes in some provinces, in consequence there are not enough women to go round, therefore women are sold; kidnapping is not uncommon; and competition for unmarried girl-children is keen.

There are districts where all the girls are sold, either as concubines or prostitutes, and markets are held at stated times in stated places, to which rich men send their agents.

Here is, as everywhere, a traffic where the customer is the one who holds the purse, the victims those who are almost invariably poverty-stricken. Those who demand are the self-indulgent and those who supply the ignorant and destitute. And as long as there is money to be made, men and women will be found to act as middlemen.

You see the double standard at its worst in India. Segregation seems to be the only idea of dealing with prostitution. What would be thought of a medical officer who proposed to stamp out plague by isolating the women and letting infected men go

(Continued on page 818)



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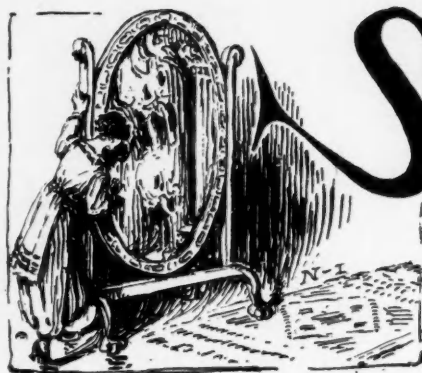
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Stage Reflections



The Famous Mrs. Fair

THE famous Mrs. Fair is a fairly strong, logical play of a sort likely to develop much controversy, not because what is actually in it is controversial, but because many emotionally disposed persons with strong convictions either for or against a wider expansion of women's interests are going to endeavor to make it the basis of various generalisms based on one piece of evidence—an exceedingly poor start for any conclusion arrived at through the processes of inductive reasoning. Every "anti" is going to howl on the strength of it "There; see how it illustrates the case. A woman cannot run a home and do Red Cross work at the same time." I am prepared to dissent vociferously from any such proposition. I want to start with the cast iron fact that "a woman" means "any woman" and I am prepared to die for the contention that some women can run a home and do Red Cross work at the same time with marvellous success in both occupations; and I am equally committed to the conviction that there are some women, as there are some men—and a great many more millions of them than I like to think of—who can neither run a home nor do Red Cross work or anything else of value to themselves or others with anything more than the display of a masterly ineptitude. Furthermore, I would range myself—pro-suffragist though I be—strictly with Mr. Forbes in the position that no woman can absent herself from her home for four years, return to it for a period of six weeks, and immediately absent herself again on a lecture tour of three months, and lay claim to "running it" in the most remote sense of that expression. The question as to whether a woman can do Red Cross work and run a home at the same time is nowhere raised in the play. Also, while such a condition of affairs as grew up out of this woman's absence from home is absolutely possible and contingently probable, it is not inevitable. As Mr. Forbes selected his facts to suit his dramatic motive, during Mrs. Fair's absence, her husband slid into an affair with a "vampire" neighbor which resulted in his infidelity to the married state, and her daughter, through the neglect of both parents, picked up an intimacy with her mother's lecture manager—an undesirable character—and tried to run away with him.

FAR from feeling that the least unfairness has been shown to women in the play, I feel that the author has concerned himself, not in the least with a present controversy between the sexes, but has, with an artistic evenness of judgment, used his materials merely to point a specific instance—which is what every playwright must have the right to do. This same absence which resulted so disastrously to the daughter led to the son's drifting into a chumship with his "buddie's" sister and marrying an exceedingly fine woman stenographer, whereas, had he had his mother at home to imperceptibly guide and influence his associations, he might have fallen in love with some such brainless and

spineless and ill-educated young woman in the first circles as his own sister, who says you can't go on the piers without an "alibi." Mr. Forbes might have elected to demonstrate that, through the mother's absence, unusual responsibilities so developed the daughter's character that she became an unusually fine woman—much finer than she would otherwise have turned out. And he might have shown that the four years of absence made Mr. Fair conscious of having perhaps underrated his wife's influence in his home, and her great contributions to it. And to the excited "pro" who wants to demand why he didn't select his materials in that way, I would mildly like to state that such a selection would not have lent itself to the fabric of a strong play. A play is not a narrative. Its very essence demands the clash of wills, the elements of pleasure and of displeasure, of hope and despair, and of tense moments resolving themselves into tears, or laughter or plain human thanksgiving. You cannot any more make a play out of a trickling current of hallelujahs than you can make a cake out of skim milk. A play must have body with its woof and warp. You cannot make a fabric out of threads running all one way.

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IF this may seem a repudiation of what I have so consistently harped upon in previous criticism, I beg the reader to stop, look, and listen. I led the applause (not well supported, I must admit) to that speech of Mr. Fair's in which he told his wife peremptorily that she would not sign the second lecture contract. I think he should have put an alternative—that, if she did sign it, he would consider the doing so equivalent to the expression of a desire for a separation and a divorce. For marriage is a contract between men and women. Why any man should assume the terrible responsibility and burden of supporting a woman and the family born of the marriage unless he gets the gain of a wife in his home is something beyond my comprehension. No woman, as long as her husband provides for her and her children, treats them with affection, and is faithful to her is justified in absenting herself from them for four years or for any considerable fraction of that time. She is entitled to vacations of reasonable frequency and moderate length. And I am prepared to go so far as to state that, in my humble estimation, no woman who left a husband or young sons and daughters at home alone was justified in going overseas to do war work or in devoting her whole time to it in America. The probabilities of the sort of development along the lines of Mr. Forbes' play stood just ten to one against any other. To have created a play of the opposite sort, where all sorts of good things resulted from gambling with such chances, would have been as misleading as the course has been in any of the plays I have attacked.

THE plain facts are that opportunity for a woman does not necessarily connote her absenting herself from a home when there is no financial need of her doing so. As to the point of Mr. Fair's fall, that is another matter. We do not permit the prolonged absences of navy officers or mining engineers or

scientific men from their families to serve as a defense for infidelity on the part of their wives, or the fact that a man deserts his wife and family to excuse her for neglecting them and devoting herself to an entertaining neighbor with a car. But Mr. Forbes is fair to women on that point too, and causes Mr. Fair to assume his own share of blame for the family troubles.

What the author has unconsciously revealed in the process of working out his dramatic possibilities is the corroding personal selfishness of character brought about by the possession of too much money and ease. Every member of the Fair family had too much ego in his cosmos and too much thought for himself.

My Lady Friends

THIS is a triumph again for Americanism—a straight invasion of the field of French matrimonial comedy with the essential difference that, whereas, in a French comedy there is always an unfaithful husband and a fool wife, in the American play there is a more or less innocent husband, and a sensible wife. How far the play would go without Clifton Crawford, it would be difficult to say. But it is thoroughly funny, bordering upon the naughty at times, but at least making its allusions finely pointed and not vulgar for vulgarity's sake. It has some delightful "kid stuff" in it too. In fact, Robert Fiske as Tom Trainor is almost as delectable—perhaps even more so—as that cub of "Miss Nelly of New Orleans," who bellows "I love you" in stentorian tones at the feet of the woman who barely escaped being his mother. It is good light comedy stuff from start to finish, and the tired business man—or at least one who sat not far from me who answered to this description—can hold his head between his hands and roar forth his glee at every third sentence.

M. H. F.

Suffrage and the Social Evil

(Continued from page 815)

free? A sanitary law applicable to one sex is a cruel injustice, a delusion, and a snare!

THE folly and futility of prostitution has been demonstrated as never before. One incident of the many which have come under my notice I will quote. During two years of the occupation of Mesopotamia by our troops, 27,000 men were sent for rest and recuperation to India; of these 7000 returned from their furloughs infected with venereal disease. These were *hors de combat* for from ten to twelve months in hospital. And after? Cured? Perhaps, perhaps not. In the latter case, think of the wives of those men. Of the children to be born!

Governments allow the prostitutes to haunt base towns, and accept commercialized vice as a necessity, even while science declares with no uncertain sound that such an order is a superstition which should be exploded. Here is a war which is worse even than the "great war," for it devastates the race, so that each generation is strewn like a battlefield with men, women, yea, and children, horribly wounded and handicapped for life. A war in which the stronger, and it is claimed the more intellectual sex, preys upon the weaker. A war in which the young of both sexes are unnaturally turned into agents of destruction, devastation and death, to the opposite sex.

What is the lesson? *Equal penalties for the man who buys a woman for immoral purpose and for the woman who sells herself for that purpose!*

In 1916 a pamphlet reached me from England written by Mr. W. A. Coote, the greatest authority on prostitution in the world. It was called "*Commercialized Vice. Can It Be Abolished?*" His conclusions were the same as my own. He followed the same

course of reasoning as I had been brought through by my 40 years' experience. The conclusion arrived at by us both was that the only effective method of cleansing our cities of prostitution was by legislation, which should penalize equally both sexes.

This booklet was to me light and leading. I vowed then and there that when the war was over, if God spared my life, I would enter upon a crusade in India, upon these lines. God did spare my life—while He took my husband! My bereavement drew me nearer to God. I became more dependent upon Him. I was thrown upon Him for new vision and direction. On the 18th of February, 1919, I submitted a resolution to the W. C. T. U. meeting in convention at Allahabad, advising that we should commence this propaganda.

The convention passed the resolution unanimously, and appointed me as director, warning me, however, that no grant of money could be made! This did not deter me. I knew that it was God's work and that "He would provide" and He has. (Six months later the W. C. T. U. gave me 80 rupees for my postage.) As literature had to be written and published, and as there was absolutely nothing beyond Mr. Coote's pamphlet available, our printing bill was large.

NO other country has had such a propaganda as this; it is pioneer work, and the conditions of Indian life had to be considered, if arguments were to be acceptable to the Indian people.

At the end of ten months we have spent £40 in issuing books and pamphlets to the leading officials; members of seven legislative councils; to municipalities; to the Indian Medical Service, and the Educational Service; to bishops, chaplains, missionaries, and medical missionaries, both men and women.

We issued 1000 petition sheets with this prayer to His Excellency, the Viceroy: "All classes resident in India humbly pray for legislation which shall penalize commercialized vice, and make it illegal for a man to buy, and for a woman to sell womanhood for immoral purposes. We believe that such a law would result in abolishing the prostitute; in staying contagion from venereal diseases, in closing markets of vice; in shutting up disorderly houses; in destroying vested interest in immorality; in killing the traffic in women. Publicity and penalty would be deterrents to vice, and a great gain to public health."

Seven thousand signatures of men and women on separate sheets have come in from every province in India. We hope to get 10,000 names and then present it, when the bill which is now being drafted by the Honorable Dr. Tej Bahadur, Member for the United Provinces on the Imperial Council, submits it to that Council.

We are sending out "An Open Letter to the Men of India," called "The Child, His Deadly Peril From Prostitution," and we hope to issue one on the same subject to the "mothers of India" who are the burden bearers of this terrible evil. It is said that in parts of India every other wife is suffering from venereal disease, communicated by her husband or parents. Thus, the wives and children, innocent though ignorant, cry aloud to us for help. We are convinced that there is very much ignorance on the part of young men, as to this Nemesis of vice. Therefore we have faith to believe that our appeal to them will not be in vain.

We have confidence also in the new conditions of political life, with 8,000,000 women electors in the United Kingdom. They are, as Mrs. Fawcett says, 8,000,000 reasons for a change in the social order. The awakening of women here in India is very remarkable: witness the late demand for enfranchisement under the new Reform Bill just granted to India.

In conclusion I hope I have convinced my readers that the



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experience of 40 years has taught me among lessons of great importance that the greatest is the absolute necessity of penalties which shall deter the trade in vice.

Penalty, publicity and prohibition of the liquor traffic are the three Ps which will "turn off the tap of prostitution."

Society will then regard the trade of vice as criminal, and the boy will learn by legislation what nothing else can teach him so effectively: that it is criminal to pass on a terrible disease to his wife and children.

I appeal to women citizens everywhere. Political enfranchisement means power, and power to its last particle means responsibility. Mothers struggle for the physical life of the race, they must struggle also for the moral life. They must realize that theirs is the power to press for a pure fatherhood, as well as a pure motherhood, if the reservoir of human life is to be kept untainted from deadly disease.

Senator Wadsworth's Record

As Viewed by ex-President Roosevelt

Reprinted from the New York Evening Post

AMONG those who feared in 1914 that Mr. Wadsworth is a reactionary was Col. Roosevelt. He said:

"Mr. Wadsworth . . . won his spurs as Speaker in the lower house of the Legislature when he was the right-hand man of Mr. Barnes. If his public utterances mean anything, they mean that he believes in the complete abandonment of all government supervision and control of big business. . . . It is rare that a public man champions the right of big business to do wrong as publicly as Mr. Wadsworth."

It is true that Mr. Wadsworth spoke against regulation of business—he feared the current tendency in that direction would lead to Government ownership of railways and other evils. He was emphatic in his pronouncement for a protective tariff. He objected to the Income Tax Law as unfair to New York, which paid "42 per cent. of it."

But to two bodies of his opponents nothing now counts so much as his attitude on two great constitutional questions. His consistency in opposing equal suffrage needs no emphasis. The state was opposed to it when he was elected, voting it down in 1915 by 732,000 to 544,000. It was converted, like other states, till in 1917 it voted for suffrage by 703,000 to 600,000, even the up-state vote dividing evenly. But Senator Wadsworth held fast despite the election and despite the Legislature's resolution asking our Senators to support the suffrage amendment. Months ago the Anti-Saloon League declared war on him for his anti-prohibition attitude.

But a just decision on Wadsworth's claims to reelection demands study of his full record for the past six years and his recent utterances on future policy. Of the satisfactory nature of some of his work there is no question. He supported the war energetically. He was one of the first to labor for the Draft Law. He gave generous praise to President Wilson for his outstanding state papers, he worked in behalf of a hundred patriotic activities. On the debit side he opposed the Lever Food Act, not so venomously as Sherman and Reed, but warmly, and he attacked the Food Administration. Evidences of partisanship were not infrequent. And to the great mass of voters eager for prompt acceptance of the Treaty and Covenant his position has been highly unsatisfactory.

In addition Senator Wadsworth's old views on the treatment of business have again been given expression. He has told us recently that "a distinct effort can be traced through the last four years to erect a Socialistic form of Government in this country. I think the people are looking to the Republican Congress to

bring the country back to the old concepts." Is his idea of the "old concepts" the idea that Roosevelt imputed to him? At any rate, there seems little hope of forward-looking statesmanship from a man who thinks the legislation of the last four years has shown a dangerous tendency towards "Socialism," which must be reversed.

Chairman Hays's Appointees

WOMEN on the committee appointed by National Chairman Will H. Hays to serve as an advisory committee on policies and platform include, among the 159 names, the names of 17 women: Mrs. Rupert Asplund, New Mexico; Mrs. F. T. Bagley, Mass.; Mrs. Arthur Ballentine, Maine; Mrs. Clara B. Burdette, California; Mrs. M. D. Cameron, Nebraska; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Miss Caroline Hazard, Rhode Island; Mrs. Solomon Hirsch, Oregon; Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Missouri; Miss Marie L. Obenauer, District of Columbia; Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington; Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Illinois; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, New York; Mrs. George A. Soden, Illinois; Mrs. Anna Wolcott Vaile, Colorado; Miss Harriet E. Vittum, Illinois; Mrs. Theodore Youmans, Wisconsin.

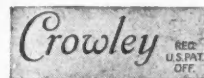
"The purpose of this committee," Chairman Hays said, "is to invite the advice and cooperation of the ablest men and women from all groups, sections, industry, business, professions and interest in the nation; to gather pertinent facts and data; to study intensively the larger problems confronting us, and to offer the result of their efforts as suggestions to the resolutions committee at the Republican National Convention next June for the consideration of that body."

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Chicago, Feb. 12-18, 1920

ABRIDGED PROGRAM
All Meetings in the Congress Hotel,
unless otherwise specified

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH
Entire day for Conferences of League of Women Voters, followed by Conference dinners at 6:30 P. M. with appropriate programs.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH
Opening session, 2:30 P. M., Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, presiding.
Announcement of status of ratification of Federal Amendment.
Reports.
The President's Address.
Evening, 8:00 P. M., Convention Session, National American Woman Suffrage Association.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH
Morning: National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention.
Afternoon: Opening Session Congress of the League of Women Voters.
Evening: Ratification Banquet. Public invited. Make reservations through Mrs. A. H. Schweizer, 1704 Stevens Bldg., Chicago. \$2.50 per plate. State whether delegate, alternate or visitor.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH
Afternoon: Memorial Service to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.
Evening: Informal reception to delegates and visitors.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH
Morning: Congress of the League of Women Voters.
Afternoon: National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention.
Susan B. Anthony Centenary Celebration.
What Happened in Ten Decades—briefly told.
Evening: Open Meeting National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention. Program, "Then and Now."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH
Morning: Congress of the League of Women Voters.
Afternoon: 1:30 P. M. Pioneer Luncheon, followed by program honoring the pioneers of the suffrage movement. Plate, \$2.00.
Evening: Public meeting, Orchestra Hall, Congress of the League of Women Voters.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH
Morning: Continuation of Business Session, National American Woman Suffrage Association.
Morning: Continuation of Business Session, Congress of the League of Women Voters.

RATIFICATION DINNER

Ratification Dinner will be held February 14, 1920, 6:30 P. M., Gold Room, Congress Hotel—plates, \$2.50. Reservations may be made by mail until February 7th; after that date can be purchased at Information Bureau, Convention Headquarters, Congress Hotel, beginning February 12th, and until 5:30, February 13th. All orders for reservations by mail are to be sent to Mrs. Albert H. Schweizer, Chairman of Banquet, 1704 Stevens Building, and must be accompanied by check or money order. Reservations will be filled in the order in which they are received.

In making reservations, please state whether you are delegate, alternate or visitor.

PIONEER LUNCHEON

Congress Hotel, Tuesday, February 17. Make reservations through Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, 603 Tower Bldg., Chicago. \$2.00 per plate.

Organization News

Too Late!

TOO late by about 127 years, is the way Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Louisville, Kentucky, president of the Kentucky Equal Franchise League, sums up her estimate of the effort of two of Kentucky's legislators to get favorable action on a state suffrage referendum bill.

Kentucky recently ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and feels no small measure of pride in being the first southern state to register its progressiveness in this manner. It was a splendid campaign, led by Mrs. Breckinridge and backed by the leading men and women of the state. The majority of the press throughout the country congratulated Kentucky and Kentucky's women. It was a glorious moment for the women of the Blue Grass state, and now in the face of this triumph there comes forward two legislators—Senator J. Will Stoll and Representative Arch. L. Hamilton—who have introduced a measure in the Legislature looking to an amendment to the state constitution granting full suffrage to women. To the women of the state it bears out the old story of the man who "progressed backwardly."

Mrs. Breckinridge says that "the gentlemen are just about 127 years too late. If the representatives from Fayette county at any time in the last 127 years, prior to last June, had introduced such a measure and gotten it through the Kentucky Legislature, it would have reflected credit upon them and upon Fayette county. But to introduce this measure after the passage by the United States Congress of the Federal Amendment, which happened last June, can only be looked upon as an effort to block and delay the granting of suffrage to the women of Kentucky. For 30 years in Kentucky an organized group of women has been urging and beseeching Kentucky legislators to pass such a bill as that introduced by Messrs. Stoll and Hamilton. These gentlemen have both lived in the state of Kentucky during these 30 years. I may be ill-informed, but in that time I have not been aware that either one of them has made the slightest exertion or the least sacrifice to obtain suffrage for Kentucky women by the state's rights route. Such eagerness as they now show, if the expression of a lifetime conviction, it seems to me would have evinced itself earlier, while it could have been of some value."

IN Mrs. Breckinridge's opinion, the referendum bill will die on the floor. "The Committee on Constitutional Amendments voted to report the bill favorably. Senator Harlan has announced that he hopes to get this report reversed when Senator Davis, who is a member of the committee, returns to Frankfort. It is well to remember that Senator Davis voted 'Yes' on the ratification resolution, so it is quite possible that Senator Harlan is counting

without his host. However, even though the bill carries a favorable report from the Committee, I believe it will die on the floor."

The tremendous progress already made by the Federal Amendment was emphasized by Mrs. Breckinridge, who said that all well-informed suffragists believed that the necessary 36 states will have ratified the Amendment by the time the National Suffrage Convention meets in Chicago on February 12. Kentucky was the 24th state to ratify, and since then Indiana, Oregon and Wyoming have come in, and Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona have scheduled special sessions.

When asked the hypothetical question as to what her opinion was of the probable result should the Stoll-Hamilton bill pass, Mrs. Breckinridge replied that she hardly could give much time to looking into hypothetical questions, but gave it as her "curb-stone" opinion that if the amendment was passed, it would be submitted to the voters of Kentucky in 1921. "By that time I believe Kentucky women and the women of the rest of the Union will have been voting for so long a time that people will have forgotten that there ever was a question of the right of women to vote.

"I think, in short, that not a corporal's guard of the friends of suffrage would take the trouble to go out and cast a vote in the election, knowing it to be utterly futile and superfluous. As for the enemies of woman suffrage, I don't think there will be any then. So far as I can see, the total effect would be the slight matter of the cost to the state of printing the question on the ballot."

AS if to leave no loop-hole for error to creep in, Mrs. Breckinridge was asked in a recent press interview: "If the question should be submitted to the Kentucky voters in the election of 1921 and carried, what would be the result?" "The whole result," said the Kentucky president, "so far as I can see, would be to nullify the word 'male' now standing in the Kentucky constitution. But as the passage of the Federal Amendment will already have nullified the word which will be, so to speak, a wholly innocuous vermiform appendix and a rather historical relic, I cannot see that it is worth it to the state to have a general election merely to emphasize the fact that the word male has been nullified."

Bringing up the time-honored contention of just what measure of suffrage is granted under the Federal Amendment, the skeptics of Kentucky are cogitating the possibility that it will not carry with it the right of full suffrage. To this absurd view, Mrs. Breckinridge makes a convincing reply:

"Is there any state in which the Fifteenth Amendment failed to give colored men the right to vote in local elections? Has it not been

Organization News

necessary for the states which desired to prevent the participation of colored men in any election whatever to pass educational, property and other qualifications limiting the suffrage, and also to use various extra legal means? I do not believe even the proponents of the present measure with a half-century of history to the contrary, would contend that the Fifteenth Amendment was powerless to confer suffrage in local as well as federal elections upon colored men. By the same token the Nineteenth Amendment will confer suffrage in all elections upon the women of every state in the union except where these women are shut out by qualifying limitations which, be it remembered, must apply to men as well as women, for after the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment we women can no longer be discriminated against."

Rhode Island

THE women of Rhode Island have been showered with congratulations over their splendid campaign for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by that state. The chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in a letter to Mrs. Delia A. Johnson, chairman of the *Women's* Democratic State Central Committee, extended hearty congratulations to the women, and suggested that they be not content with this measure of suffrage,

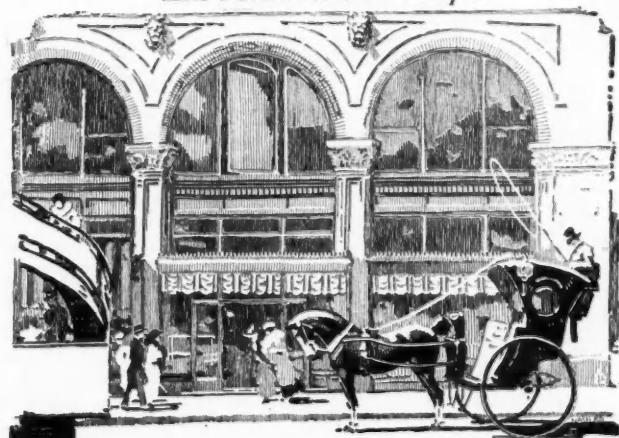
but to do all possible to bring about complete ratification, and the full participation of Rhode Island women in the government of that state.

"I hope that within a few weeks a sufficient number of states will have ratified the Amendment so that all of the women citizens of the country will have a vote in the next election," said Chairman Alberic A. Archambault.

"The women of Rhode Island will then have a right to vote for members of the General Assembly, for state officers, for Congressmen and Senators and for President of the United States. They will then be eligible to all of the offices for which they will have a right to vote, and for many other high offices which are filled by the General Assembly. It will then be possible for the women of Rhode Island to be elected Mayors of cities, judges of our courts, Governor of our state and even President of the United States.

"May I suggest to you, and through you to the women of the state, that you be not content with the right to vote for Governor or for President, or to be elected to such high offices. Our women deserve greater privileges and higher honors. If the women will, they will have a right not only to vote for and be elected Governor or President, but the privilege to vote for and the honor to be elected to the city councils and boards of aldermen will be theirs."

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Equal Suffrage Association, Chairman of
the Committee on Local Arrangements.

INFORMATION

Concerning Sessions of the Convention, Conferences, Conference Dinners, Banquets, Hotels, Etc.

A Bureau of Information will be located at Congress Hotel, in charge of Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Chairman. Phone Harrison 3800.

Provision has been made to care for mail and telegrams addressed to delegates in care of Convention Headquarters.

Registration and Credential Booth located at Congress Hotel.

All meetings, unless otherwise specified, are at the Congress Hotel.

All are welcome at the Headquarters of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, 603 Tower Building, corner Madison and Michigan. Phones Randolph 6862 and 6844.

CONFERENCES

FEBRUARY 12, 1920

February 12th will be devoted to conferences upon the subjects named below. Each conference will be followed by a dinner at 6:30 P. M. All interested are welcome at the conferences. Unless otherwise specified, all reservations for Conference dinners should be made with Mrs. Chas. Willson, 603 Tower Bldg., Chicago.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Chairman

Conference: Congress Hotel

Make reservations for the dinner with Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, 68 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Mrs. Raymond Robins, Chairman

Conference: Congress Hotel

Dinner: Chicago College Club. Plate, \$1.00

CHILD WELFARE

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Chairman

Conference: Congress Hotel

Dinner: Hotel Morrison. Plate, \$2.00

UNIFORMITY OF LAWS CONCERNING CIVIL STATUS OF WOMEN

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Chairman

Conference: Congress Hotel

Dinner: Hotel La Salle. Plate, \$2.50

Make reservations for dinner with Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Evanston, Ill.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

Dr. Valeria H. Parker, Chairman

Conference: Congress Hotel

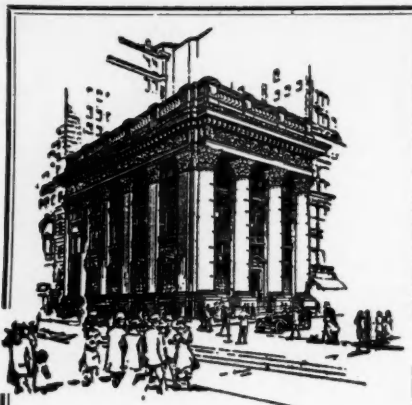
Dinner: Auditorium Hotel. Plate, \$2.50

FOOD SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Chairman

Conference: Congress Hotel

Dinner: Hotel Morrison. Plate, \$2.00



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A Beloved Southerner and Her Bequest

THE memory of two prominent suffragists and the spirit of mother love are perpetuated in a gift of \$3,000 made to the National American Woman Suffrage Association by Frances Fort Brown of Chattanooga, Tennessee, who passed away on October 21, 1919. The gift is a memorial to her daughter, Martha Fort Brown, who died in 1907.

Both Mrs. Brown and her daughter gave unstintingly of their time and talents to further the cause of suffrage, not only in Tennessee but throughout the south. The passing of Mrs. Brown was the occasion for many beautiful tributes to her notable life from prominent men and women of the south. The following appreciation of Martha Fort Brown, in whose memory the gift is made, and of her mother, is paid by Mrs. George Fort Milton, president of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association:

"Martha Fort Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frances Fort Brown and Julius Brown, of Atlanta, Georgia, passed from this life July 18, 1907, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and sleeps under the shadow of old Look-out Mountain in beautiful Forest Hills cemetery; and by her side her mother was laid to rest October 21, 1919.

"Martha Brown sprang from an illustrious American ancestry, her mother's father being Dr. Tomlinson Fort of Milledgeville, Georgia, the foremost physician of his day and author of Fort's medical works, and her father's father was Georgia's war-governor, the late Senator Joseph E. Brown.

"The only child of gifted and wealthy parents, Martha enjoyed every advantage. She made a tour of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land with her grandmother before her debut in Atlanta at one of the most notable functions ever given in the south. Reared in a home filled

with the rarest collections of art relics, paintings and curios, of which her father was a celebrated collector, herself the center of the affection of a large number of relatives, the personality of this young girl unfolded as something exquisitely chaste and beautiful, almost ethereal, in body, mind and character. She was tenderly beloved. Even as a young woman her life was closely interwoven with her mother's and followed her most serious bent.

FEW women have surpassed Mrs. Frances Fort Brown in culture, intellectual powers and breadth of sympathy. Her ability with the pen and brush were no less developed in Martha. She was an artist of finish, a writer of fine literary style and an accomplished linguist. The needlework of both, forming original effects, was in itself a fine art. Like her patriotic mother, Martha was a Daughter of the American Revolution, a Colonial Dame, a Daughter of 1812, and a Daughter of the Confederacy; a member of the Atlanta Woman's Club and History Class, the oldest club of its sort in the state. She was the regent of the Dolly Madison chapter of the Children of the Revolution; she helped her mother organize the Bird-Lovers. She was a devoted church member.

"Strong in the hearts of both was their love for woman suffrage. While it was yet almost unbefriended in the south, they bravely supported the cause. On moving to Tennessee, Mrs. Brown took a keen interest in the suffrage work of Tennessee, helping to organize the league of Chattanooga, and continuously holding office therein. The sudden death of her daughter left Mrs. Brown to continue her work alone for twelve years, until her own death in October. How the gifts of Martha Fort Brown would have aided in the south these twelve years past, we suffragists know. And we love

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her for the help she gave when friends were few. Through a long life-time Mrs. Frances Fort Brown stood steadfastly by the cause, giving generously of her means and personal influence and service. For seventy years she was a suffragist. She was a life member of the National Suffrage Association and attended the national conventions. She stayed to see the state of Tennessee enfranchised and the passage of the Federal Amendment. Long the friend of Susan B. Anthony and Anna Howard Shaw, she has gone to live with them, where all things are made right."

Delegates to Chicago

(Continued from Last Issue)

From Massachusetts

MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Miss Marion Child, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. James Tillinghast, Mrs. Francis Peabody Magoun, Mrs. William Baltzell, Mrs. Wenona O. Pinkham, Mrs. Ida Porter-Boyer, Mrs. S. B. Woodward, Mrs. R. K. Shaw, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Miss Florence Luscomb, Mrs. Thomas Roland, Miss Heloise Meyer, Mrs. Frederick Bagley, Mrs. Louis Stevenson, Mrs. Benjamin Pitman, Mrs. Walter Gilman Page, Mrs. William Z. Ripley.

From the Illinois Federal Suffrage Amendment Alliance, Illinois

MRS. B. FRANK BROWN, Chicago; Mrs. Florence B. Paterson, Winnetka; Dr. Anna E. Blount, Oak Park; Miss S. Grace Nicholas, Chicago; Mrs. Annette Fitch, Chicago; Mrs. William H. Hart, Pres., Ill. Federation Woman's Clubs which is not allied with any suffrage organization, Benton; Miss Helen Hood, Pres. Ill. W. C. T. U. which is allied with Suffrage Amendment Alliance, Chicago; Mrs. Fannie M. Worthington, Sterling; Miss Ella Abeel, Chairman Suffrage Com. of

Chicago Woman's Club, Chicago; Mrs. E. W. Beemis, Chicago; Mrs. Izora A. Peake, Chicago; Mrs. Iva G. Wooden, Chicago; Miss Marion H. Drake, Chicago.

From Vermont

MRS. WILLIAM L. BRYANT, Springfield.

From Iowa

MISS FLORA DUNLAP, Des Moines; Miss Anna Finkbine, Exec. Sec. of Iowa League of Women Voters, Des Moines; Mrs. P. J. Mills, Des Moines; Mrs. Fred B. Crowley, Des Moines.

One State's Record

THIS is the record of a state which "refused to ratify" and whose men voters claim that they can protect its women: "We have no specific laws" writes an official of the state labor department of Alabama "governing women's labor or the wages of women. There was a bill introduced in the session which had just adjourned covering these topics, but it did not pass."

Maryland and Ratification

DOCTOR WILLIAM S. THAYER, physician-in-chief of the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, is actively advocating the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in that state.

In a recent interview he said: "I am very glad to express to you my earnest hope that our Legislature may ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. I have been interested in the question of woman suffrage for a good many years, and I must say that at the outset I was something of a doubter.

"It is, however, a number of years since I have been convinced of the wisdom and importance of granting suffrage to women.

"In view of the story of the last five years I should think that many a confirmed doubter would feel obliged to change his mind."

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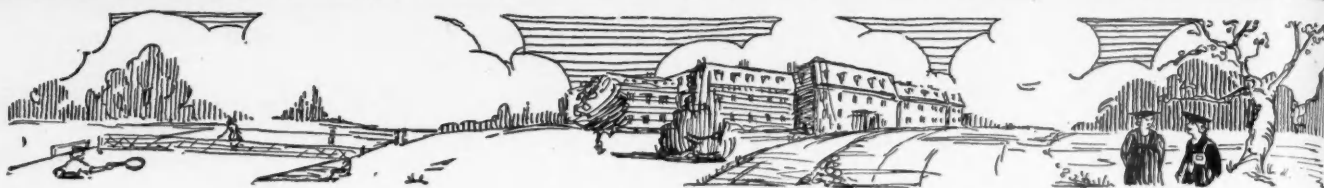
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Educational

A Citizenship School of Parts

AN important post-convention feature of the Chicago suffrage convention will be a "Normal School of Citizenship" to be conducted under the personal direction of Mrs. Catt. The school is scheduled for the week beginning Thursday, February 19, to and including Wednesday, February 24.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, author of "Your Vote and How to Use It", and Mrs. Maud Wood Park will each conduct a course. The other topics will be covered by various men and women. The school will be free. The basic idea is to train women who can go forth to other women as teachers of citizenship.

Speaking of the great need of the school, Mrs. Catt says:—

"Many states where ratification has taken place have been having schools of citizenship. We, in the headquarters, have naturally been greatly interested in this form of activity and in seeing that these schools really rise to the high aim which we, who have made so sacrificial a struggle to get the vote, ought to put before the women voters of the country. After our final ratification, schools of citizenship should be conducted in every state, county and village of the nation. They ought to be planned to give out so

impelling an inspiration that women in large numbers will vote.

"Many teachers will be wanted and many ill-prepared will attempt the work. Therefore we of the present National Board feel that it is incumbent upon us to offer to the states the best preparation for this new duty which can be commanded at this time.

"WE wish to invite those who have been teaching citizenship schools to tell how they have been conducting them and what their aim is, in order that we may get from them all their experience has to offer. We wish to add lectures from the Northwestern University and the Chicago University in order to lift our problem to greater heights than apparently has yet been attained. We would like to bring to that school the kind of practical educational work that is being done in some of the states and in that way provide all attendants upon the school with the best preparation for the new citizenship work which is available at this time.

"Every state ought to have schools of citizenship and therefore needs at least one person who has had superior training to fit her for the work. I believe that any state in the Union could keep three or four such teachers going for a year."

of the suffrage association in Indiana—whether it will follow the work outlined by the League of Women Voters, or whether it will follow other lines.

Citizenship School

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, will have its first school of citizenship on February 7. Preparations for the school have been completed and much enthusiasm expressed over it. Miss Jessie O. Yancey has been appointed chairman of the school. The faculty will be led by George T. Ragsdale, an instructor in the Public Schools.

Harvard Raises Salaries

HARVARD University announced a 20 per cent salary increase to affect all members of the teaching staff, except those in the law school and the graduate school of business administration. In these two schools the salary basis is higher. The increase is retroactive to January 1st, 1920.

THE public school teachers of Newark, New Jersey, will receive salary increases of \$400 per annum each this year by recent act of the Board of Education of that city.

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Aid to Citizenship

A PAMPHLET entitled "Aid to the Citizens of Indiana," which is edited and printed by the Indiana Franchise League, is proving one of the six best sellers. Two editions have been exhausted, and the third is now being printed. The Democratic State Committee ordered 5,000 copies of the pamphlet to be distributed among the women of the state.

Since the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Indiana Legislature, there has been renewed enthusiasm over the citizenship schools. Schools will be held simultaneously throughout the state in a number of cities, and an intensive course will be carried out in each school.

Indiana also enthuses over the idea of the courses in citizenship which are to be conducted at Chicago following the National Suffrage Convention. The object of these courses is to train competent women to teach American citizenship.

The annual convention of the Indiana Women's Franchise League will be held at Indianapolis at the Claypool Hotel, April 6, 7 and 8. It is expected to be a banner convention. One of the things to be decided is the future

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A FIVE-DOLLAR gold piece obtained years ago by Dr. Shaw by an exchange with Susan B. Anthony was given recently to the fund which is being raised to endow the Anna Howard Shaw memorial as a part of the drive of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania to raise \$250,000. The gold piece was given by Miss Lucy B. Anthony, a niece of Susan B. Anthony.

Miss Anthony explained that on her aunt's 80th birthday she had been given \$80 in gold pieces. Dr. Shaw gave Susan B. Anthony a bill in exchange for one of the gold pieces that she might save the gold piece as a souvenir.

Very appropriately the money is now going toward a memorial to Dr. Shaw, who served Miss Anthony and the suffrage cause so loyally throughout her life time.

To Eliminate Sex

A PLAN to drop sex as a qualification for voting was endorsed by the Constitution Commission of Pennsylvania. At a recent session of the committee the matter of sex was thoroughly thrashed out, and if the recommendations of the revision committee are followed the women of Pennsylvania will have full suffrage whether the Federal Suffrage Amendment is passed or not.

One of the speakers before the committee was Mrs. John O. Miller, president of the Pennsylvania League of Women Citizens and a member of the Constitution Revision Committee. She recounted the progress of suffrage, and urged that Pennsylvania take its stand for equal suffrage.

A BILL has been introduced into the Massachusetts Senate which provides for the women of Massachusetts voting at the presidential primaries. The bill is sponsored by President Edwin T. McKnight.

Another measure now before the General Court provides:

"From and after the passage of this Act, women shall be eligible to election or appointment as members of town, ward and State committees and as delegates to State and National conventions of political parties."

Massachusetts is keeping step with the most liberal states in her attitude toward prospective women voters.

Film Censorship

THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and the Boston League of Women Voters are vigorously supporting the movement to secure state censorship of motion pictures. A bill to this effect has been introduced into the General Court by a special state committee on motion pictures.

The proposed measure provides for a division of the Department of Labor and Industry to be known as the division of motion picture standards. It provides for a board of nine persons, of whom at least three shall be women, and it also provides for a director and two associate directors, at least one of the three to be a woman.

DUAL representation on the State Republican Committee is one of the things the Republican women of New York have very much desired, and it has been strongly advocated by the state leader, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore. It was informally decided by the executive committee of the Republican organization that the committee favored this amendment. Under this plan a man and a woman will be elected to the state committee to represent each district of the state.

THE Americanization center of Columbia University has announced a course in Americanization which will provide for study in the principles and practise of work on behalf of the foreign born.

Foremost experts on Americanization will teach the course, which will last from February 9 to February 27.

THE Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Missouri took a forward step last month when at its convention at St. Louis it passed a resolution giving deaconesses the privilege of voting in the diocesan convention on the same basis as the clergy.

IN Mullens, W. Va., a municipal ticket was put forward recently, and the chances of the election of the entire ticket were excellent until one Mr. Hiram Sizemore decided he would like to be mayor and his wife agreed with him.

Mr. Sizemore started out on his campaign but it remained for his wife to bring the campaign to a whirlwind finish. Largely through her

enough voters were induced to scratch the original ticket and substitute the name of her husband for mayor to elect him by an overwhelming majority.

Allegheny School

MORE than 500 women enrolled in the Allegheny County branch of the Pennsylvania League of Women Citizens at its opening session on January 15. The League started out both with enthusiasm and good financial backing as \$4,000 was raised during the session.

This county branch, formerly known as the Equal Franchise Federation, will be an important factor in the state league. The motion to join the League was carried unanimously.

Mrs. John O. Miller, state chairman of the League of Women Citizens, said in addressing the county league: "The work of the Federation is done. We confidently expect the vote will be ours after March. Our new League is all partisan; we will not attempt to influence the members' votes. We have no desire to form a woman's party."

The following officers were elected:

Officers elected for the league include: Chairman, Mrs. Clifton A. Verner; vice-chairman, Mrs. C. L. Pierce, Jr.; secretary, Mrs. R. Templeton Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Nathaniel Spear; directors for two years, Mrs. A. H. Bowman, Mrs. William A. Cornelius, Mrs. George S. Oliver, Mrs. F. C. Irish, Mrs. John Phillips, Mrs. Clarence Renshaw and Mrs. William Thaw, Jr.; directors for one year, Mrs. William Anderson, Mrs. Howard L. Beach, Mrs. Gertrude B. Fuller, Mrs. L. O. Kleber, Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Mrs. William Rees, Mrs. Harvey C. Sheac and Mrs. James Todd.

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FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE N. A. W. S. A.
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WE shall be glad to have readers of the Woman Citizen who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.
The Woman Citizen Corporation.

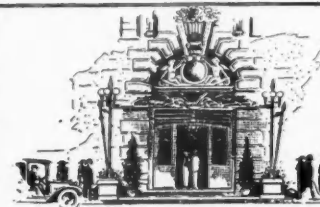
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Bargains!

PHOTOGRAPHS and autographs of Susan B. Anthony. Beautiful bronze medal by the well-known sculptor Miss Leila Usher with portrait of Miss Anthony on one side—reverse side laurel leaves, the dates 1820-1920 and Miss Anthony's last message to her followers—"Failure is Impossible."

Photographs of Dr. Shaw by Miss Reineke of Kansas City. One dozen autographed copies of "The Story of a Pioneer" and new photographs of Dr. Shaw's home in Moylan. Also a limited number of copies of the brochure "In Memory of Anna Howard Shaw" arranged by a Committee of the Board of Directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

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The February 14th issue of the Woman Citizen, the Convention Number, will carry 52 pages.

citizenship including—"The Woman Citizen" by Mary Sumner Boyd; "Your Vote and How to Use It," by Mrs. Raymond Brown, and "The Woman Voter's Manual," by S. E. Foxman and Marjorie Shuler.

The National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company is going out of business immediately after the close of the convention so that this will be positively its last sale and the last opportunity to purchase suffrage novelties and literature.

One of the bargains of the sale will be playing cards of fine quality at 20c. a pack. To reproduce these cards today would cost 40c. per pack and the only reason they can be sold at the low price of 20c. is because they are the last of a large supply ordered three years ago. There are no such playing cards on the market today selling for less than 50c.

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CHICAGO, at the CONGRESS HOTEL

FEBRUARY 13-18

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and the Joint Convention of the
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SPECIAL CONVENTION NUMBER
SOCIOLOGY DEPT.

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

TEN CENTS A COPY

FEBRUARY 14, 1920



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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

FEBRUARY 14, 1920

No. 30

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Consult

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

FEBRUARY 14, 1920

NUMBER 30

This number of The Woman Citizen is dedicated to the memory of the women of yesterday who made possible the victory of today

Greetings!

FOR suffragists of the United States, of North and South America, of the world, this is Alleluia week.

"For all the saints who from their labors rest," the fifty-first annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association offers thanksgiving and praise.

It stretches out a right hand of fellowship to those who are still bearing the burden and heat of the day.

It meets to pass on the torch of freedom to the young womanhood of the land, and it adjures them by the sufferings of long dead leaders, never to let that torch grown dim. It reminds them that but for this long struggle of their mothers and grandmothers, they would not now be free to choose professions and businesses at their will.

Because Abigail Adams saw in 1776 that without political equality the United States would be a republic only in name, the League of Women Voters has become an actuality in 1920, and women are marching forth in the hope of cleaner politics.

Because the Grimke sisters went from South Carolina to Philadelphia and New York in 1827, and dared to speak at public meetings, while the mob hooted and set fire to their building, the women of forty-eight states can now meet in Convention in Chicago, and receive public respect, instead of contumely.

Because Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton dared ask in 1848 for woman's right to her own earnings, the 600,000 women of the National Women's Trade Union League can fare forth on a crusade for standardization of women's wages on the same basis as that of men.

Because Emma Willard and Mary Lyon and Lucy Stone demanded an education for girls, the college women of the United States can go out with flags flying to gather in millions of dollars for the higher education of women.

Because Emily and Elizabeth Blackwell kept on knocking at the doors of medical colleges, women doctors and women surgeons have come into their own and are leaders in the world's fight for public health, for a childhood without handicaps, and for a safe-guarded motherhood.

The world owes so much to its suffrage leaders that every woman who today is earning a fair salary, practising a profession, protecting her own home and children, is doing so, not alone by merits of her own, however great these may be, but by the daily sacrifice, the heroic fortitude, the flaming vision of hundreds of brave leaders and thousands of inconspicuous followers in the fight for woman's freedom.

Women in Yugoslavia, and in Serbia, and in South Africa are free women today because of Susan B. Anthony and Anna Howard Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt, and Millicent Garrett Fawcett, and Catherine Breshkovsky, and Alice Stone Blackwell, to say nothing of the scores of state presidents and suffrage organizers, and soap-box speakers and headquarters officers whose names will never be sung, but whose souls go marching on.

The Last Ohio Victory

OHIO has been by way of winning so many suffrage victories, even though some of them have eluded her later, that the last victory in that by no means static commonwealth has not received the attention it deserves.

Under the terms of that victory Ohio women, setting out to win primary suffrage, not only won it, but, as well, the right to vote in the presidential elections. Here is the full history of the Ohio situation as reported by Mrs. Upton, that indomitable Ohioan who never admits defeat:

Last year the Ohio Legislature passed a presidential suffrage bill and the wets secured and filed a referendum asking that it be put to vote in 1920. They had a right to do this, because of the lateness of the passage of the bill. It was passed the same day that the Ohio Legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Several weeks ago Hon. James A. Reynolds introduced a measure which provided for primary presidential suffrage. This came out of the committee almost immediately and the vote in the House was 87 to 6 in favor. The bill then went to the Senate just as the Senate was about to adjourn. Upon reconvening after the holidays the matter was brought up in the Senate, but it was decided not to consider it. An hour or two later of the same day Senator Berry moved to reconsider. The motion carried and the bill was considered by the Senate and passed by a vote of 22 to 4.

However, it had been amended in the Senate by striking out the word "primary" in the title, and as amended it went back to the House and was immediately passed. As soon as engrossed it was signed by the Governor. Wherefore, Ohio women now have the right not only to vote in the April primaries but in the presidential election in the fall of 1920.

If the wet men bring a referendum on this the suffrage legislators have another measure to propose, for the Ohio legislators, with the exception of Cincinnati wet members and one or two others, are for suffrage legislation and Ohio men want to enfranchise their own women and not have the nation do it for them.

Where Ratification Stands To-day

States That Have Ratified

R—Regular Session.

S—Special Session.

In 1919

1. Illinois.....	R	June	10
2. Wisconsin.....	R	June	10
3. Michigan.....	R	June	10
4. Kansas.....	R	June	16
5. Ohio.....	R	June	16
6. New York.....	S	June	16
7. Pennsylvania.....	R	June	24
8. Massachusetts.....	R	June	25
9. Texas.....	R	June	28
10. Iowa.....	S	July	2
11. Missouri.....	S	July	3
12. Arkansas.....	S	July	28
13. Montana.....	S	July	30
14. Nebraska.....	S	July	31
15. Minnesota.....	S	Sept.	8
16. New Hampshire.....	S	Sept.	10
17. Utah.....	S	Sept.	30
18. California.....	S	Nov.	1
19. Maine.....	S	Nov.	5
20. North Dakota.....	S	Dec.	1
21. South Dakota.....	S	Dec.	4
22. Colorado.....	S	Dec.	12

In 1920

23. Rhode Island.....	R	Jan.	6
24. Kentucky.....	R	Jan.	6
25. Oregon.....	S	Jan.	12
26. Indiana.....	S	Jan.	16
27. Wyoming.....	S	Jan.	26
28. Nevada.....	S	Feb.	7
29. New Jersey.....	R	Feb.	?
30. Idaho.....	S	Feb.	11

Next to June, 1919, January, 1920, is the heaviest ratification month to date. There were nine ratifications in June, five in January.

Special Session to Ratify Announced

1. New Mexico.....	Date not set
2. Arizona.....	Date not set

Regular Session in 1920

Only the States that Have Not Ratified Are Listed

1. Maryland.....	January
2. Mississippi.....	January
3. South Carolina.....	January
4. Virginia.....	January
5. Louisiana.....	May
6. Georgia.....	June

Regular Session in 1921

(*) Also meet in 1920

Only the States that Have Not Ratified Are Listed

1. Connecticut.....	January
2. Delaware.....	January
3. North Carolina.....	January

4. Oklahoma.....	January
*South Carolina.....	January
5. Tennessee.....	January
6. Vermont.....	January
7. West Virginia.....	January
8. Washington.....	January
9. Florida.....	April
*Georgia.....	June

Regular Session in 1923

1. Alabama.....	January
-----------------	---------

Recapitulation

Ratified.....	27
Special Session Promised.....	4
Meet in 1920.....	7
Meet in 1921.....	9
Meet in 1923.....	1

48

New Jersey's Pleasant Candlemas

LIKE the fabled hedgehog who predicts the spring, the New Jersey Senate came out of ambush on February 2 and did not get frightened at its shadow. When it passed the resolution to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment with only two negative votes, the women of the nation breathed a sigh of thankfulness, and wished three cheers on Mrs. Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

New Jersey has had the hardest sledding of any state in the Union in some respects. The suffrage cause has suffered at the hands of James Nugent at the North and of David Baird at the South. Suffragists have some reason to thank both these men for making the opposition to suffrage so rank an offense that it smells to heaven, and only the most callous can endure to be of the company they lead.

Mr. Nugent's political liaisons are of a sort that long ago ceased to carry respect. Only a few days before the Senate vote, Mr. Nugent still believed that twentieth-century men would listen to an analysis of politics as "a constant warfare in which men only should engage." By which his mind showed evidence of arrested development. Men talked like that before 1914—they do not talk like that now. If a world war showed that men were unable to carry on a physical combat without women's help, how much more does a world's reconstruction need women's help.

The Federal Suffrage Amendment has stood in peril in New Jersey because of a local situation. The women of the state have had some reason to fear that they might be sacrificed for a political advantage, and that the nineteenth amendment might be jettisoned in a wild hope of salvaging the eighteenth. If New Jersey men had done this their act would have been analogous to one with which the Teutonic forces were often charged—that of putting women in front of the guns to save themselves.

But men of New Jersey proved themselves real men of the American type, not the Hun type. The Senate's vote proved that the appeal for justice of 123,000 New Jersey women is not going to be made in vain and that New Jersey, one of the thirteen original colonies over whose territory surged the battle of the American Revolution, will not now come short of American traditions of liberty and equality. It is expected that before this is read the House will have acted favorably.

Who Won Suffrage?

LOOK at it as you please, the thing that was happening at Washington on June 4, 1919, was a big thing. To get the dimensions, you have to think in millions—not of dollars—people. To get the significance, you have to think of those millions of people as on the edge of being changed in their whole relation to the United States government, changed from the passively governed class to the actively governing class. If any shots had been fired, you would have called it revolution, one of the biggest the world has ever known.

Here was what was happening: The Senate of the United States was making ready to vote on a resolution to submit to the 48 legislatures of the United States a suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. The House had already acted favorably on the amendment. If the Senate should pass it, it would go to the legislatures, and if 36 of the legislatures should ratify it, it would become the law of the land. Under its provisions some 20,000,000 people, most of whom had never voted before, would become full-fledged American voters. Now, as the amendment carried no time limit, it was a foregone conclusion that sooner or later 36 states would ratify, so the crux of the situation was right there on the floor of the Senate on that fourth day of June, 1919.

Big as the event was, the actual scene at Washington that day had a curious circumscription. It had a sort of rounded-up and herded-in effect, as if everything extraneous and casual and unprovided-for had been long since eliminated and everybody had gotten down to the bare moment. Down on the floor, the Senate chamber was well filled; 81 men out of the 96 in the Senate body answered to the roll call, and the other 15 were all taken care of, either by pairs or by balanced absences—that is to say, eight "no" votes had paired off with four "aye" votes; and if Owen of Oklahoma and Robinson of Arkansas, both "yes" votes, were absent, so was Smith, of Georgia, a "no" vote, so that the full value of each man's vote was of record.

IN the public galleries there were not many people. The galleries directly over the rostrum, on each side of the press gallery, were fuller, but even they were not entirely full. Almost without exception the people in them were women, and almost without exception the more attention-compelling of the women had a typical look. It amounted to type. There were young women and there were old women, women from the East and the West and the North and the South, but wherever they were from, they seemed to have come out of the same sub-stratum of consciousness and concern. They were tense, but in their tension there was the elastic pull that goes with a supreme and carefully tested confidence in the outcome. The press gallery was notably full, and stayed notably full all day long. It is safe to say that at some time or other during the day every one of the 254 press correspondents who keep Washington wired fast and hard to the rest of the world was in his or her seat. If you know Washington, and the ways of "the Hill," you know that the mere fact of those newspaper men and women being in their seats presaged something momentous.

Why not momentous?

Never in all history had it been proposed peacefully to open the electorate of any country to such a flood-tide of new electors. So unusual was the proposition, so big in its terms, so radical in its suggestion, that it had taken fifty years of never-stopping effort to edge it up to where it was on the floor of the Senate that June day.

Outside the world was humming along. Everybody knew that there was a situation at Washington, but people had had time—fifty years is a good while—to get used to the idea

back of the situation and had stopped gasping both at the size of the thing and at its significance. "It's going to pass," people said, and nodded their heads, satisfied; for they had come by now to have a sustaining sense of the rightness of the idea back of the situation. They considered that the sense was their own. They did not take into account at all that they had been led, gently, persuasively, endlessly, through three generations, to that point of view.

Now keep in mind that there are 96 men in the Senate, and that it takes a two-to-one vote to pass a resolution to submit a Federal amendment to the legislatures—that is to say, 64 of the 96 had either to vote yes, or be paired as yes votes—and you will know how some people felt that day when the clerk of the Senate called the name "*Walsh, Montana*," and "*Walsh Montana*" answered "*Aye*." For, with the word, 64 votes in favor of the amendment stood of record on the roll in the clerk's hand; the Federal Suffrage Amendment had passed. Passed over the astutest tricks of the shrewdest parliamentarians in the United States Congress; passed over the deepest-rooted hostility, the best organized and longest-continued opposition ever brought to Washington. Passed, and 20,000,000 people had been added to America's potential electorate.

Weirdest of all, the 20,000,000 were women.

Who did it?

WAS it the 66* men in the Senate who voted for the Federal Suffrage Amendment on June 4?

Was it the 304 men in the House who voted for it on May 21st, sending it on to the Senate with the mighty majority of 42 votes?

Was it the Republican Party which contributed 39 of the yes votes in the Senate?

The Democratic Party which, contributing only 27 Senate votes, yet made the greatest of single contributions in the prestige and far-reaching influence of President Wilson, who for two years had smashed every established precedent in aid of the amendment?

Was it the geniuses of organization who led the suffragists?

The influential young society women who joined the suffrage ranks?

The pickets?

Oh, my children, if you think it, how little you know the suffrage story!

It was Mother.

Just simply and eternally Mother.

That inspirational creature whom you love to put on a pedestal and write poems about and sentimentalize over; that sane, practical person who runs the house; the Queen of the Rolling Pin; your little mother out in the Middle West; my little mother down South, mother up in Maine; mother out in Oregon; mother in Indiana and Florida and Connecticut, Texas and Colorado, and other equally well-known states.

It is popular to link up the suffrage struggle to the individualistic spirit in woman. And it is true that the individualistic woman has been willing to go any lengths for suffrage, has fired up over it, thrown bricks for it, gone to jail for it, and presently been done with it, as she is done with every other life experiment when the stimulation of its novelty has passed. Not that she goes back on suffrage. But she can't go forward for it. She stays a "suff," but her zest reaches out for the next thing. The land is full of young, fine individualistic women today to whom suffrage is frankly "stale stuff."

* After Walsh, of Montana, came Warren, of Wyoming, and Watson of Indiana, both voting aye, giving two votes to spare to the amendment.

KEEPING UP WITH SUFFRAGE

Where Women
Vote

ABROAD

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Africa	1919
Australia	1902
Austria	1918
*Belgium	1919
British East Africa	1919
Canada	1918
Czecho-Slovakia	1918
Denmark	1915
England	1918
Finland	1906
Germany	1918
Holland	1919
Hungary	1918
Iceland	1913
Ireland	1918
Ile of Man	1881
Luxembourg	1919
New Zealand	1893
Norway	1907
Poland	1918
Rhodesia	1919
Roumania	1919
Russia	1917
Scotland	1918
Servia	1919
Sweden	1919
Uruguay	1919
Wales	1918

(Twenty-eight countries in all.)

* Electoral Reform Bill as passed granted suffrage to widows who have not re-married and mothers of soldiers killed in battle, or civilians shot by Germans.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Women Were Granted Full Suffrage

in	in
Wyoming	1890
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
New York	1917
Oklahoma	1918
Michigan	1918
South Dakota	1918
(15 states.)	
Alaska	1913

Women Were Granted Presidential and
Municipal Suffrage

in	in
Illinois	1913
North Dakota	1917
Nebraska	1917
Vermont	
Municipal	1917
** Presidential	1919
Tennessee	1919
(5 states.)	
** Governor vetoed presidential bill. His veto under challenge.	

Presidential Suffrage

in	in
Rhode Island	1917
Indiana	1919
Iowa	1919
Maine	1919
Minnesota	1919
Missouri	1919
Wisconsin	1919
Ohio	1919
(8 states.)	

Primary Suffrage

in	in
Arkansas	1917
Texas	1918

Women Voters of the World!

There are approximately one hundred million women voters in the world today. Seventeen million of them in 29 states have the right to vote for the next president of the United States. This includes Texas and Arkansas, where women have the primary suffrage.

The individualistic spirit in woman has gotten a lot of things into the world. But it didn't get suffrage.

Mother got it.

The sustaining spirit of the suffrage movement from the beginning to the end of it has been the mother spirit.

GO to any suffrage convention, I don't care how big or where held, state, national or international, and look out over the mass of women there—the face that looks back at you, dominantly, unescapably, is the face of mother. Here and there a different type of face, here and there the distinctive flare of the individual, but the mass spirit radiating up from the women is maternal.

Give all the others out around the periphery all the credit you will, it is that compact, self-continuing line of mother women that you see there holding the centre against all comers that won suffrage for all American women.

If you like it, thank mother; if you don't like it, blame her. It was she and none other who lived down, and educated down, the hostility; she who out-fought the opposition; she who matched wits with the shrewd parliamentarians and politicians; she who got the best of them at their own game.

Think it over to yourself—mother getting the best of the politicians at their own game.

Think of it with all the terrible trimmings of politics; think of the shameless trading in votes to which you hear frightened reference from time to time, the buying and selling of men's very souls; think of "ward politics"; think of the national scandals that follow in the wake of "politics"; think of "the interests" with their paid lobbies at Washington; think of "corruption"; and think of mother in the heart of all that.

THEN watch as I show her up as she has gone about the supposedly nefarious business of wire-pulling, secret caucussing, card-indexing, lobbying, "bringing pressure to bear." I want you to see her—I want all the world to see her in the very heart of politics, and national politics at that.

I believe that if I can actualize for you, say first a detail of her lobby routine; second, the house on Rhode Island Avenue, which was the hot-bed of her lobby work; third, one of the acute political crises on the floor of House or Senate precipitated by her lobby, it will be enough to put you in the way of getting the whole picture of mother in politics.

Item one, the card-index system.

Do you know that it is a fact that for the last quarter of a century there has not been a man in House or Senate of any Congress that has foregathered at Washington whose life history, business connections and political aspirations have not been an open book to mother? Do you know that if, during the sessions of the recent Congresses you called the name of any United States Senator or Representative to mother, she could tell you on which side of Senate or House he sat, exactly where his desk was, what church he belonged to, what sports he liked best, whether he was married or single, and where his wife stood on suffrage. All she has had to do to rub up on this information has been to pull out a little card-catalogue drawer and there it all was. She has had him, every one of him, card-indexed all these years.

IT was back in 1913 when the Illinois branch of the National American Woman Suffrage Association won presidential and municipal suffrage from the Illinois Legislature that mother first found herself famous on the card-index count. The newspaper men learned then that she had the Illinois Legislature card-catalogued. It seemed to rouse their risibilities. They wrote gay stories about mother's line on the politicians. They set the whole country to laughing and they got the politicians mad. Mother makes neither apology for nor claim to originality in the

use of the card-index system in her political work. Everybody, and every organization, uses it when it is necessary to keep any sort of tally on any set of people. While the country has been laughing, mother has worked out a system from blue card to white card to yellow card that put a great deal of color into the suffrage work. The blue card man was unalterably opposed. The yellow card man was "all right on suffrage." During the last few years blue card men have been paling into white card men and the white card men have been brightening into yellow card men with a celerity that has said a great deal for mother's kind of political work.

How has she managed it?

SHE has come to Washington and talked to the blue-card men and the white-card men. Talked and talked and talked. The suffrage victory is the great talk victory of the era. In this suffrage crusade of hers, mother has consistently followed the line of persuasion, as distinguished from the line of force. The initial interview with each legislator has been followed in turn by many another, with many different women as interviewers—but never many at once, only two, or at most three, at once.

One by one, with infinite patience and unshakable dignity, the objections have been combated, both by interview and literature at Washington and by people back home. Here is where the sharp details of mother's knowledge of each particular legislator helped. Knowing who he was, what his tastes were, who his friends were, mother knew whom to interest in his case, whose influence would avail with him. She learned, too, the names and the interests that have given support to his campaign, and these were next appealed to to join with her in urging him to vote for woman suffrage.

Mother admits that she learned some other things—strange things. One is that even despite the long-drawn campaign against corruption and in behalf of really democratic representative government, there are men elected to legislative positions who are utterly controlled, not by the voters who elect them, but by the man or men who contribute the money to pay the bills for their campaign.

YET mother has gone steadily forward upon the supposition that men are honest, reasonable and patriotic. She has assumed that men in the Legislatures and in Congress possess at least a common school education, some knowledge of history, and some realizing sense of the place occupied by our nation among the world's nations. She reports that the majority of legislators and congressmen measure up to these standards, and that when reasonable appeals were made to them they listened and acted reasonably. Many were slow to move, but they moved. She is pained to confess that she has met a minority in many a Legislature and in various Congresses which is not honest, reasonable, or patriotic, and which does not show any signs of knowledge of history or geography.

Item two: The house on Rhode Island Avenue.

For the three years previous to the passage of the Amendment, the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association were maintained in the big house at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, which came to be known as Suffrage House. It was in the House on Rhode Island Avenue that mother's "rotary lobby" was organized by Mrs. Catt, and it was there that all the lobby's plottings and plannings and schemings and devisings went on. There was housed the secret night caucussing; there the steering committee formulated its edicts; there were given out assignments for interviews "on the Hill" and there the far-reaching publicity campaigns were developed.

Before one can see the Washington work in the sinister light that opponents of suffrage have bathed it in, one will need to understand the scheme of organization of this famous

Women Voters of the U. S. A.

FIFTEEN FULL SUFFRAGE STATES

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
1. Arizona	1912	48,419	3
2. California	1911	872,802	13
3. Colorado	1893	264,647	6
4. Idaho	1896	105,146	4
5. Kansas	1912	471,854	10
6. Michigan	1918	848,916	15
7. Montana	1914	103,975	4
8. Nevada	1914	26,611	3
9. New York	1917	3,125,999	45
10. Oklahoma	1918	470,176	10
11. Oregon	1912	221,008	5
12. South Dakota	1918	161,024	5
13. Utah	1896	100,646	4
14. Washington	1910	444,919	7
15. Wyoming	1869	37,146	3
		7,303,288	137

TWELVE PRESIDENTIAL, OR PRESIDENTIAL PLUS MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE STATES

(Those starred have both. Women do not vote for Congressmen in any of these twelve states.)

State	Won	Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
16. *Illinois	1913	1,699,160	29
17. Indiana	1919	800,484	15
18. Iowa	1919	603,644	13
19. Maine	1919	234,765	6
20. Minnesota	1919	558,528	12
21. Missouri	1919	931,998	18
22. *Nebraska	1917	318,903	8
23. *North Dakota	1917	157,903	5
24. Rhode Island	1917	183,030	5
25. *Tennessee	1919	564,104	12
26. Wisconsin	1919	653,936	13
27. Ohio	1919	1,496,225	24
		8,212,680	160

TWO PRIMARY SUFFRAGE STATES

(The chance to help choose the Democratic candidates at the Primary is the only choice any voter can effectively exercise in these one party states.)

28. Arkansas	1917	355,514	9
29. Texas	1918	999,166	20
		1,354,680	29

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL FOR THE 29 STATES

Women 21 years and over	Elec- toral vote
16,880,648	326

Vermont was granted Presidential Suffrage by 1919 Legislature, vetoed by Governor. Governor's veto under challenge as unconstitutional.

rotary lobby. It was huge, the biggest lobby ever maintained in Washington, and by a wheels-within-wheels arrangement it brought the word from the folks back home directly to the Senators and Representatives at Washington. First, there was the steering committee of the larger Congressional Committee, then the Congressional Committee itself, then the congressional aides, and finally the women who came in casually from the outposts. Several hundred in all there were, and they entered Washington in relays; crowded the House on Rhode Island Avenue to the spill-over point; came from every State in the Union, and brought with them, and caused to come after them, irresistible evidence of the suffrage sentiment in their respective States.

It is a fact that one December day while the 48th Annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was in session, delegations of from-back-home women from every State in the Union lined up in the offices of friendly Senators and Representatives, met the congressional delegations from their respective states, and talked Federal Suffrage Amendment from near sun-up to near sun-down.

Item three: A Crisis in the United States Senate.

ON the floor stands the gentleman from Nevada. He is one of the youngest men in the Senate. His is the gift of well-directed fiery eloquence, supplemented by a keen-witted facility in parliamentary tactics. But he is at the moment away past his gifts and his facilities. He is engaged in the frank business of calling a spade a dirty old shovel. It is the tensest moment of the tensest day of the fifty-year-long suffrage campaign. The time is late September of the year 1918 during the short session of the 65th Congress. The Federal Suffrage Amendment is "up" in the United States Senate. From the Republicans mother has been hoping to get 33 votes. If the Republicans will line up 33 votes the Democrats have assured her that they can squeeze out 31, the logic of the situation being that some Democrat opposed will come over rather than let the odium of defeating the measure fall full weight on the Democratic party after the Republican party has done its full share. Suddenly from out a clear sky has come the Republican announcement that the 33rd vote cannot be gotten. Not a public announcement, you understand. Private. But it has reached the Democratic side by way of the coat room and made its way up to mother in the galleries by way of the warning look and the hurried whisper. And there stands Key Pittman telling the Republicans that they are deliberately trying to bring the amendment to vote so that it will be killed and killed by Democratic votes.

"This is what would happen," he is thundering. "You would give your 32 votes; you give your half of the two-thirds; and you would hold your hand on high and say, 'We gave you the necessary votes, but the Democrats did not do it.' We know that."

AND then rises Reed Smoot, yet more comprehensively versed in tactics, to defend the Republicans. His voice sounds like the crack of the whip, as he challenges Pittman to a show-down. "I want to make a proposition to the Senator: There are 44 Republican Senators and there are 52 Democratic Senators. If the Senator wants a vote today, tomorrow, or on any other day he may desire, the Republicans will, out of the 44 Republicans, cast 32 votes today or on any other day."

But Pittman will not be deflected—"You, Senator Smoot, pledged them (meaning mother) 33 votes, so that they would induce the Democratic members of the committee to get this bill on the floor and you could kill it, and then you could make campaign material out of it in the Western States. You knew that through that action you could carry Montana and Colorado

and that you could probably carry the Senate. You know that. You, from a suffrage state, know that if you kill this amendment by a Democratic vote, giving one-half of the two-thirds yourselves and one less than half of two-thirds on this side, you will sweep those states with the women's votes. Do you want to do it? What would you do to do it? How much would you give, politically, to do it? Would you rather do that, or pass this amendment?"

Seldom in the history of the Senate have the cards been so frankly laid on the table in the political game. Charges of Republican trickery, of using the women as catspaws, came burning from Senator Pittman's lips. And, cold and sharp as steel, Senator Smoot cut back with the taunt of Democratic weakness. Suffrage had become subordinated. It was party against party now, wolf eat wolf.

And mother?

There she sat, still quiet and watchful.

Helpless?

Not exactly.

If ever you saw mother lay down the rolling pin and start for the front of the house to bring some of the younger children to order, you know the look on her face as she rose from her seat there in the gallery that day. To put in jeopardy her great measure! To make a political football of it!

From my journal of September 28, I quote:

"Curious how it has brought the women together! You cannot separate women on the old party lines. You cannot submerge their ideals in party politics. It was as if for just the one moment we stood looking across at one another as Democrats and Republicans, wondering, questioning. Then one and all seemed to be informed with a new consciousness of how little we care about being Democrats and Republicans, how much we care about the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Quite noiselessly the thing happened—we merged and stood in the old line-up as one woman, for the amendment, against all partisan politics."

Ah, mother learned a thing or two that day.

FOR fifty years mother has been telling people that she wanted to vote because she could do things with it, effect social reforms with it, get legislation for woman in industry and against child labor and for the welfare of children, and for fifty years her opponents have been telling her that there was "nothing to it," that you might cast your vote for whom and for what party you pleased, but the politicians ran the country. And now here were the two great parties of the country so conscious of the power in mother's vote that each stood at attention, cruelly alert to win wholly for itself credit in mother's eyes for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The value of suffrage had been admitted ever since President Wilson's re-election. Admittedly it was the fact of suffrage, the fact that women could vote in the middle west and west, that was responsible for his re-election. After that the politicians had sometimes in their public speeches talked of the rightness and wrongness of suffrage, but in private they had talked altogether of what good mother's vote would do the Republican Party, or what good the Democratic party. But they had never etched in their sense of mother's value as a voter with such deep-eating acid as they used that day in the Senate.

It was a terrible blow to mother to have the amendment fail in that 65th Congress, but it was as a woman with an invulnerable political understanding that she faced the 66th. How well she understood the ground, how carefully she covered it is testified to by the great House majority in favor of the amendment scored on May 21 of 1919 and the 66 Senate votes enrolled in favor on the following June 4.

(Continued on page 859)

Why I Joined My Party

(Five leading Democratic women and five leading Republican women were asked to contribute to a symposium to answer the above question. We publish below the answers received to date.—Eds.)

From a Connecticut Democrat

I CHOSE the Democratic party for my allegiance in the first instance because it had a great leader in whom I believed and who led it to express its fundamental principles in liberal acts. It was a satisfaction to enroll myself in a liberal party, a party, i.e., which inaugurates evolutionary changes,—and these in the interests of the whole people and not of special classes.

Under the leadership of President Wilson, who opposed the idea that the "energy and initiative of the people should be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guides and guardians," the Democratic party showed by its legislation that it could and would tend to secure for the mass of the people the rights and advantages which should belong to them all, even at the cost of those classes which feel that they have a prescriptive right to all advantages.

I do not, like certain Republicans, feel that the question of the tariff is the main point at issue between the parties. An important issue it is, but a temporary issue, not a constant principle. Philosophically convinced that the usefulness of protective tariffs is very temporary and that, the manufactures of a country once established, tariffs, by dint of reducing competition, become an actual detriment to their quality, I am also of opinion that the high tariff has been used as a means of most unduly enriching manufacturers and has failed to benefit the worker in proportion to the rise which it causes in the price of commodities. I should not feel the question of the tariff a passionate reason for choosing the Democratic party, but I find additional justification therein.

The Democratic party may not always be at its best. There have been moments in its history, no doubt, when it has but palely reflected its bright destiny as the liberal party, the people's party; but it has always, by its very fundamental principles, been capable of becoming, at any given moment, the channel for liberal ideas, the party of the unprivileged many, as the Republican party could not, which has descended from the promise of its beginnings to gather to its bosom all the specially privileged, all the reactionaries, all the defenders of prescriptive rights, all the believers in the special mission of the well-to-do and educated classes to shape the life and watch over the destinies of the nation. It is because I feel that the day of autocrats has gone by and that the day of real democracy is at hand that I wish to see the leadership of the country entrusted to the Democratic party, the party committed by principle to consider the interests of the whole people, not neglecting that portion of the population which is most inexpressive and helpless and has been most exploited.

Greenwich, Conn.

CAROLINE RUUTZ REES.

From an Iowa Republican

YES, I can tell you in three hundred words why I chose the Republican party. I could use three thousand words and then not give all my reasons, but here are a few:

I am one of the persons who believed that the lack of the vote in the hands of women was the chief cause of the discrimination against women in industry and women in the business world, as well as of the unjust laws governing women and children and their activities.

With a very definite idea in mind as to what I could and would do with my vote I struggled years to help bring about the enfranchised woman.

This accomplished and the question of party arising, I find

what? First, that I had to secure my enfranchisement not because of, but in spite of the Democratic party. This for me would be sufficient reason why I should be a Republican, but there are others.

I find that in the matter of Child Labor, the handmaiden of illiteracy, there are fifty times as many young children employed in industry in Democratic States as are employed in Republican ones.

I find the percentage of illiteracy, according to the U. S. census of 1910, running from 29 per cent in Democratic Louisiana to 1.7 per cent in Republican Iowa, with statistics denying the statement that the high per cent of illiteracy in the South is brought about by the ignorant colored vote.

I find that seven only of the Democratic States have a compulsory education law, and that in some of these the "entire session" is so short and the exemptions so absurd as to make the law a mere pretense.

I find that while a majority of the states have mothers' pensions and while millions of dollars pass each year into the hands of deserving mothers for the care of their children in their own homes, just six Democratic States have this law.

I find that only three Democratic States in the nation grant to mothers equal guardianship with fathers over the children of them both, and that in two Democratic States a father can still will away his unborn child.

These are some of the evils which I desire to help correct, and having gained my first advantage, I do not wish to find myself in the predicament of the fabled frog, who in his attempt to get out of the well took one jump forward and fell back two. So instead of joining the retarded Democratic party and using the remaining of my working years in an attempt to bring it up to the advanced position already attained by the Republican party, I join the Republican party and lend what little strength I have to help it push still further forward the legislation in which I am interested and which I feel is of vital importance to the welfare of the nation.

MRS. FRANK W. DODSON.

Des Moines, Iowa.

From a Wisconsin Republican

I HAVE joined the Republican Party because I wish to make my precious vote as effective as possible, and believe this is the best way to do it.

A party is what its members make it. Women members are to have the same standing as men members in the Republican Party. I feel confident the party will stand for what its women members want if the women members are sufficiently numerous, united and articulate.

I do not abdicate my mind and conscience by joining a party. I make my mind and conscience effective by uniting with the minds and consciences of others and so acquiring weight and influence.

I choose the Republican party because of its record. I believe that the fundamental need in this country to-day is a strong, revitalized national spirit, a spirit of Americanism as a conscious inspiring force. Only the Republican party has stood steadily in the past for a strong united nation. If the Republican party had not saved the Union in the sixties there would have been no Union to save a world in travail sixty years later.

(Continued on page 869)

At "the Discreet Age of 80"

WHEN Susan B. Anthony was eighty years old, she was doing what most women would be proud to do at forty. If any one should suspect her of sitting in a chimney corner dozing, let him or her glance over a file of letters at the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters, almost all dated 1900—the great year of Aunt Susan's eightieth birthday, when all the world turned out to do her honor at the nation's capital.

The magnitude of the celebration must have astonished Miss Anthony more than any one else; for she wrote Mrs. Leland Stanford on the 8th of January, five weeks before it happened, saying with her usual forgetfulness of her own prominence, "I should be exceedingly happy to have you present on February 15, when 'my girls' are going to get up some sort of celebration to mark my flight across the magic line of four-score."—"Do come," she wrote Mrs. Delos Blodgett of Detroit, "and help the girls—and the boys too, Mr. Blodgett—to celebrate my arrival at the discreet age of 80."

IN all these letters of 1900, there is not one note of age or weakness. They are appeals for suffrage petitions from the various states to the United States Congress urging the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. This was then called the Sixteenth Amendment. Alas, it was held up until it became the Nineteenth. And she gained the petitions. They came in in floods from New Mexico, from Maryland, from Massachusetts—read to Congress by one Henry Cabot Lodge, none other and no less—from Pennsylvania read by one Boies Penrose, so help us goodness—they came and came until there was left no shadow of an excuse to be uninformed about the popular demand for woman suffrage. They came from Georgia, from Montana, from the territory of Oklahoma, and from every section of the country, ubiquitous evidence of the humiliation women had to bear in begging for the right of consent in government.

One wonders anew at the endurance of the woman of eighty.



SUSAN
B.
ANTHONY
at the
AGE
of
SEVENTY-
SIX
GROWING
OLD
GENTLY

SUSAN
B.
ANTHONY
at the
AGE
of
THIRTY-
YOUNG
and
STERN



She had long passed the stage of persecution, but she was in the doldrums of political indifference. Letter after letter, postal after postal, in the National American Woman Suffrage Association archives of that year bear the signatures of men in Congress and in public life, over statements hostile, indifferent or evasive. They range from J. B. Foraker's laconic "no" pencilled on the back of a postal card, through those from men who believed in suffrage but didn't want to bother to show their faith by their works, and on to the man who could only see the suffrage cause as applied to his own wife.

"IN my opinion," writes one, with old familiar phraseology, "the active duties of citizenship are not compatible with the duties of wife and mother, at least I would rather my wife and my mother should adorn these spheres than take rank as statesmen, or rather states-women. This may be a narrow view of this question . . . but man, you know, is a selfish animal, only distinguished from the common herd by eating cooked food, so if I remain in the ranks of the animals and prefer my food cooked by those whom I love and those whom I trust love me [Tut, tut 'whom love me'], you will excuse me and lay it to my environments and the force of my early education." Doubtless Aunt Susan did lay it to both these things, but how she must have scorned that environment and that education and resolved yet once more to change them for the next generation. How his phrases go simpering down the decades. How they show up by contrast that straight-thinking lady who received them.

Yet among the answers of the Congress of that year are those of many long-time friends who gave their word of faith and trust to Miss Anthony.

"If there is any fundamental or constitutional reason for denying to women who desire to vote, that right I have never been able to discover it." Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire speaking, if you please. There was George Hoar, and there was Mondell of Wyoming, with his reiteration of what woman suffrage had done for Wyoming.

AMONG the letters of Miss Anthony's busy eightieth year were some of touching interest. She was no longer to be president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and at the moment of retiring the organization had a small debt of \$2,000—Susan B. always hated debts. Did she lay this burden on the incoming president to raise? Not she. One finds



With
HER
GREAT
CO-
WORKER,
ELIZABETH
CADY
STANTON

her carefully sweeping clean the path before the feet of her successor and writing to "a few friends" to help her pay off the money before she turned over her office. Among these good friends who had helped her before were the Russell Sages—husband and wife—Mrs. Leland Stanford, ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Detroit, Michigan.

Characteristic of her sense of equality is a sentence in her letter to Senator Palmer: "Please write out Mrs. Palmer's name in full—her very own name, I mean—for I do not want her to go down on the page of history as only an attachment of Thomas W., when she is a full-orbed sun all by herself."

"It is of no use for you or any one else to urge me to let my name stand as the acting president any longer," she wrote from out her relentless conscientiousness to Isabella Beecher Hooker. "It is not right for me to do so, when the young women are carrying the actual burden of the association. I want you to be in Washington to help choose my successor."

All the world now knows who that successor was, and the pretty story of her initiation into office. This account of it is taken from the *Washington Post* of that date: "There was a touching scene when the vote for Mrs. Chapman Catt was announced. First there was an outburst of applause, and then as though all at once every one realized that she was witnessing the passing of Susan B. Anthony, their beloved president, the deepest silence prevailed for several seconds. Lifelong members of the association, who had toiled and struggled by the side of Miss Anthony, could not restrain their emotions, and wept in spite of their efforts at control."

Her Island Nieces

BUT the principal theme which interested Susan at 80 was freedom for the women of the island possessions. Two petitions were sent out by the suffragists in 1900. "Since the right of petition is the only political means through which women can speak to Congress," as Miss Anthony wrote to the United States Senators. The first was to urge the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment—the second to prevent the insertion of the word "male" in the suffrage clause of whatever form of

government should be recommended for Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. A typical petition sent from Florida began by saying: "Whereas the trend of civilization is plainly in the direction of equal rights for women." In a letter to Senator Orville Platt of Connecticut, Miss Anthony explained her reasons for this petition: "It is quite cruel enough in this semi-civilized republic for women to be in subjection to the men of their own households, who are deemed equally intelligent with themselves; but for Congress to place all women in its new island possessions, native and foreign, under the political heel of all men, native and foreign, is a step toward a vastly greater barbarism than has ever yet been seen. I say this advisedly, because while the vast majority of the men who go to these islands will be mere seekers for gold or pecuniary gains of one sort or another, the vast majority of the women who go there will be teachers, doctors, missionaries, and reformers, high-minded and having for their own object the betterment of the social and moral conditions of the country. I am sure you will see how important it is that Congress should insist that the voting qualification in these new possessions should not be on the line of sex but on that of education or property instead."

Incidents Contributed by Miss Anthony's Niece

Lucy Anthony

AN incident that always impressed me about Aunt Susan happened when she and another of my Anthony aunts were at school near Philadelphia. Grandfather Anthony failed in business, and the two daughters were notified that they must return home on this account. Grandfather wrote to them from New York, asking whether they were afraid to travel alone from Philadelphia to meet him, and thus save the expense of his coming for them. They both decided that they felt too timid to attempt that long journey by themselves.

* * *

This also is one I like: Once when Aunt Susan was on a vacation and visiting her brother-in-law, he begged her to make some of her delicious biscuits for supper. After he had eaten a great many of them and talked about how excellent they were, he asked if she did not think it much better to make biscuits like that than to solve algebraic problems. She replied that she didn't see why a girl could not do both.

This little story is in her "Life,"* but the following one is not: When she was arrested for voting, and was being escorted to the Court House by the sheriff, they had to go in the street car. The sheriff, not wishing to embarrass her, went to the other end of the car, leaving her alone. The conductor came through for the fare, and Miss Anthony said: "I am a prisoner, traveling under escort of the sheriff; he is in the rear of the car; ask him for my fare."

* * *

I wonder how many people knew about the *Revolution*, Miss Anthony's paper, how it was published, and its failure: Aunt Susan's assuming the whole debt of the \$10,000, paying every cent of it and refusing to take advantage of the bankrupt laws. Also the fact that the *Revolution* was sold on the streets by girls dressed in lovely red and green uniforms, with netted bags in which to carry the papers. This is mentioned because so many people during the last few years have shown surprise at women

* Written by Ida Husted Harper.

(Continued on page 844)

selling suffrage papers on the streets. It shows that so many present-day customs were anticipated by suffragists long ago.

* * *

I am sure there must be those who remember even yet the red shawl Aunt Susan always wore at suffrage meetings. On one occasion, after she had been presented with a very beautiful white crepe shawl she wore the new one on the platform at a convention in Washington; whereupon the reporters threw down their pencils and refused to work. They had rebellion in their eyes. Aunt Susan looking down, said: "Boys, what is the matter?" The spokesman said: "Where is the red shawl? No red shawl, no report." And they stuck to it until Aunt Susan sent her niece to the hotel to get the old shawl. As soon as she put it on they took up their pencils and went to work. A dramatic element was added to the scene when the whole audience arose and cheered as soon as she took the shawl and put it over her shoulders. One of the Washington papers used this incident as an editorial, and added that the seasons in Washington were not heralded by the appearance of the first robin in the spring nor the snow flakes in the winter, but by the coming and going of Miss Anthony and her red shawl.

* * *

This is 1920 and Aunt Susan's prophecy is coming true. All the suffragists who knew her will remember that she predicted that in 1920 women all over the United States would have the vote.

Anthony Mile Marks

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was born on February 15, 1820, at Adams, Massachusetts.

Of Quaker descent on the Anthony side, she was brought up in the conservative home and school atmosphere of Friends.

She was a teacher from the age of fifteen to thirty and always keen for the educational advance of women. She was an advocate of co-education in the middle of the last century and was one of a committee of men and women to inaugurate a People's College, afterward merged into Cornell University. Through this committee she met Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucy Stone, fellow members. Horace Greeley was one of the same committee.

Her first public appearances were at educational and temperance conventions, in New York State, where she made a stand against the slights and indignities put upon women delegates. Her courage secured for women a hearing at these meetings.

As even the men among Hicksite Quakers did not vote, Miss Anthony did not at once respond to the woman's movement for political equality. She was not one of the conveners of the Seneca Falls Woman's Rights Convention of 1848, and her first reform efforts were for temperance and against slavery.

After, 1850, however, she became convinced that nothing could be done for any improvement in the civic condition of women until they became enfranchised. From 1852 to the Civil War, Miss Anthony worked unsparingly for woman's freedom.

In 1853 Miss Anthony was one of the women presenting petitions at Albany for a vote for women on the temperance question, and in the same year she, and Rev. Antoinette Brown toured the large cities of the state for temperance and for equal civic and political rights.

During these years, Miss Anthony was mobbed, rotten-egged and burned in effigy for her stand on human freedom.

After the civil war when the men, with whom Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton had worked for reforms, turned their backs upon the women's appeal for political freedom, saying, "This is the Negro's hour", she and her colleagues formed the two national organizations—the National Woman Suffrage Association, formed at the Woman's Bureau in New York City on May

15, 1869—and the American Suffrage Association formed in Boston the November of the same year.

From this time on Miss Anthony worked for a Federal Amendment to the United States Constitution to abolish sex discrimination in the electorate.

In accordance with her belief shared by Charles Sumner and other statesmen—that by the terms of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution women already had the same right of suffrage as had men, Miss Anthony put the matter to the test and with 15 other women went to the office of the 8th ward in Rochester, N. Y. in 1872 and registered. On November 5, the 15 women cast their votes and in two weeks, Miss Anthony was arrested by the Deputy United States Marshall.

Thus her efforts to carry on the letter of the 14th Amendment, sustained by many lawyers, was accounted a political crime.

The examination of the women was carried on in a little room where in former times, fugitive slaves were examined and returned to their masters.

There was no trial by jury, and the women were convicted of illegal voting in spite of the constitutional clause that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens," and "The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied."

The commissioner held them all guilty and fixed their bail at \$500 each. All paid it except Miss Anthony, who refused and applied for a writ of habeas corpus.

Miss Anthony never paid her fine.

The two National Suffrage Associations were cemented in 1890 and Mrs. Stanton was elected president.

In 1892 Miss Anthony became president and remained in that office until 1900 when she was followed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt until 1904, Dr. Anna Howard until 1915, and Mrs. Catt again.

Miss Anthony died in 1906. During her lifetime, she worked for temperance, co-education, freedom of slaves, civil and political rights of women, equal guardianship of mothers, equal pay and equal rights of women in industry.

Among those with whom she was allied in her causes on this side of the world and in Europe were Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, all the famous women leaders of equal rights for women and men; Clara Barton, Frances Willard, the group of professional women who led their sisters in medicine, law and the ministry; Maria Mitchell, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, the Cary sisters.

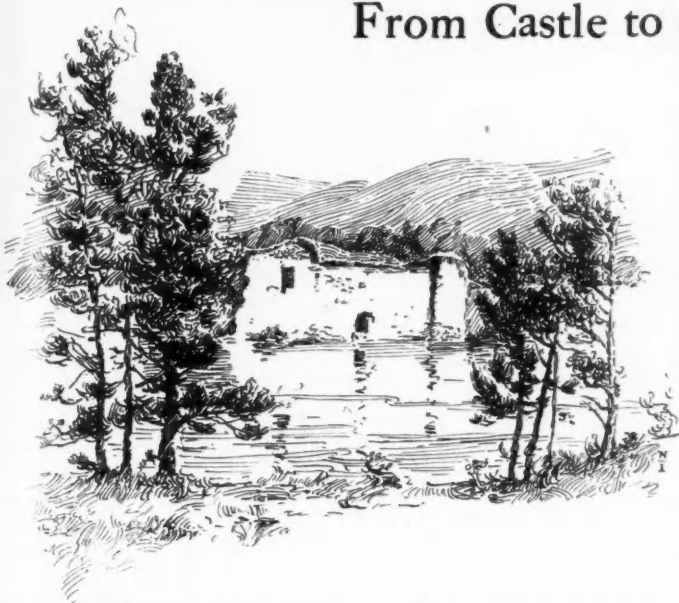
In England Miss Anthony numbered among her friends, the Cobdens and Brights who entertained her during her English visit, the famous women leaders of Europe, Lady Henry Somerset, the Countess of Aberdeen, Mlle. Monod of France and a host of others among whom she was greatly honored.

A Wonderful Biography

START reading Ida Husted Harper's *Life of Susan B. Anthony* and see what happens. You can't quit—you read on and on. You may ask yourself wonderingly what is the power by which the stern history of a Quaker lady of New York State grips you. The potency of a life lived to the full is in these three volumes, but something else is there too, and it is the most difficult thing to achieve in biographical literature. It is the sinking of the author in her subject, a complete abandonment to the events and incidents and personality of the woman whose story is told.

Mrs. Harper's book is a masterpiece in this respect. Its sincerity is its strength. The writer has never once obtruded herself upon the reader; but from first page to last she has let the rugged, virile, simple character of Susan B. Anthony tell its own matchless story to the generations of women who will read it, lovingly, admiringly and gratefully.

Anna Shaw—Maker of Homes From Castle to Cabin And Back



BEHIND THE MICHIGAN LOG CABIN LAY THE ANCESTRAL CASTLE OF THE SHAW'S OF ROTHMURCHUS, AT LOCH-AN-EILAN, SCOTLAND

IF there was one dominant passion in Dr. Anna Shaw's personal life, it was for building houses. She built three, one in the wilderness of Michigan, one at Wianno, Cape Cod, and one in Moylan, Pennsylvania.

There is nothing more dramatic in fiction than Dr. Shaw's own account in the 'Story of a Pioneer' of the first house she helped build. It was a log cabin in a little clearing in a Michigan forest. Of her father's 260-acre holding he had cleared but a door-yard. The house sat in this little cleared space in the woods as if it had been dropped down in a well, with giant trees for walls. It was only a shell of logs with four sides and a roof. It had no windows, no door, no floor. Late in the afternoon, after a long and weary journey, came to this new home Anna Shaw, aged twelve, with her mother, two sisters and younger brother. Her father, and her older brother James had gone ahead into this wilderness. They had cut down trees and started to build a home. Then the father was obliged to go away, and left his young son to work on and greet the family.

For the first time in her brave life of many adventures and much moving from place to place, Anna Shaw's mother showed her dismay. There was no well. There were no comforts of any kind. Everyone who knows Dr. Shaw remembers how, at twelve, she and her brother set to work to make livable the little cabin in the woods. This is her own humorous way of telling the story: "Obviously the first thing to do was to put doors and windows into the yawning holes father had left for them, and to lay a board flooring over the earth inside our cabin walls, and these duties we accomplished before we had occupied our new home a fortnight. There was a small saw-mill nine miles from our cabin, on the spot that is now Big Rapids, and there we bought our lumber. The labor we supplied ourselves, and though we put our hearts into it and the results at the time seemed beautiful to our partial eyes, I am forced to admit, in looking back upon them, that they halted this side of perfection. We began by making three windows and two doors; then, inspired by these achievements, we ambitiously constructed an attic and divided the ground floor with partitions, which gave us four rooms. The general effect was temperamental and sketchy. The boards which formed the floor were never even nailed down; they were fine wide planks without a knot in them, and they looked so well that

we merely fitted them together as closely as we could and lightly heartedly let them go at that. Neither did we properly chink the house. Nothing is more comfortable than a log cabin which has been carefully built and finished; but for some reason—probably because there seemed always a more urgent calling to us around the corner—we never plastered our house at all. The result was that on many future winter mornings we awoke to find ourselves chastely blanketed by snow, while the only warm spot in our living room was that directly in front of the fireplace, where great logs burned all day. Even there our faces scorched while our spines slowly congealed, until we learned to revolve before the fire like a bird upon a spit."

Beneath the humor one sees the pathos and the courage of the struggle with the wilderness—a losing game, carried on by Anna Shaw's half-invalid mother, with none but young children to help her.

Dr. Shaw says that every suffragist in the world has wanted a home, and more than infrequently has wished that her place could be in it.

Miss Shaw's second home was almost an accident she tells merrily. It was built, in the days when prosperity had come to smile upon her, at Wianno, across Cape Cod from East Dennis, where she had been pastor of her first church. She gaily tells how it was built to harbor a white elephant in the shape of a bog-wood bedroom set, which had been exhibited at the world's Fair and was being auctioned off for a song.

"I sang the song," said Dr. Shaw, and was mistress of the set, so huge and massive that two men were required to lift the head-board alone. . . . I had not the faintest idea what to do with it, and at last I confided my dilemma to my friend, who sagely advised me to build a house. The bog-wood furniture needed a home and so did I."

This house was built by a woman architect, Lois Howe of Boston. It was deep in the trees which Dr. Shaw always loved, but it was not, after all, that permanent home which for years lured this master builder. That home was finally built at Moylan, Pennsylvania, and it was here Dr. Shaw lived ideally for eleven years, and died in the fulness of achieved plans.

THIS house was a realization of a desire Dr. Shaw always had—"To build on a tract which had a stream, a grove of trees, great boulders and rocks and a hill site for the house with



The LOG CABIN in the MICHIGAN WOODS where ANNA HOWARD SHAW'S OWN HANDS BUILT WINDOWS and DOORS and LAID FLOORS



THE HOUSE AT WIANNO, CAPE COD,
WHERE DR. SHAW KEPT HER
WHITE ELEPHANT

a broad outlook." From every country Dr. Shaw visited in her many international tours, she brought back a tiny fir tree for a little forest which surrounds the Moylan home. This grove has now grown so tall that it was "as full of memories as of beauty" to Dr. Shaw during her last hours of life. In building this house she let her constructive ability have its full play.

All the details of it were studied by Miss Shaw in person with so much care that no opponent of suffrage could ever find any "anti-home argument" at Alnwick Lodge, Moylan. She put the kitchen on the road, and her living rooms at the back—continental fashion—because she thought her maid would like to see the passers by and she herself wanted to look at the boulders, the brook and trees. Kitchen and pantries were Dr. Shaw's special care. They had much light from without and a small vine-covered porch in which the maids might entertain their guests.

Like the ex-Kaiser, Dr. Shaw was renowned as a wood cutter, a task she learned back in the woods of Michigan, but, unlike William Hohenzollern, she really felled trees, not merely lopped off little branches. When she was sixty-odd, it was part of Dr. Shaw's self-elected work to chop kindling and cut logs for her grate fires.

With that busy hatchet and saw of hers—the tools she elected early in life—she did many odd bits of carpentry around her last house of this pilgrimage. She put up shelves, made preserve closets and built a fireless cooker according to scientific principles.

To this house came many famous people and many young



THE HOUSE BUILT "TO BE HAPPY IN"—MOYLAN, PENNSYLVANIA

people who loved a chance to sit around the hearth and hear the voice like a silver bell tell humorous bits of her long life history. "A place for us to be happy in," Dr. Shaw used to say. "It was for that I built it."

Memories

"THE first vivid memory I have is that of being on ship board and having a mighty wave roll over me. I was lying on what seemed to be an enormous red box under a hatchway, and the water poured from above, almost drowning me. That was the beginning of a storm which raged for days, and I still have of it a confused memory, a sort of nightmare in which strange horrors figure, and which to this day haunts me at intervals when I am on the sea. No madhouse, I am sure, could throw more hideous pictures on the screen of life than those which met our childish eyes during the appalling three days of the storm. Our one comfort was the knowledge that our mother was not afraid. She was desperately ill, but when we were able to reach her, to cling close to her for a blessed interval, she was still the sure refuge she had always been.

"On the second day the masts went down, and on the third day the disabled ship, which now had sprung a leak and was rolling helplessly in the trough of the sea, was rescued by another ship and towed back to Queenstown, the nearest port. We remained on the ship until she was repaired, and then sailed on her again. We were too poor to return home; indeed, we had no home to which we could return. We were even too poor to live ashore."

THIS is the first glimpse of a dauntless little figure which, for many years to come, was almost always face to face with danger and hardship. Another incident on board the good ship *John Jacob Westervelt*, shows Anna Shaw, the many-sided comrade, finding herself in touch with life at every angle. Her first friendship was with sailors and carpenters—two pictures of her childhood which she remembered vividly.

"For some reason, probably because of my intense admiration for them," she wrote, "which I showed with unmaidenly frankness, I became the special pet of the sailors. They taught me to sing their songs as they hauled on their ropes, and I recall, as if I had learned it yesterday, one pleasing ditty:

"Haul on the bow-line,
"Kitty is my darling,
"Haul on the bow-line,
"The bow-line—haul!"

"When I sang 'haul' all the sailors pulled their hardest, and I had an exhilarating sense of sharing in their labors. As a return for my service of song the men kept my little apron full of ship sugar—very black stuff and probably very bad for me;

THROUGH THIS
GATEWAY MANY
FAMOUS PEOPLE
ENTERED the HOME
of DR. SHAW at
MOYLAN,
PENNSYLVANIA.





WHEN
SHE
WAS
HAPPIEST

but I ate an astonishing amount of it during that voyage, and so far as I remember, felt no ill effects.

"We went to New Bedford with father, who had found work there at his old trade; and here I laid the foundations of my first childhood friendship, not with another child, but with my next-door neighbor, a ship-builder. Morning after morning this man swung me on his big shoulder and took me to his shipyard, where my hatchet and saw had violent exercise as I imitated the workers around me. Discovering that my tiny petticoats were in my way, my new friend had a little boy's suit made for me; and thus emancipated, at this tender age, I worked unwearyingly at his side all day long and day after day. No doubt it was due to him that I did not casually saw off a few of my toes and fingers. Certainly I smashed them often enough with blows of my dull but active hatchet. I was very very busy; and I have always maintained that I began to earn my share of the family's living at the age of five—for in return for the delights of my society, which seemed never to pall upon him, my new friend allowed my brothers to carry home from the shipyard all the wood my mother could use."

DR. SHAW was a friend of publicans and sinners. Her second friendship, when she was ten, was for a painted lady, in a blue velvet gown.

This lady saw and loved little Anna Shaw and promised on her honor that if Anna's mother would let the little girl come to see her, "no harm should come to her." "I made my visit," said Dr. Shaw, "which was one of many, and a strange friendship began and developed between the woman of the town and the little girl she loved. Some of those visits I remember as vividly as if I had made them yesterday. There was never the slightest suggestion during any of them of things I should not



SHE LOVED
to BE
OUT of
DOORS

PAINTING
HER
COTTAGE
on
CAPE
COD



see or hear, for while I was with her my hostess became a child again, and we played together like children. She had wonderful toys for me, and pictures and books; but the thing I loved best of all and played with her for hours was a little stuffed hen which she told me had been her dearest treasure when she was a child at home. She had also a stuffed puppy, and she once mentioned those two things alone were left of her life as a little girl. Besides the toys and books and pictures, she gave me ice-cream and cake, and told me fairy-tales. She had a wonderful understanding of what a child likes. There were half a dozen women in the house with her, but I saw none of them nor any of the men who came.

"Once, when we had become very good friends indeed and my early shyness had departed, I found courage to ask her where the ghost was—the ghost that haunted her house. I can still see the look in her eyes as they met mine. She told me the ghost lived in her heart, and that she did not like to talk about it, and that we must not speak of it again. After that I never mentioned it, but I was more deeply interested than ever, for a ghost that lived in a heart was a new kind of ghost to me at that time, though I have met many of them since then."

One of Dr. Shaw's great gifts was her ability to disarm prejudice. In her years as pastor of a church on Cape Cod, she met and conquered more than one stronghold of prejudice.

One of the strongest holders of prejudice was a Captain Sears of East Dennis—"He had never come to church," wrote Miss Shaw, "and I stopped and invited him to do so. He replied with simple candor.

"'I ain't comin'," he told me. "There ain't no gal that can teach me nothin'."

"'Perhaps you are wrong, Captain Sears,'" I replied. "I might teach you something."

"'What?'" demanded the captain, with chilling distrust.

"'Oh,'" I said, cheerfully, "let us say tolerance, for one thing."

"'Humph!'" muttered the old man. "The Lord don't want none of your tolerance, and neither do I."

I laughed. "He doesn't object to tolerance," I said, "Come to church. You can talk, too; and the Lord will listen to us both."

"To my surprise, the captain came the following Sunday, and during the seven years I remained in the church he was one of my strongest supporters and friends."

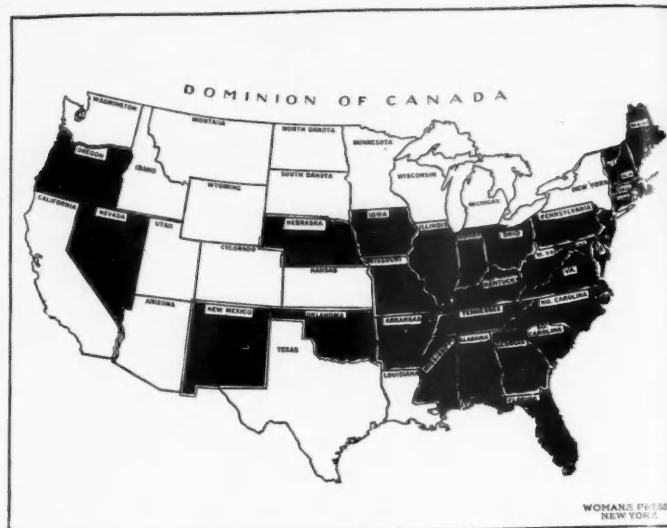
Legislative Standard No. VIII

Age of Consent

IN 1869 the White Cross Society of the W. C. T. U. was founded. Its purpose was "to treat all women with respect and to protect them from degradation." In the same year there was founded in New York City, and chiefly through the influence of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, a Committee for the Prevention of Vice, which was largely made up of women and whose object was substantially the same, to protect women and girl children from victimization by men. Suffragists themselves, these two bodies worked with state suffrage organizations for more than a generation, and it is to their credit that, among their other legislative accomplishments, to-day 17 States set 18 years as "the age at which a female can be held legally capable of consent to sexual intercourse." In 1914 a body of men physicians working in the field of sex morality joined with the Committee on the Prevention of Vice to form the American Social Hygiene Association, so that to-day a body of both men and women are working to raise the age of consent in all backward States. But for a generation the two pioneer bodies of women were the only ones interested in raising the age of consent, and to this day women approach this subject in a spirit quite different from men. In 1869 almost all States set 10, or even some 7, years, as the age of consent, punishing, where the jury would convict, with death or life imprisonment the man who violated a little girl up to that age. To-day only one Southern State sets 10 years and three set 12; the rest set a more decent upper level.

THE age of consent standards thus perpetuated in a few states, with their primitive idea of the limits of men's responsibility to the young of the other sex, are primitive and slapdash in their penalties; death and nothing less for the man who violates a girl child under 10 years old; no punishment at all for the man who violates a girl child 10 years and one day old. We can readily see the consequences of the second provision, or lack of provision, in actual practice; as to the other provision, an authority tells us that where penalties are extreme they result in the rape statute "becoming practically a dead letter, for prosecuting officers are very slow to bring cases."

Recent laws have recognized that the subject of age of consent is a complex one and not one that can be dealt with slapdash; that young girls need protection much longer, and that



THE AGE OF CONSENT MAP

young boys also need protection. The newer laws take into account some or all of the following factors and grade the penalty accordingly; (a) age of the defendant, for a boy up to 16 or 18 years, a lower penalty, to be imposed by Juvenile Court; (b) age of girl, very heavy penalties in the case of a young child, lighter between, say, 14 and 18; (c) without consent on the part of the girl, heavier penalty than with consent, lighter still with actual solicitation on the girl's part; (d) girl's previous character, a lower penalty if the girl was previously unchaste than if she was chaste, and in some laws a lower limit for the age of consent of unchaste girls.

HIGH-MINDED and responsible men recommend this type of law with graded penalties suited to age and innocence, eschewing both the type that aims to protect the extremely young only, eschewing also a type they hold to be quixotic, which would set a higher age standard (18 years), with no mention of chastity or unchastity. They believe that only under such laws as those which amply provide against the victimization of men by a certain type of young women is it possible to secure convictions by juries. Their object is not by these classifications to punish girls who by misfortune belong to the class called unchaste or who are "old enough to know better"; but they believe that laws making such discriminations are the only type actually enforceable.

Women have, however, since the days of the two original societies tended to take what men hold to be the quixotic standard. They too wish to protect youth and innocence, but they believe that the set terms of these laws defeat their own purpose, if that purpose is the protection of young girls. In Washington in the territorial days, women voters forced the uncompromising 18 years standard; in Kansas, too, in the old days, when they had political power through the municipal vote, women forced through an 18-year standard, and it is said that they ruined politically a legislator who attacked their law. To-day it is hard to find a man who does not approve the "practical common sense" of the distinction between chaste and unchaste in the law, and equally hard to find a thinking woman who does not fear and abhor it.

(Continued on page 855)

Washington Age of Consent Law

EVERY male person who shall carnally know and abuse any female child under the age of eighteen years, not his wife, and every female person who shall have sexual intercourse with any male child under the age of eighteen years, not her husband, shall be punished as follows: When such child is under the age of ten years, by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for life; when such child is ten and under fifteen years of age, by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than five years. When such child is fifteen and under eighteen years of age, by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than ten years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

Approved March 15, 1919.

THIS IS
PIONEER
LEGIS-
LATION
IT AIMS
to THROW
PROTEC-
TION
AROUND
BOYS as
WELL as
GIRLS



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THE New York State Factory Investigating Commission tells of a girl of twenty-two who was sick for a week. The doctors called her illness "general anaemia." "Worn out" and "exhausted"

were the words they used. Her story, learned later in detail, was a sufficient explanation of this breakdown. She never ate any breakfast, having found out by experience that this is the easiest meal to do without. "I pay two dollars a week for my room," she explained. "That bill has to be met. Then once a month, twenty-five cents is taken out of my pay envelope for the Store Benefit Fund. That also is regular and can't be cut. I've got to dress decent to keep my job. So you see the only thing left is to economize on food." Twenty cents was the most she ever spent on a meal.

Clothing has been called the "corrolary of food." Good clothes act as an insulator, conserving bodily heat. A person warmly dressed does not need so much food as one poorly clothed. A working girl has no time for bargain hunting or remodeling, and yet in many cases, the nature of her work demands that she be well dressed.

ANOTHER problem facing the working girl is that of lodging.

To secure a comfortable room in the right sort of environment for what she has to pay is often so difficult that girls double up, and even triple up. Rooming together is not to be universally condemned, but when it means three girls in a room, the resulting confusion and disorder, loss of sleep and quiet must react unfavorably on the efficiency of the worker. When it leads to a condition, such as one investigator found, where one bed was occupied by four girls, two of them taking turns sleeping on the floor, there can be no question of the ultimate bad effect on the health and earning capacity.

It is essential that a girl lodge where she may have access to a family room, either parlor, living-room, or kitchen, where she may entertain friends. This means that she must live in a family with the proper ideas and standards of modesty.

Frequently, girls both live and cook in one room. This not only means bad air but it usually means that the girl eats cold food.

A GIRL whose wages will not possibly stretch to cover all the necessities will do as this girl. She was first found at a comfortable boarding house where she paid \$4 a week. When the investigator went a second time to see her for more information, the girl had moved to a cheaper room, explaining that it was time to get new clothes and she "had to save them out of her board."

"You see, I'm dieting," said a frail slip of a department store girl, as she held out her tray on which the cafeteria cashier, in the presence of the Bureau's agent, put a two-cent check covering the cost of the girl's lunch, a dish of tapioca. "She may have been dieting," said the agent, reporting it, "but the evidence was pathetically against the need thereof!"

"If I were paying a regular sum, say four or five dollars a week for board," explained one girl, "I never could get along in the world. It is only by being able to cut down on food when I need other things that I manage at all."

BECAUSE of such cases, it is necessary that any satisfactory budget made up for working girls, or as minimum wage standards, should provide for every item requisite for their well-being. If it does not, and the need for something is urgent, the

Pin-Money Fallacies On How Much Can a Working Girl Live?

By Emily Newell Blair

are not made, she will go without her meals. This is only one way of "putting the best foot foremost", and when that instinct is dead in a young girl, a danger-point looms in view.

Allowance must be made for pleasure and magazines. Constant repression of every natural desire, ambition and longing of youth will break down the spirit of the sturdiest. A considerable number of women pass through wage-earning occupations between the ages of fourteen and twenty. This is a critical period for their development in every direction and lays a permanent foundation for good or ill. Working girls resent, and rightly, the imputation that a living wage is necessary to prevent immorality among them, but it is clear that girls who do not receive a living wage are subjected to great temptation. It takes heroism, though it is seldom recognized as such, to face years of labor unlighted by any hope of rest, or fun or play.

TO reduce these generalities to terms of dollars and cents is not easy. Prices are not the same for different localities. Rents vary. In the cities it is higher than in the villages. In some cities it is higher than in others. Neither are the prices the same from year to year. It has been estimated that food advanced eighty-three per cent during the period of the war. In some places clothing advanced ninety-three per cent, sundries fifty-five per cent.

Neither are the necessities the same for every working girl. A clerk in a department store must be better dressed than a girl in a printing office. This difference in the kind of clothing is off-set by the fact that the girl in the department store has a discount of ten per cent on purchases and more opportunities to get bargains. An office girl, on the other hand, must be as well dressed as the store clerk, yet she has no time for hunting bargains and receives no discount. The factory girl requires more clothes for the wear is harder on them, and the laundry must be higher.

The important thing about a working girl's budget is not the prices fixed upon for certain items but rather the items themselves, what they are, the kind and standard of supplies, and the quantity necessary to a girl's well being.

IN considering any budget nowadays, it is important to remember the increase in your own grocery and druggist's bills the past four years. You will then understand why a budget of \$8.60 planned for 1916 means practical starvation, or worse, in 1919. A working girl has no surplus of supplies to fall back upon during the locust years. As the most generous wage fits her needs like a glove upon the hand, she buys closely and with no margin. In Arkansas the minimum wage a few years ago was \$7.50. Nine dollars today provides only the barest necessities for its working girls. The state of Washington has raised its minimum wage to \$13.20; California to \$14.75.

The items I have chosen as necessary to a working girl's maintenance, health and welfare, however, are not those of a self-constituted research worker. Neither are they those of an imaginative writer who knows "how to dress elegantly on two hundred dollars a year." They cover the necessities for a living wage.

No table can present true budgets. They can only present an estimate valuable as it enables us to conclude that the working girl

(Continued from page 856)

girl will be forced to cut off from the current necessities to meet the new demand. If provision for health and dentistry are not made, she will neglect them. If provisions for the necessary amount of clothes

The Dress of the Hour on Exhibition at the Convention Hall

A Marked Innovation—The Dress of the Hour Representing the Spirit of the Times

The Woman of Today demands practical—sane—frocks. But the reforms offered suggested such freaks as no woman would wear and that's just how the matter stood.

But at last it has happened—a dress, or, rather, a combination dress, so attractive and smart that if you like you can forget all about how practical it is. In it the fastidious charm of woman's garments unites with the practical convenience of man's.

There are no elusive snappers, distracting fastenings down-the-back, or hooks, or eyes, or flaps. So simply is it made that you can slip into it in a few seconds and button it all yourself.

And there you are, gowned appropriately, gowned with chic, gowned with conservative charm.

The Dress is a simple, straight line model, becoming to every type of figure, whether short or tall, stout or slender: is, when worn in the street, a smart tailored frock, as handsome as any tailor will turn out. It consists of an outer dress, easily detachable and a waist and breeches underdress cut on lines that are comfortable, modest and easily adjusted.

*The illustrations herewith show the
beauty and practicability of the Dress.*

Filling a Long Felt Want

Round the world with a suit case.
Many changes with the same dress.

For travel, for rest,
for sports wear.

For business, for
dress, for work.

Style 601

Outer Dress of superior quality all wool Navy French Serge with the underdress (waist and breeches) of Black Charmeuse.

Sizes, 14 to 44. \$45.00
Cape \$18.50

Style 621

Outer Dress of Navy wool Tricotine with underdress (waist and breeches) of Black Charmeuse.

Sizes, 14 to 44. \$55.00
Cape \$20.00

Style 623

Made of all Oxford cloth, \$37.50

Style 620

Outer Dress of superior quality all wool Navy French Serge with serge breeches to match and waist of Black Charmeuse.

Sizes 14 to 44. \$42.50
All Serge \$37.50 Cape \$18.50

Style 625

Custom made. Outer Dress of Navy wool Tricotine with underdress (waist and breeches) of Black Satin.

Adapted to a variety of fabrics. \$90.00
Cape \$25.00

Georgette overdress. \$48.00

Prices subject to change without notice.

Frank Crane says: "With a universal dress of this kind a woman could cross the continent, start on any journey, do her housework and office, and appear well at a luncheon or matinee, and all with as little effort as a man expended on his clothes."

Co-operation of representative women as selling agents desired; for further particulars apply



TRADE *Phoads* MARK
"THE DRESS OF THE HOUR"
PATENTED

23 WEST 30TH STREET NEW YORK
Catalogue sent upon request

WESTCHESTER women have adopted common sense methods for reducing the high cost of living, and a ten months' experiment has proved that work similar to theirs is deserving of a place in every community. The organization which has accomplished this purpose is known as the Home Bureau of Westchester County, with Mrs. Edwin Tatham, of Katonah, as president, Mrs. F. H. Bethell, of Scarsdale, as vice-president, while Mrs. Lawrence J. Mead is secretary. The Bureau is supported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which supplies a trained agent from the New York State College of Agriculture. This state alone has Home Bureaus in twenty-seven counties, but Westchester presents an especially comprehensive record of activity during the last months.

The Home Bureau goes directly to the root of the high costs evil; it seeks to instill thrift into every household and through practical demonstrations and instruction proves to the housewife



THRIFT HOUSE, WHITE PLAINS

that she may actually save from one-third to one-half of her weekly expenditure by judicious planning, buying, and use of necessities. Among directors of the Bureau who have rendered service in various departments are Mrs. Carroll Dunham, Irvington, Mrs. William D. Sporborg, Port Chester, Mrs. Caspar Whitney, Bronxville, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Scarborough, Mrs. Louis D. Huntoon and Miss Caroline Choate of Pleasantville, Mrs. Frederick Zinsser, Hastings, Mrs. R. S. Jewett, Mt. Vernon, Mrs. Carl Osterheld, Yonkers, Mrs. Enos Lee, Yorktown Heights, Mrs. F. C. Bishop, Mt. Kisco, Mrs. Herman De Wetter, New Rochelle, and Mrs. Felix Warburg, of White Plains. Miss Elizabeth Simpson is county agent, with Miss Anna Roberts Tarbox as assistant, Mrs. F. P. Bump, New Rochelle.

Classes in budget making, menu planning, marketing, cooking, sewing, care and feeding of children and other associated subjects are conducted in every town throughout the county. White Plains has a model Thrift House, at 243 Main St., of which Mrs. Whitelaw Reid is chairman. This is a centre for demonstrations and experiments. Household appliances, such as electrical aids and new inventions, are tested for the benefit of housewives who hesitate to invest until the article has proven its worth. This branch alone has saved thousands of dollars to housewives, and has convinced many of the merits of articles which are of real value as time and labor savers.

A thrift cafeteria, with two charming dining rooms, caters to capacity crowds both at the luncheon and dinner hours. The Home Bureau concedes that any woman may be a splendid cook

A Practical Experiment With an Eye to Reducing the High Cost of Living

By Elaine Hill

and food substitutes are recommended to take the place of high priced articles. Recipes used in the cafeteria are available to every woman, and classes in other towns are instructed in the preparation of dishes to be found on its varied menus.

BUSINESS men and women are enthusiastic over the model "restaurant" which serves food "like mother used to make" at prices to fit even the pocketbook of the humble worker who usually buys a sandwich and soda for lunch. Men who visit the cafeteria almost daily urge their wives and daughters to attend the cooking classes, for there is always some tempting new dish to be tried.

A clothing renovation room on the floor above, has found favor with women who come in for the day from many towns of the county. Mrs. Leonard Klaber, an expert designer, cutter, and dressmaker, has volunteered her services as adviser to wom-



THRIFT SHOP, NEW ROCHELLE

en who would make last season's clothing do for longer wear, and she has achieved amazing results with garments ready to be discarded. Old frocks and wraps have blossomed into delightful creations in the height of fashion; children's clothing has been made from mother's worn apparel, while the favorite hat of a day of lower prices has been reclaimed from its box on a high shelf, to be refurbished to grace its former wearer once again. In the barn at the rear of the house, a Thrift Shop flourishes. Miss Elizabeth Borie is in charge of the fascinating department which supplies almost every article under the sun at surprisingly low prices. Furniture, clothing, millinery, books, pictures, dishes—there are a thousand and one rare bargains for the woman who protests at the prices asked for new articles in the stores. The stock is obtained by donations from Westchester residents, and the popularity of the shop is evidenced by the rapidity with which it moves. In the Court House at White Plains, the Home Bureau has fitted up a second model kitchen for the use of business women who are employed near by. Its white spotlessness and perfect equipment invite one to experiment with all sorts of cookery, and the fortunate young women who enjoy luncheon here declare that it is an ideal arrangement. The group plans

if she has at her disposal an unlimited amount to be spent for ingredients, but, discouraging ostentation and waste, it aims to teach women how to prepare delicious, nourishing food from simple inexpensive materials. Instruction is given in the use of "left-overs",



CAFETERIA, WHITE PLAINS

menus and entrusts the marketing, preparing of food, and "cleaning up" to certain different ones each week, thus allowing them to arrange for a lunch hour in accordance with the work. The valuable experience gained through co-operative luncheon forms a stable foundation for the future housewife.

Miss Simpson, government agent, recently conferred with ten teachers of domestic science at the Saunders Trades School in Yonkers. It was decided to organize special classes for foreign born women who want to learn "American way of housekeeping." In conjunction with these, classes in English will be established so that the teaching may be direct, rather than have it retailed from daughter to mother, or from neighbor to neighbor.

Volunteer workers also hold community meetings designed to foster pride in civic affairs, and to educate every individual to responsibility in the conduct of municipal business. Community houses have been established in many towns, and it is planned to broaden the scope of this activity as soon as funds can be raised for the purpose.

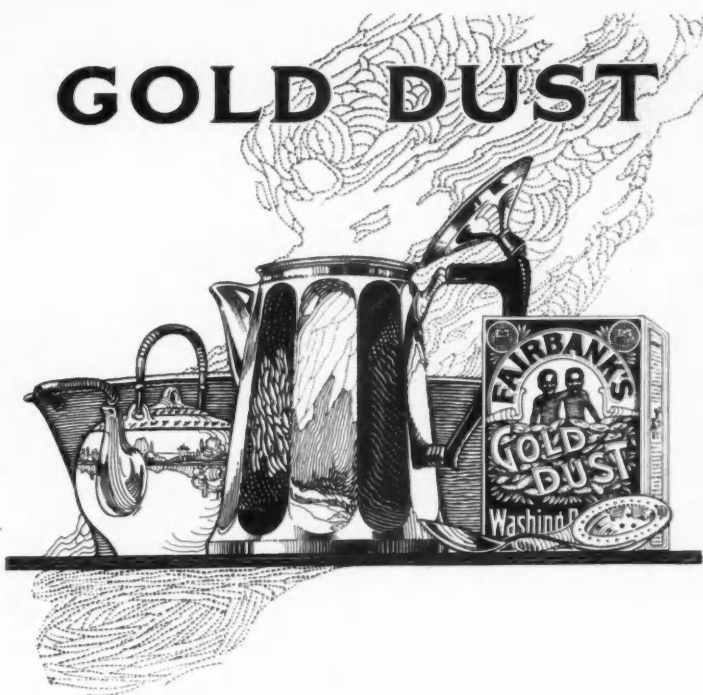
IN sparsely settled sections, where houses are often scattered and there is difficulty in "getting together," housewives and school girls are delighted with the social aspect of Home Bureau meetings, as well as with the instruction which they afford. Helpful suggestions on home-management are exchanged, and new inspiration is given for the making of attractive, comfortable homes. Every small town has its chairman, who devises ways and means for promoting Home Bureau work in her locality.



LEARNING
to COOK
in the
DOMESTIC
SCIENCE
CLASS
TUCKAHOE

A GOOD
MEAL
at the
THRIFT
CAFETERIA,
WHITE
PLAINS

GOLD DUST



Better Coffee? How?—Fresher Coffee Pot!

OF course you want your tea and coffee at their best! That means you must have always—fresh coffee and tea pots. Here's a simple recipe that makes the "insides" of coffee and tea pots absolutely pure and sweet:

Place a teaspoonful of Gold Dust in the pot, fill half full with cold water, let boil a few moments. Pour out part of water and scrub with small brush. Scald with hot water. Turn upside down to drain.

This Gold Dust treatment *purifies* coffee and tea pots. That's why it helps to make your tea and coffee taste as they really should!

Don't wait till your package of Gold Dust is empty. Go get another package today. But—be sure it really is Gold Dust you buy.

THE F. C. FAIRBANK COMPANY

Let the Gold Dust



Twins do your work



Amid the boisterous winds of Winter and early Spring the well dressed woman of today bestows as much thought upon the selection of her Hosiery as any other detail of her street attire.

In

"Onyx"  *Hosiery*

Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

she finds a selection of infinite variety and endless range of fabrics, colors and designs to match her every costume, and satisfy her every whim.

Emery & Beers Company Inc.

Sole Owners of "Onyx" and
Wholesale Distributors
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Among these volunteers are Mrs. Herbert Brown, East View; Miss Mary Schuyler Hamilton, Elmsford; Mrs. W. E. Ogilvie, Oscawana; Mrs. R. S. Jewett, Mt. Vernon; Mrs. F. L. Wurzburg, Tuckahoe; Mrs. F. R. Bump, New Rochelle; Mrs. William T. Grant, Pelham; Mrs. A. S. Clayton, Ardsley; Mrs. Joseph J. Walker, Dobbs Ferry; Mrs. F. G. Zinsser, Hastings; Mrs. Carroll Dunham, Irvington; Mrs. Paul W. Minnick, Philipse Manor; Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Pocantico Hills.

New Rochelle has a thrift shop similar to that of White Plains; its stock is as varied and as popular. Mount Vernon has carried out the thrift idea in its announcement that a new community house and thrift exchange will be organized in what was formerly a dingy old saloon. Townspeople are giving splendid co-operation, and great results are expected in the near future.

Competition between cooking clubs is a feature which brings many new pupils, and interests parents and friends. Good natured contests are held, with prizes for the victorious team. Harrison, Silver Lake, and Purchase classes recently held an exhibition, while relatives by the score crowded the cooking laboratory. Health and sewing exhibits also draw capacity throngs.

Ossining's sewing class has grown to such proportions that three teachers are required. Miss Delia Acker, chairman of the Peekskill branch, has asked for the services of the county agent in organizing domestic science classes among the employes of a large factory. Mrs. Edgar Spencer, Girl Scout leader of Croton-on-Hudson, has appealed to the Bureau to establish cooking lessons for her members.

Yorktown Heights has a sewing club, which has made gratifying progress during its short existence. Young girls are taught to make their own clothing, as well as linen for the household. Older women are aided in making garments for children, and the classes provide social "good times," as well. Recreation is frequently substituted for lessons, when parties and dancing are arranged by the teacher.

In Croton Falls, Miss Simpson gives practical demonstrations in the feeding of young children. The food is prepared and four complete meals, comprising the proper food for a child's daily ration, are exhibited. Emphasis is laid on the fact that children up to seven years should be given no meat, but should have a diet consisting largely of eggs, milk, vegetable and fruits.

A GROUP of girls known as "The Little Mothers" League, is well advanced in the knowledge of household arts, and has recently been instructed in the making and use of a fireless cooker. Domestic science classes are successfully under way or will be organized shortly in the following towns, the names of their chairmen accompanying: Crugers, Mrs. W. F. Mitten-dorf; Montrose, Mrs. Alfred Reynolds; Armonk, Mrs. C. B. Agnew; Bedford Hills, Mrs. J. S. Metcalf; Bedford Village and Poundridge, Miss Catherine Clark; Croton Falls, Mrs. Stewart Butler; Mt. Kisco, Mrs. F. C. Bishop; Purdys, Mrs. T. L. Purdy; Salem Centre and North Salem, Mrs. A. J. Lobdell; Granite Springs, Mrs. Emily R. Reid.

A monthly bulletin, called the "Westchester Thrift News", is an aid to the work, circulating among Home Bureaus throughout the county. Old and new ideas are given through its columns; all of them are centered on the most practical methods of "stretching the dollar." Mrs. E. H. Klaber is editor and manager, with Mrs. Joseph J. Walker as associate.

The bulletin explains in detail simple methods of housecleaning, food preparation, cleaning of fabrics, and laundry work. One popular number gave instructions for the making of an iceless refrigerator.

Considerable comment was occasioned by a notice which reads: "Are you having trouble getting sugar? If you are, notify this office, 616 Court House, White Plains, of the name of the re-

McCutcheon's

Children's Serviceable Wear for the Spring Wardrobe



THE wardrobe of an active growing child is constantly in danger of depletion. The necessary additions can be made satisfactorily at McCutcheon's.

Their children's wear department affords mothers a most attractive selection of Wash Dresses in Gingham, Chambray and Devonshire for children up to 14 years; and Rompers in Chambray, Poplin and Dimity.

McCutcheon's Ginghams have long enjoyed deserved popularity yet each year new styles increase the demand for these serviceable dresses.

Two-piece Wash Suits, of White Poplin or Madras with pants, collar and cuffs of Tan or Blue contrasting materials, for 2 and 3 year old boys.

Simple Bloomer Dresses, as illustrated, of Chambray or Gingham in Blue or Yellow with White hemstitched collar and cuffs.

Our Imported Dotted Swisses and Ginghams of which some of these dresses are made, are a very fine quality, being distinctly and exclusively McCutcheon fabrics.

Orders by Mail Given Special Attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., New York

tailer who is unable to fill your order, and of the wholesaler or jobber from whom he buys. State headquarters have been in communication with the Sugar Equalization Board, and if they are supplied with this information, will probably be able to help you." This short paragraph ably demonstrates the power and value of cooperation and organization of a class which is generally without adequate representation.

Wholesome recreation for old and young alike is provided by the Neighborhood Club of Pleasantville, where delightful parties are frequently given; the younger generation enjoys dancing, while parents "get acquainted." Mrs. Huntoon, writing to the *Thrift News*, said of one of these affairs: "We could not help but feel that our jolly little town never could be quite the same after a few such good times together. When one has 'tripped the light fantastic' with his neighbor to the music of a jazz, never again can the pronoun 'yours' and 'mine' have quite the same meaning—they both more nearly resemble 'ours.' It becomes our dance, our progress, and our common good."

THROUGH the cooperation of Mrs. Tatham, Mrs. Mead, Miss Simpson, and Mr. Warner, principal of Croton Falls School, the Junior Projects Course in Foods and Clothing is to be installed in the school. Junior work differs from other domestic science teaching in that the course is uniform, and school credits are given for finished projects. The plan is to enroll all children who want to take the lessons for credit, and also to permit any others who wish to join.

A membership campaign is now under way, with the aim to enroll every resident of Westchester in the Home Bureau. Women in New York City, with summer places in the adjoining county, are also eligible for membership. With the full cooperation of every woman of every town, it is believed that extraordinary

work may be accomplished; each town may have its own community center, its completely equipped domestic science laboratory, and thrift house. Prospective applicants are urged to communicate with Mrs. Lawrence J. Mead, Secretary Home Bureau, Court House, White Plains, for further information.

Age of Consent

(Continued from page 848)

IN the matter of protecting boys the suffragists are at one with the men's standard law; they go farther. They not only would have special provisions for boy defendants, but they approve the provisions of the Washington law, which includes boys also under its age of consent.

In chastity and age and consent gradations, however, women both within and without the American Social Hygiene Association believe that there is danger. They acknowledge that in the case of a girl who is actually in her general manner of life as bad as the male defendant, age and character should be taken into account, but they maintain that this can not be done by blanket age groupings or chaste and unchaste classifications; that the latter classification especially often leads to a second victimization without penalty of a little girl already once victimized and thus rendered "unchaste." They feel that the solution is not set classifications, but a range of penalties wide enough to make it possible to suit the individual taste, taking every factor into account. They acknowledge that it may be that such a law, in order to make it possible to bring evidence, would need some form of unchastity clause. If so, this clause should be so framed as to define the meaning of the word as covering only a woman known to be living an habitual sexually immoral life just

(Continued on page 863)

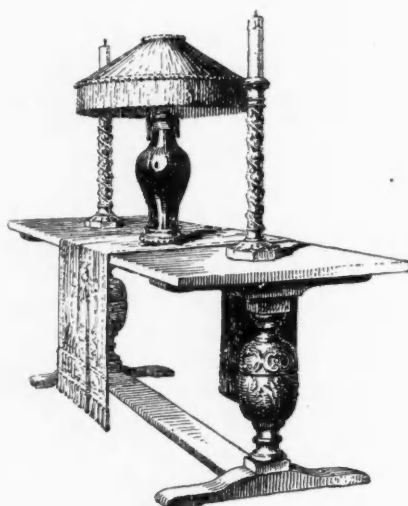


McGibbon & Company

3 West 37th Street

One Door from Fifth Avenue

HOUSEHOLD LINENS
FURNITURE
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
OF QUALITY



THE LAMP

Has Pottery Vase 22 in. Brass Base and a
Silk Shade, Burgundy in Color

THE CANDELABRA

Are of Oak—Hand Carved—Polychrome

THE REFECTORY TABLE

Elizabethan Period, Oak, Hand Carved

McGIBBON
OVERSTUFFED FURNITURE
Wing Chairs, Arm Chairs, Sofas

Made in our own shops by upholsterers who have
been selected for their ability as
Furniture Builders

Pin-Money Fallacies

(Continued from page 850)

should be able to live on a sum somewhere near sixteen dollars. A true budget should be worked out for each community based on the prices there prevailing. This is a point on which we cannot be too emphatic, for to be quoted as saying that a girl can live on a certain sum in a locality where rents or food are higher than what I have allowed, when the margin of the working girl is so slim that a dollar may spell despair, would be to have placed upon one an unfair responsibility.

The auxiliary table which I submit, giving the items of a working girl's wardrobe, is based on the experience and opinions of fifty-three self-supporting women in the District of Columbia. Prices in Washington are understood to be abnormally high in 1919, yet this table, giving as it does, two estimates for many articles and thus a margin between what might be called a minimum for decency and a minimum for comfort could be applied to more localities than an estimate listed to a single price list. Not all girls will follow the plan of the table, for buying a suit one year and a coat another, using two both years. Both the practice of buying better materials and using longer seems a wise one, recommended by economists.

Both estimates allow for a very wide degree of choice. A girl may elect to go without the party dress and have more underwear. Some girls undoubtedly can dress better by doing sewing for themselves in the evenings, or making their hats, but it is not to be expected that the girl who has a full day's work to do for her wage should devote her evenings or her Sundays to the making of her own clothes.

It has been more difficult to estimate the sundries. The percentage of increase in their cost has not been available in every case. Many of the items depend on individual tastes. The allowance for charity, to my mind, is entirely too small for times like these. In many cities sixty cents will no longer cover carfare. Railroad fares have increased and this affects a girl's vacation item. Laundry rates have risen generally.

The price of clothing and sundries will not vary between towns as much as the price of board and lodging. In the District of Columbia this latter is estimated as nine dollars per week. In some western towns it is computed as six. It is this item that gives rise to what is popularly known as the Pin Money Fallacy. Employers, on the assumption that the girl who lives at home has fewer expenses than the girl who boards, frequently advertise "preference given to girls living at home."

"We try to employ girls who are members of families", a box manufacturer said to an investigator, "for we don't pay the girls a living wage in this trade." An investigation by the New York Factory Investigation Committee into the histories of 227 girls who work in 37 factories of the paper box industry revealed the fact that 64 out of each 100 lived at home. But two-thirds of these turned in all their wages to the family! Several others turned in all but one dollar. Those who paid board at home paid three or four dollars. And of the 49 women living alone, only 38 were entirely self-supporting.

A RECENT investigation by the National War Labor Board of 100 women, chosen from a large manufacturing company, showed that out of 100 women 80 shared, in different amounts, the responsibility of supporting others. Only 12 were free. Living wages of only 25 women could be separated from their other expenses in such a way as to compute the weekly cost of living for one individual. The fortunes of the other 75 were too much involved with the finances of the family to extract any individual cost of living.

According to the Massachusetts and Connecticut Wage Commissions the number of girls working to add to their

comforts or luxuries is insignificant. In some cases it is dire necessity that drives them, and the combined income of the family is not even then, adequate. Of the Massachusetts candy workers, 78 out of every hundred give all their wages to the family; only two give none.

A United States Government report says that out of every 100 women the percentage of pin-money workers is a trifle over three! Is it fair that the other 97 should be penalized because of these three? The tradition that a girl's father or brother supports her is a chaotic. She is just as apt to be the bread-winner as to have her family as a bulwark. A congressional report says that only 75 out of every 100 St. Louis store girls and 53 in every 100 St. Louis factory-working girls boarding at home have both parents living. The largest number of the remainder are living with their mother.

CO-OPERATIVE living, of course, is somewhat cheaper, even though the girl bears her share of the family expenses for rent, heat and light and the expenses of her own food. But she has the same expenditure as has the girl who boards, for her clothing, car-fares, dentistry, doctor's fees, medicine, church, recreation and for savings against sickness and shutdown of employment. Her family will care for her when she is sick but she, in turn, must bear her share of the sickness and lack of employment of the other members of the family. In addition to her own share, she must bear a proportion of her mother's share.

The saving from living at home is in the items of rent and food. This saving is due to the fact that the mother contributes all her time and labor to the management of the home, preparation of the food and service of the family. Thus, the cost of the maintenance, clothing and the general expenses of the mother must come out of the earnings of the members of the family. The daughter must bear her share of this. In a family of five, this would be one-fourth. Should the mother fall ill, however, the daughter must remain at home and take care of her and the house. This means the loss of her wage and that must be counted up against expense.

When these items are added and there is subtracted from them her laundry, which her mother may do for her, the balance will be her equivalent to board and lodging.

IT may be said that some girls do not contribute this amount to the family. As a matter of fact, figures show that most of them contribute more. Official reports prove that in an overwhelming majority of the cases the pay of the girl living at home is an "indispensable part of the family income." The contribution of these girls is not limited to their wages alone. Many of them assist in the housework in the evenings, and help sew for the family, thus "working for their board and keep" in addition to paying for it.

It will be noted by a comparison of the tables given that the expenses of the girl at home are very little less than the girl who boards, and we have not included many of the expenses which would probably fall to her, as a result of family responsibility or family life, such as "treats" for mother, or gifts for brother and sister, school books, an occasional new piece of furniture, etc.

IF finally the girl's father dies, then she becomes the wage-earner of the entire family. What then, if her wage has been fixed on a pin-money fallacy? Why, the children may go to an asylum and mother to work, on another pin-money wage. If she herself in that case falls ill, she is sent to a hospital, a public charge, and the public, through taxes or charity, makes up the balance between the pin-money wage and the living-wage.

Not all wages are paid in cash. When a new girl enters a trade she must be taught the process. This takes the time of an



THE
L.P. HOLLANDER Co.
ESTABLISHED 1848

GOWNS

SUITS COATS

FURS MILLINERY

BLOUSES LINGERIE

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING

FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

BOYLSTON STREET - BOSTON

REAL MATTRESS CLEANLINESS

ONE-THIRD of our life is spent in bed. Then why not **MAKE** it comfortable by using the

EXCELSIOR QUILTED MATTRESS PROTECTOR

which really solves this vexing problem



It protects the mattress and adds to its life.
Made of bleached Muslin padded with white wadding—wash easily—dry light and fluffy as new.

MADE IN ALL SIZES

Look for the trademark sewed on every pad

Excelsior Quilting Co.

15 Laight Street

NEW YORK CITY

instructor, who is paid by the employer. This instruction has a monetary value to the girl. It may, therefore, be counted as part of her wages. More than instruction is necessary to make her valuable to her employer. It takes practice to acquire efficiency. While she is getting this practice, her output contributes little to the profit of the business.

Some girls learn more rapidly than others. It is only when a girl is efficient that she really earns. Because of this the beginner does not receive a full wage. The girl must work a certain period of time in a given occupation before she is entitled to a living wage. Until the time a girl receives enough to maintain herself, she must be counted as a dependent, the expenses of her education thus falling upon the parents' pocket-book. It is only after she has been trained that she can expect to maintain herself. Then her wage must be large enough to make her a healthy member of society.

"The box trade will not pay a living wage," the employer said. There are those who think that the business that cannot pay a living wage should not pay a profitable dividend.

If the girl falls ill and goes to a public hospital, a tax is levied on the community to make up the employer's profit; if she stays well and her father pays her board, he is giving charity to her employer. The well-being of society demands that wage-earning women shall not be required to subsidize from their earnings the industry in which they are employed. This is why society demands a living wage.

THE GIRL WHO BOARDS

Room and board.....	\$7.50
Clothing	4.00
Laundry	.60
Doctor, dentist, etc.....	1.00
Amusements, vacation fund.....	.50
Savings and insurance.....	.40
Church, charity, etc.....	.20
Books, magazines, etc.....	.20
Carfare	.60
Incidentals	.60
Luncheon (15c. a day).....	.90

\$16.50

A GIRL'S YEARLY COST OF CLOTHES

The item of \$4 per week for clothing in above tables is figured on a total of \$208 per year as a minimum expense. That this amount is not excessive is shown by the following estimate by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, giving a minimum and maximum price for clothing. And this estimate is based on a girl making her suit and coat last for two years; only one-half of this cost is here given:

		Low	High
Suit	½ }	\$34.00	\$40.00
Coat	½ }		
Shirt waists	6	8.20	12.30
Dress waists	1	6.65	10.65
Winter dress	1	19.85	19.85
Wool skirt	½	7.15	14.35
Summer skirts	2	4.40	7.35
Party dress		15.75	15.75
Hats	3	15.00	22.50
Shoes (pumps; high, low)....	3	16.50	23.35
Gloves	2 or 3	4.00	8.00
Hose	5 to 10 pr.	5.00	11.70
Corsets	2	3.40	8.50
Underwear	4 suits	10.20	20.00
Miscellaneous, incidentals.....		16.00	16.00
		\$166.10	\$230.30
Per week		\$3.19	\$4.43

Note that this table allows only \$16.00 for the following:

summer dress,
rubbers,
umbrella,
handkerchiefs,
sweater,
repairing or cleaning,
raincoat,
petticoats,
nightgowns,
corset covers.

(Continued on page 859)

Who Won Suffrage?

(Continued from page 840)

THE Federal Suffrage Amendment has passed. The ratification rush is nearly over. After fifty years of effort mother has the vote. Now between ourselves why do you suppose she wanted it so long and so hard?

Here is why: mother's great elemental compulsion is toward conserving, constructing, building. Whatever promises growth, development, is grateful to her nurture spirit. She wants the child to grow, she wants the man to grow, she wants the woman to grow, she wants the race to grow. She feeds, sustains and coaxes forwards. As mother, her mind is on the subject. It was the discovery that there is that in self-government that makes people grow that started the suffrage movement. It was the ideal of progress, growth, in the democratic philosophy that endeared it to mother in the first place. Mother sees in the suffrage a chance to make the old world new. Laugh at her if you will, but she is an idealist in politics. For her, politics means opportunity—not for office, not for party aggrandisement—for social service. Look abroad in the land. Watch the great mass of women out over the country. Note their acuteness of new-come civic conscience, as shown in their organization work for an improved citizenry, for Americanization, for the protection of the home, for the extension of democracy, against child labor, against illiteracy.

Mothers are lining up by the thousands in the League of Women Voters which is to absorb and ultimately take the place of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. They are establishing schools of citizenship to train the on-coming woman voter in her new duties and responsibilities. They are organizing committees to seek out economic and legislative expedients with which to overtake the advancing cost of living, legislation to secure the welfare of the child, committees to try to find the answer to the social evil, committees to formulate and advocate remedial legislation for the case of the woman in industry, committees to work a uniformity in the state laws that bear most directly on women and children.

Does it sound so sinister now?

If politics is indeed as black as it is painted, do you know any better person to turn loose into it than this woman with the aspiration in her heart and the thought of others in her mind?

Are you honestly afraid that mother herself will not be able, in the political arena, to resist the evil and uphold the good?

R. Y.

Pin Money Fallacies

(Continued on page 858)

THE GIRL WHO LIVES AT HOME

Her portion of rent, fuel, food; based on a necessary income of \$1,800 per year for a family of five.....	\$4.50
Her share of mother's upkeep.....	3.60
Clothing, shoes, etc.	4.00
Doctor, dentist, etc.	1.00
Amusements and vacation fund.....	.50
Savings and insurance.....	.40
Church and charity.....	.20
Magazines, books, etc.	.20
Carfare	.60
Incidentals, toilet soap, dentifrice, gifts, etc.	.60
Luncheon, 15 cents a day.....	.90

\$16.50

(The Advisory Committee on Wage Policies of the Joint Congressional Commission recommended, in November, 1919, an absolute minimum wage of \$1,320 for government workers, the purchasing power of \$1,320 being reckoned as equivalent to \$733 before the war—ED.)



Announcing the New Spring Suits For Women

DISTINGUISHED and charming originalities in tailored styles for the Southern Winter resorts, created in advance of the Paris openings, yet frankly forecasting the season's trend.

Tricotine and Fine French Serge

Classic Suits in straight lines, slender and elegant, featuring the exquisite precision of fine tailoring, some with braid or ribbon bound edges; smart, mannish styles. Novelty Suits with subtle surprises of detail and decorative originality; many with extended hip effects, shirred belt lines, graceful draped skirts or accordion pleated, little box Coats and jaunty Etons, Coats with gathered peplums, cartridge pleats or tiers of scallops; braided and embroidered Suits and some with colored beadings.

Taffeta, Fan-Ta-Si, Tussah

Silk Suits in new combinations and smart effects—Taffeta featured in novel, unexpected ways, with silk Duvelyn, or monkey fur or odd Parisian touches; Fan-Ta-Si, moufflon trimmed, embroidered Jerseys—the first Spring showing of a lovely variety of new and wearable styles in Suits.

STORE CLOSING AT 5 P. M.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Our Children's Page

IN December, 1919, Representative Towner, of Iowa, introduced in the Lower House of Congress a bill of vast significance to women, significant to them directly as mothers of their own children and significant to them in a yet broader aspect as mothers of the race. What becomes of that bill depends to a vast extent upon the women of the country. Representative Towner can't put it through by himself. He will make a good standard-bearer, but he will carry on to victory only if the women mass the sentiment of the country behind him and lay down the visible evidence of it at the doors of Congress.

It is enough, at least it should be enough, to quote the bill to enlist the active interest of all intelligent women. Here it is:

BUT BEFORE WE QUOTE IT—

WHAT can you do about it? Why, this: You can talk the bill over with your neighbors, at club meetings, everywhere that women foregather; you can educate your community on the subject; and you can see that the members of your community become articulate in their demand for the bill's passage; you can see that they write to their Senators and their Representatives at Washington to urge its passage. Address the Senators in care of the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. Address the Representatives in care of the House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

You don't know who your Representatives are?

Buy a *World Almanac* for 1920 for 35 cents, from your news-dealer. Turn to pages 843-865. You will find thereon listed, state by state, the name of every Congressman, Senator and Representative in the United States. Refer to the bill as House Resolution No. 10,925.

Get busy!

Now For the Bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby annually authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sums authorized in section 2 of this Act, to be paid to the several States for the purpose of cooperating with the States in promoting the care of maternity and infancy in the several States; to provide instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy, and the sum authorized in section 5 for the use of the Federal Board of Maternal and Infant Hygiene for the administration of this Act and for the purpose of making such studies, investigations, and reports as will further the efficient administration of this Act.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of said cooperative work in providing the services and facilities specified in this Act, and the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the same, there is permanently authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$480,000 for each year, \$10,000 of which shall be paid annually to each State, in the manner hereinafter provided: *Provided, That there is also authorized to be appropriated for the use of the States, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, an additional sum of \$2,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the sum of \$2,400,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the sum of \$2,800,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, the sum of \$3,200,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, the sum of \$3,600,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, the sum of \$4,000,000; and annually thereafter the sum of \$4,000,000: Provided further, That the additional appropriations herein authorized shall be apportioned among the States in the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census: And provided further, That no payment out of the additional appropriation herein authorized shall be made in any year to any State until an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislature of such State for the maintenance of the services and facilities provided for in this Act.*

(Continued on next page)

Huyler's

Bonbons Chocolates Delicious Sodas

Stores at

20 South Michigan Avenue
La Salle and Monroe Streets

17 E. Washington Street
Chicago, Ill.

When in Chicago a luncheon at Huyler's, So. Michigan Avenue or E. Washington Street is something to look forward to with pleasure.

So much of the amount appropriated apportioned to any State for any fiscal year as remains unexpended at the close thereof shall be available for expenditures in that State until the close of the succeeding fiscal year. Any amount apportioned under the provisions of this Act unexpended at the end of the period during which it is available for expenditure under the terms of this section shall be reapportioned, within sixty days thereafter, to all the States in the same manner and on the same basis, and certified to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the State boards described in section 4 in the same way as if it were being apportioned under this Act for the first time.

SEC. 3. That the Federal Board of Maternal and Infant Hygiene (hereinafter called the Federal Board) shall consist of the Secretary of Labor, who shall be the chairman; the chief of the Children's Bureau, who shall be the executive officer; the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and the United States Commissioner of Education. The Federal Board shall have charge of all matters concerning the administration of this Act, and shall have power to cooperate with the State boards authorized to carry out the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty of said Federal Board to make, or cause to have made, such studies, investigations, and reports as will promote the efficient administration of this Act.

SEC. 4. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations authorized in section 2 of this Act, any State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, accept the provisions of this Act and designate or authorize the creation of a State board of maternal and infant hygiene, consisting of not less than three members, which shall have all necessary powers to cooperate as herein provided with the Federal Board in the administration of the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That in any State having a child welfare or child hygiene division in its State board of health, the said State board of health may be directed to administer the provisions of this Act through such divisions. The Federal Board may require the State boards cooperating under this Act to appoint advisory committees, both State and local, to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act; the members of such advisory committees shall be selected by the State boards, and at least half of such members shall be women. In any State, the legislature of which does not meet in 1920, the governor of that State, so far as he is authorized to do so, may accept the provisions of this Act and create a State board of maternal and infant hygiene of not less than three members, or designate a division of child welfare or child hygiene in the State board of health, to act in cooperation with the Federal Board. The said Federal Board shall then recognize such State board for the purpose of this Act until the legislature of such State meets in due course and has been in session sixty days.

SEC. 5. That so much, not to exceed 5 per centum of the amount authorized for any fiscal year under this Act, as the Federal Board may estimate to be necessary for administering the provisions of this Act, shall be deducted for that purpose, to be available until expended. Within sixty days after the close of each fiscal year the said Federal Board shall determine what part, if any, of the sums theretofore deducted for administering the provisions of this Act will not be needed for that purpose, and apportion such part, if any, for the fiscal year then current in the same manner and on the same basis, and certify it to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the several State boards described in section 4 above, in the same way as other amounts authorized by this Act to be apportioned among the several States for such current fiscal year.

SEC. 6. That out of the amounts authorized under this Act the Federal Board is authorized to employ such assistants, clerks, and other persons in the city of Washington and elsewhere, to rent buildings outside of the city of Washington, to purchase such supplies, material, equipment, office fixtures, and apparatus, and to incur such travel and other expense as may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7. That within sixty days after the approval of this Act the Federal Board shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury and to each State board described in section 4 the sum which the Federal Board has estimated to be deducted for administering the provisions of this Act, and the sum which it has apportioned to each State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and on or before January 20 next preceding the commencement of each succeeding fiscal year it shall make similar certifications for such fiscal year.

SEC. 8. That any State desiring to avail itself of the benefits of this Act shall, by its board described in section 4, submit to the Federal Board detailed plans for carrying out the provisions of this Act. These plans shall include the provisions to be made in the State for the administration of the Act; the provision of instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy through public-health nurses, consultation centers, and other suitable methods, and the provision of medical and nursing care for mothers and infants at home or at a hospital when necessary, especially in remote areas. If the Federal Board finds these plans to be in conformity with provisions and purposes of this Act due notice of approval shall be sent to the State board.

*The Annual
February Sale of*

Oriental Rugs

*"McCreery Master Weaves
from the Orient"*

*1/4 to 1/3 Less Than
Present Import
Prices*

A purchase in this sale means far more than a considerable saving of money.

It is an investment which will pay dividends of rare and exquisite beauty as well as long, satisfactory wear—and with proper care, such rugs as these increase in value as the years go by.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street

SEC. 9. That in order to provide popular, non-technical instruction to the residents of the various States, particularly to those to whom such facilities are not accessible, on the subject of the hygiene of infancy, hygiene of maternity, and related subjects, the State board described in section 4 is authorized to arrange with the State university, land-grant college, or other public educational institution for the provision of extension courses by qualified lecturers: *Provided*, That not more than 25 per centum of the sums granted by the United States to a State under this Act may be used for this purpose.

SEC. 10. That in order to receive the benefits of the appropriations authorized under this Act the State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, appoint as custodian for said moneys its State treasurer, who shall receive and provide for the proper custody of such money and its disbursement on requisition of the State board described in section 4.

SEC. 11. That the facilities provided by any State boards cooperating under the provisions of this Act shall be available for all residents of the State.

SEC. 12. That the Federal Board shall every three months ascertain the amounts expended by the several State boards described in section 4 in the preceding quarter year: On or before the 1st day of January, and quarterly thereafter the Federal Board shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount to which each State is entitled under the provisions of this Act. Upon such certification the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State treasurer as custodian the amounts so certified.

SEC. 13. That each State board cooperating under this Act shall make such report concerning its operation and expenditures as shall be prescribed by the Federal Board. The Federal Board may withhold the allotment of moneys to any State whenever it shall be determined that such moneys are not being expended for the purposes and under the conditions of this Act.

If any allotment is withheld from any State, the State board of such State may appeal to the Congress of the United States, and if the Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid it shall be distributed elsewhere, in the manner described in the last paragraph of section 2.

SEC. 14. That if any portion of the moneys received by the treasurer of any State as custodian under this Act shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by such State, and until so replaced no subsequent allotment under this Act shall be paid to such State. No portion of any moneys apportioned under this Act for the

benefit of the States shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings on equipment, or for the purchase or rental of any buildings or lands.

SEC. 15. That as chairman of the Federal Board, the Secretary of Labor shall include in his annual report to Congress a full account of the administration of this Act and of the expenditures of the moneys herein authorized.

Laws Every Woman Should Know

THESE laws should be wiped off the statute books; they withdraw the protection of the law from little girls or from those who as little girls may have been ruined by vicious men.

Age of consent:

"Person convicted of carnally knowing female under the age of 12 shall suffer death." (North Carolina, Pells Revisal of 1905, c. 815,3637, amended as by 1917, c. 29.)

"Carnal knowledge of female under 10 is punishable by death." (Higher limit than 10 if female is chaste.) (Florida Gen. Statutes, 1906, s. 3221; 3521 amended by 1918, ch. 7732.)

Up to 1919 Tennessee washed its hands of unchaste little girls at the age of 12, but it protected the chaste for some years longer. This year, however, a law was passed by which the State wipes its hands of chaste and unchaste alike at that age. The law reads: "That any person who shall commit an assault and battery upon a female under the age of 12 years, with the intent to unlawfully carnally know her, shall on conviction be punished as in case of rape."

Any single woman having a child born of her body, the same shall be sufficient to convict her of fornication. (Law passed in Pennsylvania in 1685 and still in force. Sec. 247 and 955, Stewart's Purdons Digest, 1905.)

In some States, among them New York (Penal Code, Sec. 283), there can be no conviction of rape on the testimony of the female "unsupported by other evidence."

CONGRESS HOTEL AND ANNEX

THE CONGRESS HOTEL and ANNEX is more than a hotel, it is a home where every luxury, refinement and convenience known to modern ingenuity and invention will be found. The most prominent people in the world make the Congress Hotel and Annex their home when they visit Chicago. It is its perfection of service—willing service by skilled attendants—that gives to this Hotel an incomparable atmosphere of home-likeness and insures the comfort of every guest in every detail.



HEADQUARTERS OF SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

CONGRESS HOTEL COMPANY

S. R. Kaufman, President :: :: CHICAGO

Age of Consent

(Continued from page 855)

previous to the act. This would protect both the little girl who had previously been victimized and the girl once immoral who had for some time been living straight. If by chance one case in thousands under such a law victimized the man, it would be poetic justice, for women have for hundreds of years been victimized under the old type of age of consent laws.

"One woman who has had experience of age of consent cases in a New England state thus sums up her attitude: "Naturally the penalty should be less if it could be shown that the complainant was in any way party to the act as enticing the man or was of notoriously loose character, but that clause 'of previously unchaste character' opens up a whole series of difficulties and evils. A girl should not be at the mercy of a man because it has happened that some time in her past career she has been injured by some other man. The first loss of chastity may have been by no fault of her own, yet under a clause of this kind the fact that she has suffered irreparable injury once makes it cheap and easy for any man to injure her again. . . . Courts and juries can always be trusted to take into account to the full mitigating circumstances in regard to sexual crimes on the part of men."

SAYS another woman who belongs to an organization which is pushing for an amendment to the law in a Southern State: "A letter from Dr. ——— contained some helpful suggestions; but contained also a suggestion to which, like the anti-Senators, I am 'unalterably opposed'—namely, that 'the penalty be less in the case of previous unchaste character on the part of the complaining witness.' I have had some experience in the court room for the purpose of studying cases of the alleged violation of this law. Juries can always be depended upon to take into account the past reputation of the girl. They do not even need to have it suggested that they decrease the penalty even if her reputation is simply alleged to be not good. They do not wait for convincing evidence of previous unchastity before they exercise the discretion allowed them in the law. The man's notion that every *erring* girl is *unchaste* is the last word in *falsity*. A state senator said to me at the 1918 session: 'You will admit that a girl can lose her chastity but once.' I replied: 'I admit no such hellish doctrine. A girl can lose some of her ignorance but once; but she may lose her ignorance without losing her virtue.' To say that a girl once despoiled is the legitimate prey of every comer is like saying that a man may appropriate and wear a coat that he knows to have been stolen, but he loses none of his honor if he did not steal the coat himself. We are accustomed to punish those who receive stolen goods."

To this uncompromising point of view, that will not deliver up the young girls even in deference to the argument of enforceability, concessions have been made, as we have seen, in many laws. The Washington law of 1919, which is printed on page 848 comes nearest to the woman's ideal, but the proposed law framed this year by Kentucky clubwomen is even better, since it contains a clause providing that defendants under 18 may be presented for trial to the Juvenile Court as juvenile delinquents. Both this bill and the Washington law lay down a wide enough range of penalties to take account of all mitigating circumstances the evidence may bring out. In case, however, as some experts claim, without an unchastity clause evidence on this particular point would by some courts be held inadmissible, in the model law of the future there might, as we suggested before, be included a clause admitting evidence as to whether the girl was at the time of the act living as a prostitute or a "charity girl."

M. S. B.

THE NESTLÉ Permanent Hair Wave



NO woman with straight hair should be without a Nestlé Permanent Hair-Wave. It will increase the beauty of her hair and so enhance her entire appearance. Permanent hair-waving at Nestlé's is Science and Art combined. It is not "waving-machines" which do the work, but highly trained

experts who ask you what you want and then give it, or decline to give it, if satisfactory results seem impossible.

The Nestlé establishment is exclusively devoted to Permanent Waving.

As established permanent waving operators, who possess the Nestlé-diploma and who have excellent records, we recommend the undernamed firms and persons.

Scientific Beauty Parlor The S. A. Clayton Co. Mrs. Dennerle Miss Frances Mr. Joseph Miss L. J. Kane Carlson & Carlson Miss C. M. Schwartz Mrs. G. Fitzgerald Mrs. E. Burnham Guilmont & Peters	Cor. State and Lark Sts. 18 East Hunter St. 220 Clark Bldg. 7 Temple Place 7 Temple Place 420 Boylston St. 284 Livingston St. 1074 St. Johns Pl. 317 72nd St. 138 North State St. 705 Marshall Field Annex Bldg. 1900 Euclid Ave.	Albany, N. Y. Atlanta, Ga. Birmingham, Ala. Boston, Mass. Boston, Mass. Boston, Mass. Brooklyn, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, O.
Benkemper's Goldsmith's Beauty Shops Charles Hair & Beauty Shop Rudolph Hair Store Mary E. Meakim Comfort Shop Mme. Olive Provost Lemmon Hair Shop McIntyre's Hair Shop Della Carmen C. Nestle Co. Freschem & Fischer Julius Molnar's H. D. Store Richard	Elm and Ervay Sts. 410 16th St. 309 David Whitney Bldg. 231 Broad St. 1616 Sherman Ave. 50 Merrimac St. 301 Sharp Bldg. 327 West Walnut St. 1039 Nicollet Ave. 657 Fifth Ave. 2408 Broadway 170 West 72nd St. 238 East 86th St. 501 Fifth Ave. S. E. cor. 42nd St. 12 West 50th St.	Dallas, Texas Denver, Colo. Detroit, Mich. Elizabeth, N. J. Evanston, Ill. Haverhill, Mass. Kansas City, Mo. Louisville, Ky. Minneapolis, Minn. New York City New York City New York City New York City New York City New York City
Sattler's Waldorf Astoria Hair- dressing Salon Hair Dressing Dept. Anthony Boch Charles J. Luckner Peter's Miss I. L. Graham (Mr. E. A.) McGinnis Mrs. A. Guehring Miss M. McKay Miss C. Tegeler Manx Hair Shop Woodward & Lothrop Hepner's	34th St. and 5th Ave. Pennsylvania Hotel 129 South 13th St. 118 South 17th St. 128 South 17th St. 222 Jenkins Bldg. Jenkins Arcade U. S. Grant Hotel 166 Geary St. 312 North Euclid Ave. 1126 1/2 Broadway Hairdressing Parlor 525 13th St., N. W.	New York City New York City Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. San Diego, Calif. San Francisco, Calif. St. Louis, Mo. Tacoma, Wash. Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C.

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*Original Inventors and Largest Permanent Hair Waving
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One Woman and a Good Many Diplomats

THERE is no question that the book which Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse has written descriptive of her year as a government agent is going to excite a great deal of comment, most of it favorable, some of it perturbed, all of it vitally interested. It is a vital sort of book, imbued with the same relentlessness of purpose, the same wistfulness of personality, the same vehement commitment to the task in hand that made the author at once the slave driver and the inspiration of the great New York suffrage campaign of 1917. It is the record of an intensive hunt for the quickest and surest way to do some work that had been conscientiously undertaken and that the author meant to put through though the heavens fell.

They did fall—the diplomatic heavens. As a diplomat, Mrs. Whitehouse terrorized precedent. She told the truth! She just would tell it. She stuck out for it. She raced from Switzerland to Paris, to Bordeaux, and all the way across the ocean to make out a case for telling the truth. She shocked European diplomacy to the bone. What was diplomacy for, what indeed *was* diplomacy if it was not the gentle art of lying like a gentleman or a lady?

In the small persecutions visited upon her because of her iconoclasm, and because, most of all, she was a woman and men diplomats bitterly resented a woman's intrusion into their sacred circle, there is a stirring revelation of the battles on beyond the suffrage victory ready-made and waiting for the woman who dares them. In the person of Mr. Hugh Wilson, of the American Legation, or Mr. P. A. Stovall, the American Minister to Switzerland, one sees massing incarnate the petty hostility with which a certain type of masculine mind takes in the fact of women

in the outer world which men have been so long pleased to call man's world.

The appendices, made up of the original decoded messages that flashed back and forth across the ocean in the effort to get this young intruder back in her sphere and keep her there, tell this part of the story better than any comment from Mrs. Whitehouse does, or could do.

Of course, there must have been the man's side to the story. Looking at her from the man's side, she must have been the kind of nuisance that begins with a "d." But she somehow got the balance between the man's side and her own side and she went on and did the work she had to do. In the result her contribution was not only to the country she was so eager to serve, but to feminism as well. She battered down prejudice, she held to her woman's way, she proved the worth of woman's judgment, intuition and wit; and she did what she had set out to do.

Chosen in the autumn of 1917 to go to Switzerland as the representative of the Committee on Public Information, Mrs. Whitehouse initiated in that country a far-reaching campaign of educational publicity that had a marked effect not only on the psychology of that country but of the enemy countries across the Swiss frontiers.

The following quotations are taken directly from the book,* which we earnestly recommend to our readers as one of the most notable books of the day:

Appointed by Mr. Creel

"WHEN I was appointed to direct the work of the Committee on Public Information in that particular country many people were undoubtedly surprised. What experience could a woman have had to fit her for such work in so delicate a situation? The mere fact that a woman was chosen was in itself enough to cause comment. Of course, sex had really nothing to do with the fitness of the choice. The time had come when liberal men recognized that there is no sex in ability, and when conscientious men wanted their country's work done by the people they thought most capable to do it. Whether I was the most capable person is quite another question, and that question was one for George Creel, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, to decide. Mr. Creel is a liberal man and free from the usual prejudice against placing women in positions of responsibility. He knew my ability to work hard, because he had worked with me in the 1915 New York state woman suffrage campaign. . . . On my part, when the position was offered me I accepted it without hesitation, and I should have done so even if I could have foreseen the loneliness, the difficulties, and the strange obstacles I was to meet. I had learned in the suffrage campaigns in which I had worked that one of the great stumbling-blocks to the advance of women is our very general reluctance to accept responsibility. Since the beginning of the world we have been hypnotized and have hypnotized ourselves into a doubt of our ability. I had talked to other women so often about the necessity of assuming responsibility, and accepting other people's judgment as to our own ability, that I could not hesitate on that score. I had also taken the war very seriously from the beginning. Every phase of suffering for which it was responsible had pictured itself vividly to my imagination. I had longed to join the women who were doing their share directly to help toward the final victory, although I had never had any dreams of being a heroine, of nursing at the very front under shell-fire or of inspir-

Annual Sale of Lamps and Shades



Small lamps and large lamps included in the February sale.

MORE important than the price of these lamps and shades is their distinction and their quality—but the fact that you can today buy them at 10% to 50% less than their former prices does not lower their quality nor subtract from their distinction.

OVINGTON'S

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

312-314 Fifth Ave., New York City

* A Year as a Government Agent. Vira B. Whitehouse. Harper & Bros.

ing others to deeds of bravery. I knew that my part at best would be only hard, unpicturesque work at an office desk in safety. But I wanted to do what I could. During the first years of the war there was no question of it. I was working with every ounce of energy I possessed for democracy at home—to pass the suffrage amendment in New York state."

Pushing Through Formalities

"If one tells the story of one's experiences to others for any profit or interest there may be in it, I suppose it is necessary to be frank about all one's weaknesses. So I must tell you that I am shy—that I have always been shy. I hate to ask the way or buy the tickets. When I was a child I must have been a constant mortification to my parents. I wouldn't show off. When I was exhibited to strangers along with my rosy-cheeked, curly-haired, friendly sister, the best I could do was to cry. I was even abnormally shy.

"I have overcome it in many directions. I have learned to go to social functions of all kinds without a catch of the breath. I have learned to make suffrage speeches even on street corners with less than the first agony. But overcoming shyness in one direction does not help very much when it comes to activities of a new sort.

"When I waked the first morning in Paris I felt busy and interested enough, but desperately shy. I had letters from the French Mission in Washington to the Maison de la Presse in Paris. From them I was to find out everything I could about Switzerland, especially what our friends and enemies were doing there in the way of publicity and propaganda. I was also to obtain information about various matters for Mr. Creel's committee, there being then no representative of the Committee on Public Information in France. All this I was to do in my halting French, which had not seen the light of day for four long pre-occupied years. I went straight to the Maison de la Presse. I saw one busy but polite gentleman after another. My hands perspired freely and my French halted more and more. Appointments were made for me to see other gentlemen, who would be at my disposal later. I was passed on with letters to other departments. I was vastly impressed by the politeness and desire of each gentleman to assist and co-operate, but it all went with a slowness and deliberation that appalled me, especially as, in my ignorance of war-time formalities, I had planned to leave Paris for Switzerland the following day. According to my instructions, I went to the American embassy to call upon Ambassador Sharpe, and showed him my letter of appointment, which said so plainly that he would be notified of my arrival and appointment. He had not been notified, but was polite and helpful in every way, giving me letters to the French authorities to facilitate my passport formalities. These formalities I went at with real American vigor. They meant visits to the American consulate, to the French Prefecture of Police, and to the Swiss consulate, which had to be visited in the order given. The consulates were not open before ten o'clock in the morning, all three were closed between twelve and two on Sundays and holidays. They were as far apart as the confines of Paris allowed, and at all of them you had to wait in line. Especially at the French Prefecture of Police the waiting was long and tedious and the red-tape of unbelievable proportions, even with a letter from the American ambassador to vouch for my respectability and to ask for special courtesy and consideration. I have not read any adequate accounts of these dreary, fatiguing, time-consuming formalities, which were so much a part of traveling in war-times, but no literary skill could exaggerate their difficulties. With a diplomatic passport they were all avoided, or were looked after by embassy or legation employees and time was saved for a busy worker.

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"The energy which took me through it all in record time came from the desire, which had been waxing strong for many months, to work for my country. Switzerland was my goal, and no red tape, even French red tape, was going to delay me long. In three days I was ready to start and had actually started! I had my passport vised in regular form, I had seen the courteous French officials of the Maison de la Presse, and had run to earth the information Mr. Creel wanted, though it had meant many interviews. But passport formalities and foreign business methods were not the only difficulties I had had to face."

The worst difficulty that she had to face was the lack of proper credentials. The legation at Switzerland was under the State Department. Mrs. Whitehouse was an agent of the Committee on Public Information. The inability of the State Department to see that the Committee on Public Information was on the map has passed into domestic history as one of the internal frictions of the hour. The legation at Switzerland would not recognize her as officially representing the United States Government unless the State Department at Washington authorized it to do so. And the State Department did not so authorize it. It was even given out that Mrs. Whitehouse had come to Switzerland to investigate the condition of women and children—a ridiculous barrage laid down at Mr. Hugh Wilson's instigation because, according to him, the Swiss objected to a woman as a government agent.

"The only thing he knew about me was that I had come to Switzerland to study the condition of women and children. Of this he had been notified officially, he said, and had given the statement to the Swiss press. He regretted he could not accept my own assertion that I was in reality the official representative of the Committee on Public Information, nor could he consider my letter of appointment as authentic. He took his instructions from the State Department. What they did not tell him he did not know. He acknowledged that a service of wireless or cable news from America was being received by the legation, or had been; perhaps now it had stopped, he wasn't sure; but he was firm that even if it was still arriving, he could not turn it over to me to handle—to a student of women and children! He agreed to cable to the State Department for instructions, and he asked me to lunch to meet his wife.

* * *

"The average American fortunately knows little about practical diplomacy and the traditions in which our professional diplomatic secretaries are trained. Their training excludes a knowledge or practice of simplicity and directness. They become experts in evasions and in the use of what they, themselves, laugh about as 'diplomatic delays.' They would judge it crude to say a 'Yes' or a 'No' and mean it."

* * *

"Obstructions did not discourage me; social gaiety did not tempt me. Could I be frightened away? I was told every thrilling story of spies that was known in Switzerland, of the dark dangers that always surrounded one, of the impossibility of guarding one's effects from prying, of how one man had found a spy in his wardrobe and another under his bed, of how the hotel employes, especially, could not be trusted. I was told of assaults. Everyone had heard of the American legation employee who was attacked one night, when he was carrying some very secret and valuable papers.

Through an infinitude of perplexities, discouragements, discourtesies, setbacks, she felt her way to final success. The record that she made has passed into war history. The record that she sets down, sketchy though it is, will pass into the history of the woman movement as one of the significant chapters of this century.

Women of Argentina

AMONG the many interesting women who attended the International Congress of Women Physicians in New York last autumn, one of the most interesting was Dr. Alicia Moreau of Buenos Aires.

In her own city she has organized university extension courses for working people, and has been active in behalf of equal rights for women. Not long before sailing for this country, she had presented a very large petition asking for the granting of civil rights, which are still denied to the women of Argentina. A noteworthy address of hers on "The Civil Emancipation of Women", delivered before the Argentine Scientific Society, has been published in pamphlet form by the "Union Feminista Nacional", the National Union for Woman's Rights.

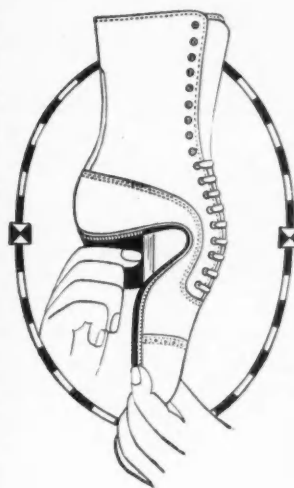
Dr. Moreau points out that the emancipation of women comes about mainly through education. It is a product of civilization; and the law does not always keep pace with the advance of manners and customs. The position of women in Argentina has been changing with the general change of social conditions. There has been a constant influx of immigration from Europe, making Argentina a vast melting pot; and the Argentina people live in close relations with the nations of Europe, not only commercially, but as regards their intellectual, scientific and artistic life. The position of people in Europe has changed greatly in the last twenty-five years, and especially in the last ten. This change has necessarily had its effect upon Argentina. The women of that country today differ much among themselves, according to their economic condition, their education, environment and descent, and according to whether they are of Argentina parentage or the daughters of Italian, French or Russian settlers.

"NEVERTHELESS", says Dr. Moreau, "we can describe two types, representing two stages in the evolution of the Argentine woman.

"We have in the first place what we may call the Hispano-Colonial type. She is the direct descendant of the woman born in a home formed by the union of the Spaniard and Indian, a home ruled entirely by the father. 'The family exists for his benefit', says Dr. Juan Agustin Garcia in 'The Indian City.' He has almost absolute power over his child; he can bind him out, or sell him in case of need. All his son's property, whether inherited from his mother or other relatives, or his own earnings, belong to the father as long as he lives, for, except in special cases, the son can be emancipated only by his father's voluntary act. If such was the legal status of the son, who was to carry on the name, we may imagine what that of the daughter was.

"The mother held an inferior position. Her life flowed along without any broad horizon; she was almost always busy, but intellectually a nullity, because of the deadening influence of a society which thought it dangerous to the purity and peace of the home for her to learn to read and write. Nevertheless this woman was capable of understanding and joining a great collective movement, of sharing the aspirations of noble men and rising to heroic self-abnegation when the time came to struggle for the independence of her native land.

"That colonial home, strongly dominated by religious beliefs and molded by archaic prejudices, was steeped in that characteristically Spanish spirit which impels man to treat woman with gallantry and at the same time to look down upon her; which praises her beauty and charm, but despises her weakness and ignorance; which lets him fight a duel for a suspicion offensive to a lady, and at the same time permits him to accost with remarks more or less insolent and audacious any woman whom he meets in the street; the spirit that makes the man of the people say, 'I have two sons and one female'; a narrow conception of woman's



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worth, in consequence of which Spain will perhaps be the last of European nations to solve the problem of woman's emancipation, despite the brilliant personalities it has had, and has now.

"But there is no social organism hermetically sealed. That home which we have described has been gradually transformed, but it has not disappeared.

"TO many Argentine men, woman is still an eternal minor, an incapable and fragile being, always in need of the support of a masculine arm. She has no distinct value as an individual, by virtue of her own special aptitudes or qualities; she has but one specific value, that of her sex. She is not a personality who may have a vocation or an aspiration; she is a woman, a beautiful and charming being, sometimes capable of awaking in man an affection that leads to the founding of a new family. It is the idea of Rousseau: 'Woman was made to be pleasing to man. That he should be pleasing to her is not so immediately necessary?'

"According to this, woman has only two great virtues, beauty and fruitfulness, and only one great object for her existence—marriage.

"The life of women of this type may be divided into two parts. The first is that before marriage. After a short period of study, accompanied by the acquisition of some superficial arts of pleasing, the young woman waits, and, if the economic status of her family permits it, likes the traditional Argentine idea that she should be supported by her father or brothers, as a person incapable of any activity except some church work, in a state of mental inertia and such fear of free activity that the various kinds of social work done by woman, which are so abundant in Europe and North America, are almost unknown among us.

"If she marries, she quits this parasitic life, which would otherwise have kept on until she became an old maid living at the expense of her relatives, or on her own property, or by the generosity of some legislator, who, for the merits of some real or imaginary ancestor, got a pension granted to her.

"When she is married and the nucleus of a family, she acquires her real social value. As a mother she is generally unselfish, but ignorant. Confined within the quiet of her home, she becomes that type so characteristic of Argentina, the stout matron, a respecter of traditions, whose time flows away amid family cares, church services and social duties. Nothing exists for her outside the narrow circle in which she lives. You do not talk to her of scientific, social, political or artistic questions, she knows nothing about them; you do not speak to her of that which, as a mother, ought to interest her most, her children's education. In this, as in everything else, she will follow the current of habit and routine.

"This type of Hispano-Colonial woman has become modified and tends to disappear, especially in the large centres. Her place is being taken by another woman whom we may call the Argentine-European, sprung from the homes transplanted to this side of the sea by the current of immigration, homes established and reared by dint of a labor often very severe, which makes impossible that contempt for work which Agustin Alvarez used to denounce, pointing to it in our society as an inheritance from Spain."

THE women of this second type, Dr. Moreau says, being drawn from many different nationalities, differ widely among themselves, but in general they have more breadth of judgment and more independence. They have been reared in a home which has had to adapt itself to a new country and new customs, and the spirit of caste and of tradition is not so implacably strong. The woman has more chance to develop her individuality, and is not obliged to spend her youth waiting for marriage without doing anything else.

"It is almost entirely these women who fill our normal, professional and secondary schools," says Dr. Moreau, "and who contribute as workers, teachers or professional women to their country's greatness."

The time is past when any woman who worked for money, unless she belonged to the poorest class, looked upon the fact as a disgrace and tried to hide it. Now the European and North American spirit is creeping in, which looks upon work as honorable, and parasitism as discreditable.

In Argentina, according to the census of 1914, there were 714,893 women engaged in industry, trade or the liberal professions. They constituted 22 per cent of all the persons over 14 years old having a definite employment. They were distributed as follows:

	Women	Total number of persons
Industries and Manual Arts.....	252,999	841,337
Personal Service	182,711	218,619
Agriculture and Cattle Raising... 41,578		529,866
Commerce	21,217	293,646
Instruction and Education.....	43,640	83,184
(In particular, there were 21,961 women teachers and directors of schools to 6,505 men.)		
Sanitary professions	4,368	14,763
Public administration	6,279	108,852
Fine Arts	1,799	14,192
Letters and Sciences.....	915	8,908

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The manual arts, Dr. Moreau says, are very poorly paid, and this accounts in part for the great number of women who go into teaching. Some people are afraid there will be an over supply of teachers, but Argentina has not nearly schools enough yet, and if more women should fit themselves for teaching than can find places, they will make better mothers than if they had remained uneducated.

The new woman is steadily and inevitably displacing the old Spanish Colonial type; it is therefore essential that Argentine legislation should change to accord with the new conditions. Dr. Moreau gives a history of the various efforts that have been made in her country, hitherto without success, to secure civil rights for women, and shows this reform to be both righteous and inevitable. May it come soon!

A. S. B.

Proxy Voting Proposed in Spain

THE Spanish cabinet lately approved for introduction to the Cortes a bill which would give suffrage to women over twenty-three years of age. The bill contains a clause permitting a woman to transfer her right to vote to another member of her family.

Louisiana, when its constitutional convention in 1898 gave tax-paying women a vote upon questions of taxation, provided that a woman might cast her vote by proxy if she chose. The proxy might be either a man or woman, and did not have to be a member of the family. Experience proved that the great majority of the women voters preferred to cast their ballots in person; but no particular trouble has arisen from the permission of the proxy vote.

In Spain, however, many of the equal rights women are opposing this proxy clause, on the ground that the proxy right would be liable to serious abuse in a country where the laws still give husbands so much despotic power over their wives. In Spain a married woman cannot have a bank account of her own, has no right to her own earnings, and can be put into a convent by her husband if she displeases him. He might insist upon her giving him a proxy to vote for her, and make things very unpleasant for her if she refused.

This, with other interesting points, is likely to come up for discussion when the International Woman Suffrage Alliance meets in Madrid.

A. S. B.

Why I Joined

(Continued from page 841)

I believe with increasing fervor each day in education, especially education for citizenship. Viewing that section of the country where Republican principles prevail and that section where they do not exist, I take chances for the promotion of education with the Republican party.

I want the best and wisest industrial legislation for men, women, and children and the best moral regulation, especially for the protection of young girls. Again I look abroad, compare laws in Republican states with laws in non-Republican states and have my choice confirmed.

I choose the Republican party because that party, in Wisconsin and the nation, makes me a voter. I am grateful, but I am not bonding my political future to gratitude. By enfranchising women the Republican party shows itself possessed both of a sense of justice and a progressive spirit. That is the kind of party I wish to work with.

THEODORA W. YOUMANS.

Milwaukee, Wis.

SPALDING

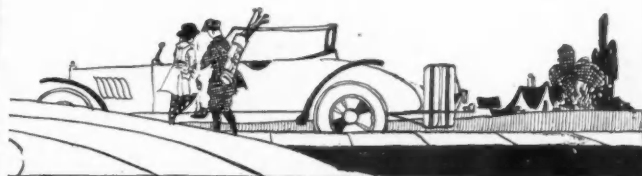
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A YEAR AS A GOVERNMENT AGENT

By VIRA B. WHITEHOUSE

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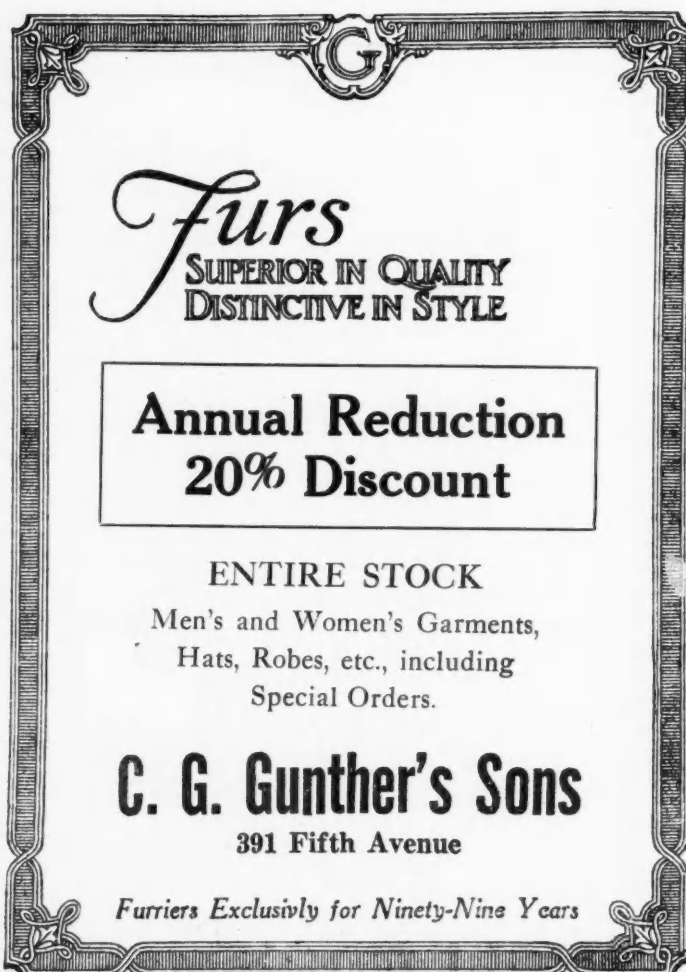
The Last Suffrage Calendar

- Jan. 17. Arkansas House passes a resolution for an amendment to the State Constitution—yes, 84; no, 2.
- Jan. 24. Indiana House passes a Presidential Suffrage bill—yes, 90; no, 3.
- Jan. 30. Arkansas Senate amends and passes resolution for an amendment to the State Constitution—yes, 27; no, 1.
- Jan. 31. Indiana Senate passes an amendment to the State Constitution—yes, 44; no, 0.
- Jan. 31. North Dakota Senate passes amendment to State Constitution—yes, 43; no, 1.
- Jan. 31. Germany grants full suffrage to women.
- Feb. 3. Arkansas House passes amended amendment—yes, 73; no, 3. (This resolution would have to be submitted to referendum in 1920).
- Feb. 5. Indiana Senate passes Presidential bill—yes, 44; no, 3.
- Feb. 6. Indiana; Governor Brough signs Presidential suffrage law.
- Feb. 7. Wisconsin House passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 80; no, 8.
- Feb. 10. Indiana House passes amendment to the State Constitution—yes, 91; no, 0. (This

would have to pass another Legislature and be submitted to referendum in 1921).

- Feb. 10. North Dakota House passes Amendment to State Constitution—yes, 98; no, 0.
- Feb. 12. Wisconsin Senate passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 28; no, 4.
- Feb. 18. North Dakota: Amendment to State Constitution ratified by Governor Frazier. (This would have to be voted on at referendum in 1920).
- Feb. 26. Maine Senate passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 25; no, 6.
- Feb. 28. Wisconsin Presidential suffrage bill signed by Governor Phillip.
- March 5. Minnesota House passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 103; no, 24.
- March 11. Iowa Senate passes an amendment to the State Constitution—yes, 47; no, 1.
- March 11. Maine Senate defeats referendum amendment on Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 5; no, 22.
- March 18. Maine House defeats referendum amendment on Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 57; no, 73.
- March 19. Maine House passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 85; no, 54.
- March 21. Minnesota Senate passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 49; no, 11.

- March 24. Minnesota; Governor Burnquist signs Presidential suffrage law.
- March 25. Iowa House passes amendment to the State Constitution—yes, 75; no, 1. (Would have to pass next Legislature and be submitted to referendum in 1921).
- March 28. Maine: Governor Milliken signs Presidential suffrage bill.
- March 28. Missouri Senate passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 21; no, 12.
- April 4. Iowa Senate passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 38; no, 8.
- April 4. Missouri House passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 118; no, 2.
- April 5. Missouri: Governor Gardner signs Presidential suffrage law.
- April 10. Tennessee House passes Presidential and Local suffrage bill—yes, 54; no, 32.
- April 11. Belgium: Chamber of Deputies gives suffrage to war widows.
- April 14. Tennessee Senate passes Presidential and Local suffrage bill—yes, 17; no, 14.
- April 17. Tennessee: Governor Roberts signs Presidential and Local suffrage law.
- April 19. Iowa House passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 84; no, 2.
- April 22. Pennsylvania House passes resolution for amendment to the State Constitution—yes, 128; no, 66.
- April 25. Iowa: Governor Harding signs Presidential suffrage law.
- In April East Africa gives full suffrage to women.
- May 9. Holland: Lower House passes full suffrage bill—yes, 64; no, 10.
- May 24. Sweden gives full suffrage to women.
- May 26. Pennsylvania Senate passes resolution for amendment to the State Constitution—yes, 41; no, 7. (Would have to pass another Legislature in 1921 and be submitted to referendum).
- June 16. Ohio House passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 76; no, 6.
- June 16. Ohio Senate passes Presidential suffrage bill—yes, 27; no, 3.
- June 18. Ohio: Governor Cox signs Presidential suffrage law.
- June 28. Nebraska Superior Court throws out petition for referendum on presidential suffrage law.
- June-Aug. Florida: Orlando, Tarpon Springs, Dunedin, St. Petersburg, Ft. Lauderdale and Miami give charter suffrage to women.
- July 4. Rhodesia (South Africa) gives suffrage to women.
- July 12. Holland: Upper House passes full suffrage law—yes, 34; no, 5.
- July 26. Tennessee Superior Court declares Presidential and Local suffrage law constitutional.
- In October Serbia gives full suffrage to women by government ukase.
- In September Belgium Senate gives suffrage to war widows.
- In November Uruguay gives suffrage to women.



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Federal Amendment Calendar

May 21, 1919—Congress.....	House, yes, 304; no, 89	
June 4, 1919—Congress.....	Senate, yes, 56; no, 25	
June 10, 1919—Illinois.....	House, yes, 135; no, 3	Senate, yes, 46; no, 0
June 10, 1919—Wisconsin.....	House, yes, 54; no, 2	Senate, yes, 25; no, 1
June 10, 1919—Michigan.....	House, yes, 84; no, 0	Senate, yes, 25; no, 0
June 16, 1919—Kansas.....	House, yes, 120; no, 0	Senate, yes, 35; no, 0
June 16, 1919—New York.....	House, yes, 137; no, 0	Senate, yes, 44; no, 0
June 16, 1919—Ohio.....	House, yes, 76; no, 6	Senate, yes, 27; no, 3
June 24, 1919—Pennsylvania.....	House, yes, 153; no, 44	Senate, yes, 31; no, 6
June 25, 1919—Massachusetts.....	House, yes, 185; no, 47	Senate, yes, 34; no, 5
June 28, 1919—Texas*.....	House, yes, 96; no, 20	Senate, yes, 19; no, 10
July 2, 1919—Iowa.....	House, yes, 96; no, 5	Senate, yes, 48; no, 0
July 3, 1919—Missouri.....	House, yes, 125; no, 4	Senate, yes, 28; no, 3
July 28, 1919—Arkansas.....	House, yes, 74; no, 15	Senate, yes, 29; no, 2
July 30, 1919—Montana.....	House, yes, 88; no, 0	Senate, yes, 38; no, 1
Aug. 1, 1919—Nebraska.....	House, yes, 93; no, 0	Senate, yes, 27; no, 0
Sept. 8, 1919—Minnesota.....	House, yes, 120; no, 6	Senate, yes, 60; no, 5
Sept. 10, 1919—New Hampshire.....	House, yes, 212; no, 143	Senate, yes, 14; no, 10
Sept. 30, 1919—Utah.....	House, yes, 40; no, 0	Senate, yes, 17; no, 0
Nov. 1, 1919—California*.....	House, yes, 73; no, 2	Senate, Unanimous
Nov. 5, 1919—Maine.....	House, yes, 72; no, 68	Senate, yes, 24; no, 5
Nov. 26, 1919—North Dakota.....	House, yes, 102; no, 6	Senate, yes, 41; no, 4
Dec. 4, 1919—South Dakota.....	House, yes, 52; no, 0	Senate, yes, 28; no, 0
Dec. 11, 1919—Colorado*.....	House, Unanimous	Senate, Unanimous
Jan. 6, 1920—Rhode Island.....	House, yes, 89; no, 3	Senate, yes, 38; no, 1
Jan. 6, 1920—Kentucky*.....	House, yes, 72; no, 35	Senate, yes, 30; no, 8
Jan. 12, 1920—Oregon.....	House, yes, 39; no, 0	Senate, yes, 27; no, 0
Jan. 16, 1920—Indiana.....	House, yes, 93; no, 0	Senate, yes, 43; no, 3
Jan. 25, 1920—Wyoming*.....	House, yes, 44; no, 0	Senate Passed

*Unofficial figures.

Women In State Legislatures Of 1920

According to the Woman Citizen's Count there are 24 women in the State Legislatures.

Arizona

- *Mrs. E. B. O'Neill.....Phoenix, Assembly
*Mrs. Rosa McKay.....Chocise, Assembly

California

- Miss Esto Broughton.....Modesto, Assembly
Mrs. Anna Saylow.....Berkeley, Assembly
Mrs. Grace Doris.....Bakersfield, Assembly
Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes.....Crofield, Assembly
(These are the first women elected to the California Legislature.)

Colorado

- Mrs. Agnes L. Riddle.....S. Denver, Senate
(Holdover)
Dr. May F. Bigelow.....Denver, Assembly
Mrs. Mabel Ruth Baker.....Denver, Assembly

Idaho

- Dr. Emma Drake.....Fayette, Assembly
Mrs. John White.....Twin Falls, Assembly

Kansas

- Mrs. Minnie Grinstead.....Assembly

Montana

- *Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, Stevensville, Assembly
*Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls.....Kalispell, Assembly

Nevada

- Mrs. Sadie D. Hurst.....Reno, Assembly

New York

- Miss Marguerite L. Smith, New York City, Assembly
Mrs. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer Gillette, (M.D.) Schenectady, Assembly

Oregon

- *Mrs. Alexander Thompson...Dallas, Assembly

Utah

- †Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, Salt Lake City, Senate
Mrs. Anna T. Piercy, Salt Lake City, Assembly
Mrs. Delora E. Blakeley, Salt Lake City, Assembly
*Dr. Grace Stratton-Airey, Salt Lake City, Assembly

- Alma Greenwood....American Fork, Assembly

Washington

- Mrs. Frances M. Haskell...Tacoma, Assembly

* Re-elected.

† Mrs. Hayward was in the Utah Assembly last term.

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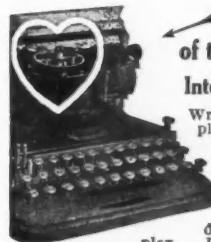
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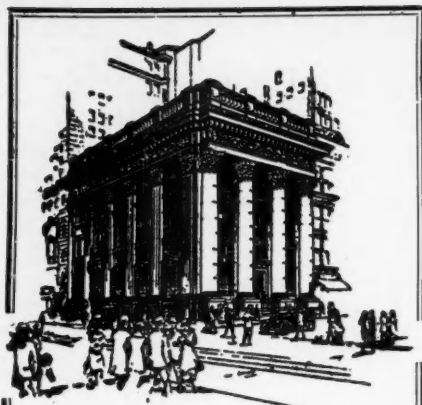
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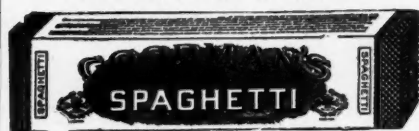
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How Aunt Susan Mothered the State

“WHAT in the name of crying babies does Miss Anthony know about such matters?” is a sentence in the *Evening Telegram* of Utica, which has survived oblivion for sixty-eight years, because of its abysmal prejudice. It was written in a mood of shocked surprise, because Miss Anthony “who claims to be a maiden lady,” had in a public lecture advised mothers not to use “stimulants, even when prescribed by physicians for the benefit of the young.”

This was in 1852 when Miss Anthony and Rev. Antonette Brown were “Stumping” the State of New York for temperance. Among the things these two brave young women had dared to advocate was that wives should not allow their intemperate husbands “to add another child to the family.” Miss Anthony’s words were interpreted as the “effect of jealousy and neglect” actuated by “feelings of strong hatred towards male men.”

No one saw in this a foretaste of scientific eugenics. No one had vision to see the universal mother in Susan B. Anthony crying out against crimes against helpless childhood. Even the woman whose husband had power by law to apprentice young children without the mother’s consent and to dispose of them by will at death, slammed the door in Miss Anthony’s face when she appealed for their names on a petition to have the law changed.

IN 1854 Susan B. Anthony was canvassing New York for signatures to a petition that married women should be entitled to the wages they earned and to the equal guardianship of the children they had borne.

One minister in Rochester, after looking her over very carefully, said: “Miss Anthony, you are too fine a physical specimen of woman to be doing such work as this.”

“I think it a much wiser thing,” said she with great dignity, “to secure for the thousands of mothers in this state the legal control of the children they now have, than to bring others into the world who would not belong to me after they were born.”

Petitions with 10,000 names were presented to the Legislature.

THEY asked that husband and wife should be “tenants in common of property, but with a partition upon the death of one; that a wife should be competent to discharge trusts and powers, the same as a single woman; that the statute in respect to married women’s property should be made effectual, and the wife’s property descend as though she had been unmarried; that

married women should be entitled to execute letters testamentary and of administration; that they should have power to make contracts and transact business; that they should be entitled to their own earnings, subject to their proportionate liability for support of children; that married women should stand on the same footing with single as parties or witnesses in legal proceedings; that they should be equal guardians of their minor children; that the homestead should be inviolable and inalienable for widows and their children; that laws in relation to divorce should be revised, and habitual drunkenness be made cause of absolute divorce; that the preference of males in descent of real estate should be abolished; that women should exercise the right of suffrage, be eligible to all offices, occupations and professions, entitled to act as jurors, eligible to employment in public offices; that a law should be passed extending the masculine designation in all statutes to females.”

THE petitions were received with flaming opposition, one legislator maintaining that the women who signed their names did “not appear satisfied with having unsexed themselves,” but “desired to unsex every female in the land and to set the whole community ablaze with unhallowed fire.” The flamboyant orator ended by the astonished query:

“Are we to put the stamp of truth upon the libel here set forth, that men and women in the matrimonial relation are to be equal? We know that God created man as the representative of the race; that after his creation his Creator took from his side the material for woman’s creation; and that by the institution of matrimony, woman was restored to the side of a man, and they became one flesh and one being, he the head . . .”

The Legislature of New York was bombarded with petitions for an equal guardianship law until 1860 when one was passed—only to be quite promptly repealed. It was not until 1893 that the women of New York had a right to equality with their husbands in control of their minor children.

Through all these years, Aunt Susan spoke flamingly for the rights of mothers. She not only spoke, she acted.

In 1860 an incident magnified her resistance to this grave injustice.

ONE evening in the winter of 1860 a closely veiled woman came to Miss Anthony who was then staying with Lydia Mott in Albany. Her story, briefly given in Miss Anthony’s

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How Aunt Susan Mothered the State

biography, is this: "She was the sister of a United States Senator and of a prominent lawyer, and in her younger days had been principal of an academy and had written several books. She married a distinguished member of the Massachusetts Senate and they had three children. Having discovered that her husband was unfaithful to her and having confronted him with the proofs, he felt so much abused that he threw her down stairs. When she threatened to expose him, he had her shut up in an insane asylum, a very easy thing for husbands to do in those days. She was there a year and a half, but at length, through a writ of *habeas corpus*, was released and taken to the home of her brother. Naturally she longed to see her children and the husband permitted the son to visit her a few weeks. When she had to give him up she begged for the thirteen-year-old daughter, who was allowed to remain for two weeks, and then the father demanded her return. The mother pleaded for longer time but was refused. She prayed her brother to interfere, but he answered: 'It is of no use for you to say another word. The child belongs by law to the father and it is your place to submit. If you make any more trouble about it we'll send you back to the asylum.'

"IN her desperation she took the child and fled from the house, finding refuge with a Quaker family, where she stayed until she learned that her hiding-place was discovered. As a last resort she came to Miss Anthony and Mrs. Mott who assured her that they would help her. Upon making careful inquiry among her friends, they found that, while all believed her sane, no one was willing to take her part because of the prominence of her brothers and husband. Finally it was decided that Miss Anthony should go with the mother and child to New York and put them in a safe place, so they were directed to disguise themselves and be at the train on Christmas afternoon. Miss Anthony went on board and soon saw a woman in an old shawl, dilapidated bonnet and green goggles, accompanied by a poorly dressed child. She knew that so far all was well, but she found the woman in a terrible state of nervousness. She

had met her brother coming out of another car where he had just placed his young son to return to boarding-school, after a happy vacation at home, while his sister with her child was fleeing like a criminal. Fortunately he had not recognized her.

"MISS ANTHONY and her charges reached New York at 10 o'clock at night and went through snow and slush to a hotel but were refused admittance because the hotel did not take women unaccompanied by a gentleman. They made their weary way to another, only to be met with a similar refusal. They went in the cold and darkness to a hotel on Broadway, where the excuse was made that the house was full. Miss Anthony's patience had reached its limit and she declared: 'I know that is not so. You can give us a place to sleep or we will sit in this office all night.' The clerk threatened to call the police. 'Very well' was the reply, 'we will sit here until they come and take us to the station.' At last he gave them a room without a fire, and there, cold, wet and exhausted, they remained till morning."

From house to house trudged Miss Anthony to find some one with courage to "harbor a runaway wife." When at last she found one such, she left the mother and child and went back to Albany, where she was persecuted by the unfortunate mother's family, who suspected Miss Anthony of knowing her whereabouts. Even the brothers of the woman whom Miss Anthony protected threatened to have her arrested on the public platform if she didn't give up their sister.

To them Miss Anthony answered:

"I think you would not allow your children to be taken away from you, law or no law. There is no reason or justice in a woman's submitting to such outrages, and I propose to defy the law and you also."

If she had been harassed only by these men, it would have caused her no especial worry, but letters and telegrams from friends poured in urging her to reveal the hiding-place and, most surprising of all, both Garrison and Phillips

(Continued on page 877)

The Monthly Statement

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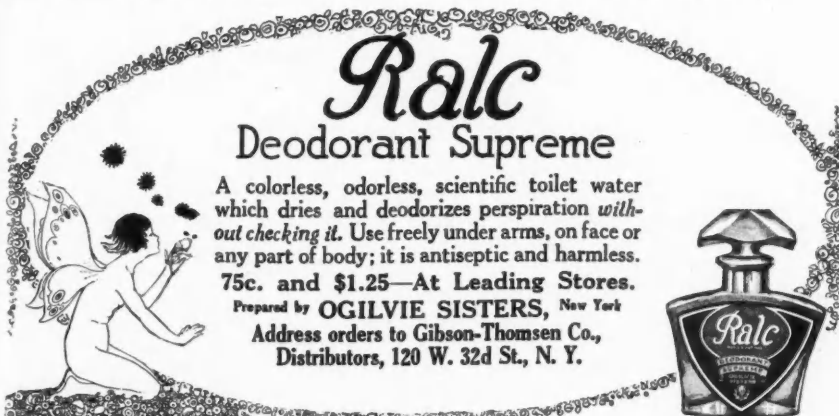
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The Book Stall

MISS ANTHONY had without doubt the largest number of books on subjects relating to women that could be found in her day, partly because of her interest in collecting them and partly because the authors or owners of such works took pleasure in presenting them to her. After the completion of her Biography and the last volume of the History of Woman Suffrage she accepted the invitation of Mr. Herbert Putnam and Mr. A. R. Spofford to place her collection in the Library of Congress at Washington.

Miss Anthony made a careful selection of several hundred volumes, which comprised not only those on "the woman question" but autograph copies from authors, also many old books out of print at the time. Her grandmother's Bible, 150 years old, her mother's Bible and Hymn Book, over 100 years old, and some quaint and ancient medical works that supplemented in early households the services of the country doctor were among the collection.

Miss Anthony consumed over a month of her precious time getting these books ready to send away.

Not the least interesting part of this collection were files of Garrison's famous paper, *The Liberator*, begun about 1832, and of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, which numbered Wendell Phillips, Lydia Maria Child and Parker Pillsbury among its editors. There were also files of Miss Anthony's own paper, *The Revolution*, edited by Mrs. Stanton and herself, and of various women's papers long since forgotten.

Mr. Spofford gave it as his opinion that the most priceless part of the collection was Miss Anthony's scrap books, covering a period of over fifty years. This is catalogued as "The Susan B. Anthony collection," and a handsome bookplate was made for it. At the time this was presented there were but four other collections in the Library designated by name and hers was the only one presented by a woman.



DR. CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE

American Women in Civic Work

WHEN the Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, LL. D., began her civic "surveys" she was looked upon as a curiosity among women. Never before had a woman undertaken to do for a whole community the things which the first troglodytic housewife and all her posterity had always done for their own homes, that is, attend personally to its needs and cleanliness.

Ever since the days of Eve, lately exonerated from the age-old apple scandal, any woman who has sat with nerveless hands in the midst of an unsanitary home, has been the object of scorn or pity from her thrifty sisters. Yet it was left to Mrs. Crane to have the audacity, or the courage, to put woman's individual experience in housekeeping to collective use.

Sixty-two American cities have now called upon Mrs. Crane for expert assistance in municipal tidying up. In a more real sense than is usual in the bombast of the phrase, Dr. Crane has had the "Keys of the city" in these sixty-two cases handed to her.

Her method of procedure is, according to Helen Christine Bennett's account of Mrs. Crane in her *American Women in Civic Work* (Dodd, Mead and Co.) as follows: "She arrives at an appointed time and personally investigates the water supply, sewers, street sanitation, garbage collection and disposal, milk supply, meat supply markets, bakeries, food, factories, schoolhouses, tenements and homes for the poor, almshouses, hospitals, dispensaries and jails." There is not one of these features of

a city's life which does not fall in with the everyday interests of women—such as, caring for sick and poor, looking after miscreants and providing clean and beautiful conditions. As a rule, if she steps out of her house, she has the heart-breaking experience of trying to work for city house-keeping improvements against a hostile atmosphere, or in a very small way and in an isolated corner of a city. Yet here is a woman called upon by city after city as an expert adviser, having the backing incident to an authoritative post, and the resultant co-operation of the people of the town.

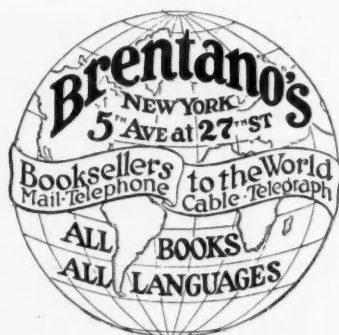
Dr. Crane began work as a Unitarian minister in 1889 in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Her present big work as "professional sanitarian" might never have happened at all, if Dr. Crane had not had the mother-wit to turn her moribund mid-week church meeting into a town study club. When her congregation outgrew its church building, a new one was planned which included consideration of the fact that while man "needs but little here below" he needs that little *here* and not *hereafter*.

The new church opened a kindergarten, a manual training department, a gymnasium for men. It converted its basement into a dining room for working women.

DR. CRANE was then Miss Bartlett, but after she married one of the city's leading physicians, she continued her work in the People's Church. From her own church, her work extended to the city of Kalamazoo and finally other cities of Michigan began to ask—"Who is Caroline Bartlett Crane?" The first out-side city to send out an S. O. S. call for Dr. Crane's help was Saginaw, and its mayor put up the distress signals. She went to Saginaw reluctantly, still she went. Afterwards she kept on going,—to Big Rapids and to Calumet; to Hastings and to Bay City. Then began the calls to other cities, to Nashville, Tennessee; to Erie, Pennsylvania; to Minnesota and to Kentucky.

In 1913, Mrs. Crane made surveys of thirteen cities in the state of Washington. Some of the incidents of Dr. Crane's work briskly told by Mrs. Bennett are good to read. They make city cleaning and planning seem feasible and possible.

When the war began Mrs. Crane devoted herself entirely to relief work for the Allies, and after the entrance of America, to the Woman's Committee, National Council of Defense. At a mass meeting in Kalamazoo, the women of the state executive board held a meeting and passed





The Book Stall

formal resolutions upon the splendid leadership of their chief. She was also presented with a beautiful bronze medallion by the Federal Children's Bureau for her child welfare service during the war.

Dr. Crane will, now that the war is ended, return again to her life-time work of city-improvement.

Among other women the fragrance of whose memory and the value of whose services are kept alive in Mrs. Bennett's book are: Sophie Wright of Louisiana—a wonderful story; Frances Kellor, Ella Flagg Young, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. The chapters in this book are too casual for the subjects covered. The book is not really up-to-date. But it is welcome for what it furnishes in the way of much needed biographical material concerning prominent American women.

A New Word

COMES a new word with a new authoritativeness in the *House of the Good Neighbor* (Macmillan and Company) by Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, president of the Women's International Medical Association. This has been a welcome word to judge by the sales of Dr. Lovejoy's book, which has already gone into a second edition. It is not to a new story of the courage, spirit and endurance of war perils by French women—dear as that is to Americans—that Dr. Lovejoy's American audience has been so responsive. It is, in large part, because she has very bravely tackled a subject of vital importance to the world and one upon which men have hitherto been spokesmen. She bravely calls it "the infant industry."

In a previous chapter discussing the falling birth-rate Dr. Lovejoy painted with sure but sharp strokes of her pen what happened in France when it was discovered that the "birth rate had begun to indicate a general revolt against the age-long injustice that the mothers of men have suffered,"—the injustice of bearing children to let them starve when there was not economic support for them after they were born. "The price of mother-hood had become prohibitive," writes Dr. Lovejoy, herself a mother and a physician knowing woman's maternal handicap. "The war and what the war meant to women was the last straw. They had quit their great natural job. Fifty per cent of them had walked out."

This was France's position in the early part of the war. What should be done about it was much discussed by statesmen, women taking no part in the public councils—but they had much to say in private.

"For some reason deep in the masculine consciousness, maternity is a moral obligation which obtains regardless of conditions. . . ."

DR. LOVEJOY, who saw that in a hazy, limited way French statesmen and other leading men had begun to envisage the tragedy of motherhood without means of support. At any rate something began to happen in France for the protection of the "infant industry." Manufacturers began making arrangements for nurseries in connection with the big plants where women worked. Apartment houses of a model sort were built in which children were desired—not excluded—tenants. Only people with three or more children could apply for these better houses. Running water, separate plumbing, baths in basements began to appear as prizes for a renewal of the French population. "They were not built for profit, but for increasing the manpower of France." The "Federation des Cantines Maternelle" took shape by which prospective mothers were fed. They were carried on with tact and delicacy, and without too many questions.

A thousand domestic difficulties under which all women had forever struggled were ironed out to meet a new national peril.

All of which, whatever the selfish motives for creation may have been, made a wonderful picture of what might be done without war's pressure for the betterment of maternity everywhere.

Manly Women

TO the editor of Leslie's Weekly, who had importuned Susan B. Anthony in 1900 to write an article on "The Manly Woman of the New Century," Miss Anthony wrote with the poise that belonged to her: "I am very glad that you gave me that title, for when perfect equality between men and women shall be es-

tablished we shall not only have manly women, but we shall also have womanly men, both of which will be a vast improvement on the over-sexed types of the olden times we now present to the world."

Pretty Girls

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN is again at her task of getting pretty girls happily married. One of the stories in a new collection by Mrs. Riggs, *Ladies-in-Waiting* (Houghton Mifflin and Co., New York), has an original theme. It is the story of "Huldah-the-Prophetess" and her superstitions. Huldah would not walk under a step-ladder, and she was sure that a dropped dish-cloth spelled company, and putting your clothes on wrong side out and then turning them brought disaster. All of this bored her lover nearly to tears, but Huldah was pretty enough to put it over until she began to put off getting married because this day and that day was unlucky, and Saturday was sure to rain. Upon this he flew out at her, and she flew back at him. The lover cut off his nose to spite his face and married a girl he never wanted just to show Huldah he didn't care; while Huldah, the prophetess, waited for twenty years until he was free to marry her—on Friday, after all.

As a Man Sees It

AN open letter to Senator Wadsworth, written by R. G. Pentecost, a manufacturer of Pittsburgh:

Dec. 10, 1919.

"Senator:

"The Women have got the hide of Jim Nugent of New Jersey, and it is a 100 to 1 shot that they get your scalp too."

(Signed) R. G. PENTECOST.

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Women and Education

AMONG the speakers at the great suffrage convention will be, it is hoped, Dr. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, professor of English Literature in the University of London, who is in this country with Dr. Ida Smedley McLean to promote an international federation of college women.

Dr. McLean, who is noted for her original research work in the Lister Institute, is the winner of a one-thousand-dollar prize offered in 1913 for the best piece of scientific research by a woman.

Professor Spurgeon is one of two women in the whole of Great Britain to occupy a chair in a University. She will make a tour of the women's colleges of the East and South beginning at Bryn Mawr.

Mrs. McLean, who is treasurer of the Federation of Women in Great Britain, will go at once to the Pacific Coast to visit the educational institutes of the far West.

Both of these women are in America in response to an invitation from a committee on international relations formed by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and the Southern Association of College Women.

SHOWING the spirit women mean to inject into their political parties is the continuing appeal for a federal bureau of education by women of both major political parties.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the Women's division of the National Republican Committee, who has just returned from a tour of twenty-nine states, has gathered up the woman sentiment of the country and says she finds it universally true that the feminine contingent of the voters of the country is more alert to platforms and policies than to candidates.

"I have talked with Republican women and

with Democratic women in large numbers," said Miss Hay recently at Republican National Headquarters in West 45th Street. "So far I am certain sentiment has crystalized to such an extent as to demand a plank in the Republican platform this year favoring the creation of a Federal Department of Education with a woman as its secretary, occupying a place in the President's cabinet.

It is not known whether Miss Hay had any one in mind for the Secretaryship, but other Republicans have suggested Josephine Corliss Preston, State Commissioner of Education in Washington, who is a member of the Women's executive committee of the Republican National Committee.

Miss Hay said she believed there would be universal woman suffrage before the spring primaries. She said, too, that the women want a Federal minimum wage law and a workable child labor law that will not interfere with State's rights, and that the conference she attended in Chicago approved both these proposals, and that for a Department of Education. The National Education Association, she said, has also approved the latter.

Letting Your Job Ornament You

SINCE caps and overalls have become the last word in fashions for women, there is no telling by whom they will be picked out and worn instead of the mob cap and fichu of our grandmothers. Fashion's finger even points to the notion that the latest substitute for batik will be oil splashes on denims.

One of the leaders of this new art for women's wear is Mrs. Carlia A. Westcott, whose husband is a veteran towboat man on Puget Sound. Mrs. Westcott has just been licensed by the United States Steamboat Service as chief engineer for vessels up to seventy-five tons, and as assistant engineer for vessels up to 300 tons in inland waters.

"You are showing the way for all the other women of the country," said H. C. Lord, United States Inspector of Boilers, when he gave Mrs. Westcott her license. "So far as we can discover, you are the first woman in the United States to receive a license as a marine engineer."

It seems that Mrs. Westcott picked out her present occupation as one that suited her. About a year ago she "went firing" on one of the tugs of the Cary-Dan's Towing Company, where her husband was chief engineer. Men on the fleet thought this work would be so strenuous that

(Continued on page 878)

"Crowned is She and Sainted."

By John Russell Hayes

In Memory of Susan B. Anthony

Crowned is she and sainted

In heavenly halls above

Who freely gave for her sisters

A life of boundless love.

I saw a strange rich vision,

I heard strange music ring,

As I dreamed o'er my well-loved poets

On a night in the early spring.

And I seemed to behold in my vision

The sorrows of all the years;

I heard the women pleading,

Pleading with soft, warm tears;

And ever above the praying,

Above the sorrowful song,

And the tender, wistful grieving

For the long, long years of wrong,

I heard them speak of the leader

In whose spirit rare and bright

Should shine like a consecration,

A gleam of angelic light.

I saw the nation toiling

In grief and darkness lost,

Like a ship on the pathless ocean

O'erwhelmed and tempest tossed.

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There was need of a faithful pilot,
 There was need of a God-sent hand,
 To guide o'er the pathless ocean,
 To guide to the longed-for land;
 And O, there was need of the Woman
 In whose spirit sweet and bright
 Should shine like a benediction
 A gleam of angelic light.

The land was weak and helpless,
 It lacked the leader true
 Who should cure it of its blindness,
 Who should break a pathway through
 The wall of outward tradition
 That still around us stands,
 Ready to yield and crumble
 At the touch of heroic hands—
 The hands of noble heroes
 Fearless and great and strong,
 Who shall heal the old-time evils
 And the centuries of wrong.
 In my vision I saw those heroes,
 And there by the men of might
 Stood their sisters consecrated,
 With eyes of angelic light.

And was one sister foremost
 Among those women there?
 And who was she whose bearing
 Made her seem so queenly fair?
 Was it highsouled Mary Lyon
 Uplifting her sisters' lot?
 Was it the saintly Quaker,
 Our own Lucretia Mott?
 Was it noble Frances Willard
 Who strove as angels may?
 Was it the loved and lost one
 Whose passing we mourn today?

No one of them was foremost,
 But hand in blessed hand
 They stood as Olympian women
 On old Greek friezes stand.
 All shared a common glory,
 All were linked by the fate
 That gave them names undying
 In the annals of the State.
 But the newest comer among them
 Gazed round and serenely smiled
 As her sisters turned to greet her
 With heavenly motions mild.

The saintly company strolled,
 But the face of that latest comer
 I longest kept in sight—

Crowned is she and sainted
 In heavenly halls above
 Who freely gave for her sisters
 A life of boundless love.

How Aunt Susan Mothered the State

(Continued from page 873)

wrote that "she had abducted a man's child and must surrender it."

"I feel the strongest assurance that all I have done is wholly right," wrote Susan valiantly. "Had I turned my back upon her I should have scorned myself. In all those hours of aid and sympathy for that outraged woman I remembered only that I was a human being. That I should stop to ask if my act would injure the reputation of any movement never crossed my mind, nor will I now allow such a fear to stifle my sympathies or tempt me to expose her to the cruel, inhuman treatment of her own household. Trust me that as I ignore all law to help the slave, so will I ignore it all to protect an enslaved woman."

At a convention in Albany Mr. Garrison pleaded with her to give up the child and insisted that she was entirely in the wrong. Said he: "Don't you know the law of Massachusetts gives the father the entire guardianship and control of the children?"

"Yes, I know it," she replied, "and does not the law of the United States give the slaveholder the ownership of the slave? And don't you break it every time you help a slave to Canada?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well, the law which gives the father the sole ownership of the children is just as wicked and I'll break it just as quickly. You would die before you would deliver a slave to his master, and I will die before I will give up that child to its father."

It was impossible for even such great men as Garrison and Phillips to feel for a wronged and outraged white woman as they could for a wronged and outraged black man. Miss Anthony wrote at this time: "Only to think that in this great trial I should be hounded by the two men whom I adore and reverence above all others!"

In the meanwhile, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet, author of *Women of the Revolution* and other works, cared for and protected the unfortunate wife and daughter, obtained sewing for the mother and helped her live in peaceful seclusion for a year. She was placed in the family of a physician who watched her closely and testified, as did all connected with her, that she was perfectly sane. According to her letters still in existence, the husband took possession of her funds in bank, drew all the money due to her from her publishers and forbade them to pay her any more from the sale of her books, as he had a legal right to do. In this extremity one of the brothers sent her some money through

Miss Mott, who stood as firm as Miss Anthony in the face of threat and persecution. At length feeling safe, the mother let the little girl go to Sunday-school alone and at the door of the church she was suddenly snatched up, put into a close carriage and in a few hours placed in possession of the father. The mother and her friends made every effort to secure the child, but the law was on the side of the father and they never succeeded."

It was from conditions like this that Susan B. Anthony and the women of her group rescued the wife and mother of today who, too often, does not even stop to remember for what the pioneer suffragists gave up ease and popularity and for what they submitted themselves to the vilest vituperation that was ever poured on women's heads.

"Failure is impossible," said Susan B. Anthony on her death bed to the women of the country; but she gave years of superhuman effort to the task of making it impossible.

THE case of Paul Chapman, 16 years old, sentenced some two years ago to the death penalty for murder, has led to the permanent organization of The Society for the Protection of the Rights of Minors, of which Mrs. T. Mortimer Lloyd, 125 Pirrepoint St., Brooklyn, is Chairman. The protest against the hanging of this boy led to commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment. The immediate object of this Society is to secure his release on the ground that the killing was not premeditated, and its larger purpose the procuring of a change in the laws fixing juvenile responsibility for crime.

"THE candidate in the next presidential election, who is to appeal to the votes of the people, must not be offensive to women suffragists," said Senator Robert L. Owen recently at Oklahoma.

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Letting Your Job Ornament You

(Continued from page 876)

Mrs. Westcott would want to land at the end of a few weeks; but that wasn't the stuff she was made of. She stuck to her job and earned the approval of her husband who said he never had a more conscientious hard-working fireman. He was proud of her record, and became prouder when she passed the examination for her license with flying colors. "Her showing in the examination," said the supervising inspector, "was as near perfect as it could be. She is a capable young woman of the type of which America should be proud."

Before taking this examination Mrs. Westcott passed the tests of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 38, of Seattle, making a splendid record.

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WE shall be glad to have readers of the Woman Citizen who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.

The Woman Citizen Corporation.

In North Carolina

WITH three times the number of out of town delegates who have ever before attended a state suffrage convention the North Carolina Equal Suffrage Association had a large and most successful annual meeting in Greensboro on January 27th and 28th.

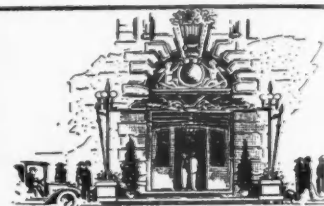
Mrs. Raymond Brown and Miss Marjorie Shuler were the chief speakers and the active participation in the sessions of the honorary president of the association, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, added considerable interest.

The convention opened with a memorial service to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw with Miss Shuler as the principal speaker. Miss Shuler later repeated her address before the seven hundred girls at the North Carolina College for Women, where Dr. Shaw was a frequent and much loved visitor and where the student body and faculty have petitioned the college authorities to name a new dormitory the Anna Howard Shaw Building.

THE largest suffrage dinner ever given in the state crowded the ballroom of the O. Henry Hotel on the opening evening of the convention. Mrs. Shore of Raleigh gave the following toast to the National Association. "To our dear Mother who conceived us not in iniquity but in righteousness, kindness and justice—we her young and struggling daughter pledge our love and allegiance, and crave her guiding hand until we too attain the full measure of our usefulness."

Miss Shuler responded. The other speakers were Mrs. Daniels, Dr. Alexander Whyte, former member of the English Parliament; Miss Lillian Bryson of Bryson City, Mrs. Charles Platt of Asheville, Miss Hattie M. Berry of Chapel Hill, Mrs. J. S. Cunningham of Durham, Miss Mary Owen Graham of Raleigh, Miss Harriet Elliott of Greensboro, and two members of the advisory board of men, F. P. Hogbood and A. L. Brooks of Greensboro. Miss Louise Alexander of Greensboro was toastmaster.

At the sessions the following day Miss Gertrude Weil was reelected president with the following board: First vice president, Mrs. Palmer Jerman, Raleigh; second vice president, Miss



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Bettie Winder, New Bern; third vice president, Mrs. A. L. Brooks, Greensboro; recording secretary, Miss Harriett Elliott, Greensboro; corresponding secretary, Miss Louise C. Vann, Goldsboro; treasurer, Mrs. Julius W. Cone, Greensboro.

A reception in honor of the visitors was given in the afternoon by Mrs. A. L. Brooks and the closing event of the convention was a mass meeting at the O. Henry Hotel with Mrs. Josephus Daniels presiding. Mrs. Brown spoke on Democracy and Miss Shuler on the League of Women Voters. The appeal for a budget for the coming year was made by Miss Shuler and nearly seventeen hundred dollars was pledged.

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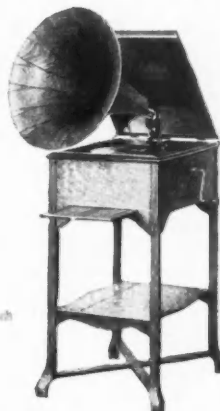
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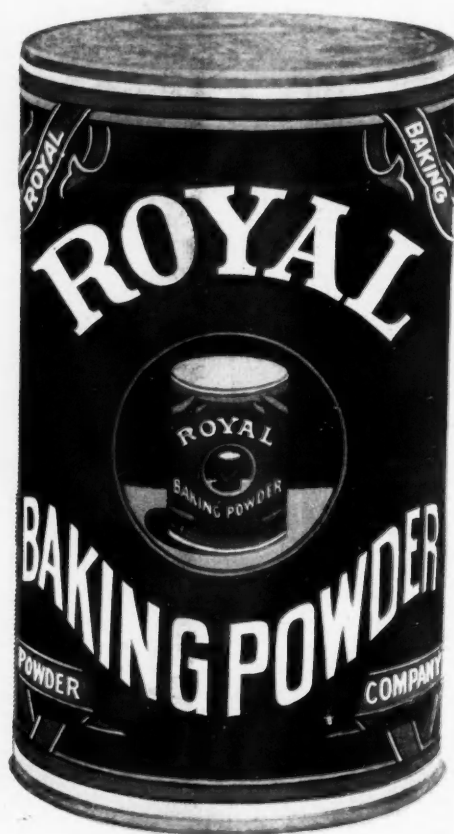
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